

# Historical Abstracts

1775-1945

A Quarterly of Abstracts of Historical Articles  
Appearing Currently in Periodicals the World Over

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HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS

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VOL. 1 NO. 1

MARCH 1955

EDITORIAL ADDRESS: c/o HISTORISCHES SEMINAR, UNIVERSITÄT WIEN, VIENNA I, AUSTRIA

PUBLISHED IN USA : 640 WEST 153rd STREET, NEW YORK 31, N.Y.

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## INTRODUCTION: SCOPE AND METHOD

Objective. The objective of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is to furnish a bibliographic service to the historical profession, to librarians, to research agencies and institutes, and to persons working in related disciplines, especially international relations and political science. It is hoped that HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS will contribute toward penetrating the obstacles to research offered by geographic and language barriers.

Scope. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including year books) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

Period covered. The bibliographical needs are no doubt greatest in the field of modern history. Some limitation--to the period after 1775--has been unavoidable at the start of publication, in the interest of including a large number of journals and achieving as extensive a geographic coverage as possible. It is hoped that expansion to the years prior to 1775 can be achieved soon.

Periodicals to be included. As a bibliographical and reference publication containing non-evaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. We are consequently not limiting ourselves exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous "peripheral" journals which carry occasional historical articles. By abstracting from journals which often escape notice by historians, as well as historical journals, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS enhances the bibliographical service it is designed to give. Serial publications appearing annually are included, but books with separate titles, published as part of a series, are not. The coverage of some weeklies and dailies is to be extended in successive numbers. Present coverage will, we hope, have been expanded to our list of more than 600 periodicals by the end of volume 2. The last number of each volume will have a complete list of publications searched, with volumes and numbers, regardless of whether search yielded an abstract. Search for the first number of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS was started with the periodicals which appeared after 1 June 1954 (including some with earlier imprints which appeared later). For journals included, see the list in this number.

Types of abstracts. Abstracts prepared for future issues will either be informative summaries or short indications of contents. Attention is called to the abstracting instructions in this number for further details.

Limitations. Bibliographic control in the field of history is handicapped by the relatively large number of historical publications and the still larger number of periodicals which publish historical articles on occasion. Although HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS was designed to make a substantial bibliographical contribution from its outset, we are only too well aware of the areas which are covered inadequately. Thus we hope soon to include general articles which appear in historical periodicals published in provincial or (U.S.) state historical journals. Plans for more thorough coverage are currently under way on these areas:

Asia. Arrangements are nearing completion for coverage of many Asian periodicals with the aid of an area editor in India. Japanese journals are being abstracted with the kind cooperation of Shigaku Kai, the Japanese Historical Society.

Europe. Coverage of Italy and France in particular should soon be substantially extended.

Latin America. Efforts are under way to expand coverage.

Any offers of assistance in our efforts are cordially invited.

Some of the results will be evident in the second number of the first volume, but we expect that arrangements for the thinly covered areas will have been made by the end of 1955, and that the periodicals can be covered retroactive to our starting date, June 1954.

Classification. The classification used (see page 4) is the result of consultation with numerous persons from the historical profession. The system was designed to facilitate search and it is adapted to the articles received. Hence it is in line with the conventional patterns of research (by country specialization). Whenever the number of abstracts warrants it, each



category and section will have subdivisions, such as are now used under the section on General History in the A category:

- a) Political, Social and Economic History
- b) International Relations (including non-political relations between countries)
- c) Military History

Articles on intellectual history are normally placed in the general sections in each category. Persons interested in special subjects in history will have their search aided substantially by the listings in the index; see, for instance, the listings under "Economic History." Also, in endeavoring to make search as easy as possible, we departed on occasion from a system which may scientifically be more desirable.

Cross-referencing. Cross-references to other abstracts (for instance "See also: 165") are made within the chronological categories B through F and from one country or area sub-section to another, in or outside the same period. Cross-references have not been made from the following categories: 1. General Bibliographical Articles, 2. Methodology and Research Methods, 3. Historiography, 4. Philosophy and Interpretation of History, 5. Archives, A. General: 1775 - 1945, or from the General History sections in categories B through F. These did not lend themselves to good classification by country. The user of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is advised to supplement his country search by examination of these general sections.

Index. A person examining a general category, such as Historiography, is advised to consult the index to find abstracts which for one reason or another have not been placed in that category.

Procedural matters. It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstracter, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor. The abstracting instructions are included in this number to give the user of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS further insight into the methods of this abstract journal.

Abstract headings are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional Affiliation or Location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of article]. Title of publication Indicated year of publication Volume number (Issue number or running number of fascicle): page numbers.

The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows:

"Journal": the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstracter on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.

"Author": the author prepared the abstract.

"H A Staff": the abstract was prepared by a staff member of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

The existence of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is a testimony to the spirit of cooperation and to the devotion of persons in the historical and library professions who contributed their time and effort in the establishment of a much needed reference tool. We hope to acknowledge the extraordinary efforts of some persons and institutions at another time, but we do not want to fail now to express special thanks to the research-minded abstracters who helped generously when HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS was but a dream. We hope that HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS will be the useful bibliographic service we aspire to make it.

The Editor



# CLASSIFICATION

AND DETAILED CONTENTS

CLASSIFICATION AND DETAILED CONTENTS																										
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Readers are advised to consult categories 1 - 5 and the general sections for completion of their search in the country and area sections.

Notes:

- (1) Includes the Near East in categories A - D
- (2) Includes the Near East in categories E and F
- (3) Includes Austria in categories E and F
- (4) See Habsburg Empire in categories A - D
- (5) Russia is classified under Europe in categories A - D



## 1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

## A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

1. Aerts, Luc, and Léo Moulin. LES CLASSES MOYENNES, ESSAI DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE CRITIQUE D'UNE DÉFINITION [The middle classes, critical bibliographical essay on a definition] Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 1954 32(2): 168-186 and (3): 293-309.

Part I. General discussion, primarily sociological, of difficulties of definition. Numerous bibliographical indications; the appendix contains reviews of recent works in English, Dutch, German (Swiss), and Flemish. Part II. Literature on social classes is classified as Marxist or non-Marxist. It was Marx who made the subject an object of sociological study. The non-Marxist literature on the definition of "middle class" is grouped according to several criteria, such as economic function, normative notions, etc. Some authors are content merely to enumerate the groups which fall into the "middle class," while others deny both the validity and usefulness of the idea of identifiable social classes.

R. E. Cameron

2. Andreas, Willy. ABSOLUTISMUS UND AUFLÄRUNG (LITERATURBERICHT) [Absolutism and Enlightenment (bibliography)]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(8): 494-501.

Reviews recent publications dealing with some personalities and events of this period: several biographies of Frederick the Great and his wife; Peter the Great; Catherine the Great; the German edition of Pierre Gaxotte's works on the French Revolution and on Louis XIV and Louis XV; several Swiss publications about the Swiss historian Johannes von Mueller; and Hassinger's book on the relations of Brandenburg-Prussia, Sweden and Russia, 1700-13, which closes a gap in research.

H A Staff

3. Calkin, Homer L. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH. Irish Historical Studies 1954 9(33): 28-52. Bibliographical study of research material available in the National Archives, Washington, D.C., dealing with Irish immigrants in the United States and U.S.-Irish diplomatic correspondence. Discusses the general research problems and techniques for exploiting this material on Irish immigration and the significance of the Irish element in the United States, particularly the participation of Irish immigrants in the United States military service. The material further facilitates study on miscellaneous social and demographic aspects of immi-

grants from Ireland and, to a minor degree, on conditions in nineteenth century Ireland and U.S.-Irish commercial relations.

R. Mueller

4. Eberhard, Wolfram (Univ. of California). NEW RESEARCH ON CHINA'S ECONOMIC HISTORY. Pacific Affairs 1954 27(3): 263-266. A review article on recent publications in this field: Mabel Lee, Economic History of China (New York, 1921); E. Stuart Kirby, Introduction to the Economic History of China (London: Allen and Unwin, 1954); Étienne Balazs, Études sur la Société et l'Économie de la Chine Médiévale, No.1: Le Traité Économique du "Souei-chou" (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1953). Also contains other bibliographical references.

H A Staff

5. Erdmann, K. D. ZEITGESCHICHTE (LITERATURBERICHT) [Recent history (bibliography)]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(6): 373-383. Reviews recent publications in the following fields: 1) textbooks for teaching history; 2) the relations between the army and the state in Germany since World War I; 3) the conservative elements in German political life since 1918; 4) monarchistic tendencies in the Weimar Republic; 5) Hitler's policy towards the Churches and the history of the Christian trade unions in Germany.

H A Staff

6. Kukulka, Józef. PRZECIW FAŁSZOM IMPERIALISTYCZNEJ POLITYKI I IDEOLOGII [Against the falsehoods of imperialist politics and ideology]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 383-391. Review of numerous papers published in Russian periodicals during 1953 on such subjects as: 1) the results of militaristic economy in the capitalist countries in the last years; 2) role and breakdown of reactionary ideology of American imperialism; and 3) falsification of history by bourgeois historians.

A. F. Dygnas

7. Kuźmiński, Tadeusz. PROBLEMATYKA HISTORYCZNA W POSTĘPOWYCH CZASOPISMACH FRANCUSKICH [Historical problems in French progressive periodicals]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 407-417. Review of numerous papers published during 1953 in periodicals such as La Pensée, La nouvelle critique, France nouvelle, Cahiers de communisme and Cahiers internationaux. The papers deal with the French working classes during the thirties and forties of the present century; colonial problems of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; internal



strife of revolutionary movements from Blanqui to Tito; and achievements of two congresses organized on the anniversary of Marx's death, one by La Pensée, and the other by the French Communist Party. A. F. Dygnas

8. Lefebvre, Georges. LE RECUEIL DE DOCUMENTS SUR LES ÉTATS GÉNÉRAUX DE 1789 [The collection of documents on the Estates General of 1789]. Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte 1954 12: 231-237. This collection of documents edited under the supervision of Georges Lefebvre by the Institut d'histoire de la Révolution française (Paris), the first volume of which has now appeared, is designed to close a gap in the incomplete or missing protocols of the sessions of the Assemblée Nationale of 1789 by means of secondary documentary material (letters and draft resolutions of delegates, etc). Lefebvre gives a report on the work of the editor. H A Staff

9. Lehmann, Eduard. POLITISCHE BILDUNG (LITERATURBERICHT) [Civic education (bibliography)]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(8): 506-512. Reviews recent publications in the following fields: 1) books on education for democracy and about Europe; 2) textbooks on civic education and social science; 3) editions of textbooks for teachers in the field of history and political science; 4) publications of speeches of prominent statesmen. H A Staff

10. Liu Iun-an'. PO STRANITSAM KITAISSKOGO ISTORICHESKOGO EZHENEDEL'NIKA [Looking through the pages of the Chinese historical hebdomary]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (10): 187-189. Selective survey of key articles in the 1951-1952 issues of the Chinese weekly periodical, Istoriia (Russian transliteration: Shisiuech-zhoukan'). M. Raeff

11. McDougall, D. J. CANADA AND COMMON-WEALTH AFFAIRS. Canadian Historical Review 1954 35(3): 231-248. A review of sixteen books published between 1952-1954 by British and U.S. authors dealing with member nations of the British Commonwealth. Most works are devoted to constitutional and political topics in India, Africa, and Australia during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

R. Mueller

12. Mörner, Magnus (Director of the Library and Institute of Ibero-American Studies, Stockholm). SWEDISH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LATIN AMERICA. Hispanic American Historical Review 1954 34(3): 393-398. Gives a brief sketch of works on Latin America published in Sweden, many in recent years. These works cover accounts of Swedish travellers in Latin America in the early nineteenth century, Swedish interests in Latin America, and general works on Latin America. The founding of the Ibero-American Institute in Gothenburg in 1939 and the Ibero-American Institute in Stockholm is described.

R. B. McCornack

13. Shatillo, V. V. V INSTITUTE ISTORII AKADEMII NAUK BELORUSSKOI SSR [At the institute of history of the Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian SSR]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (6): 167-168. Summarizes work in progress of historians and students of history and archeology. Besides the large collective work, History of the BSSR, now being printed, the activities of Byelorussian historians have focused on the prehistory of the area. They have also done much work on the origins of the Byelorussian nationality and the formation of the Byelorussian bourgeois nation. Much attention is paid to the history of the Byelorussian workers' and peasants' movements. A few studies on the Soviet period of the republic are also in process of completion.

M. Raeff

14. Smolin, G. Ia. and I. I. Tutov. IZDANIE PROIZVEDENII KLASSIKOV MARKSIZMA-Leninizma v Kitae [Publication of the Marxist-Leninist classics in China]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (10): 180-187. Historical survey of the publications of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin in China from 1902 to the present. M. Raeff

15. Snell, John L. (Tulane Univ.). RESEARCH REPORT: RECENT GERMAN HISTORY IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES, 1945-53. Journal of Central European Affairs 1954 14(2): 174-180. Compilation of selected dissertation titles on twentieth century Germany, completed in German universities, 1945-53. Comments on increased interest in recent history in post-war Germany, thanks to the efforts of Gerhard Ritter, Historische Zeitschrift, Vierteiljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte, and others.

C. F. Delzell

16. Sokolnicki, Michał (sometime Polish Ambassador in Turkey). ZBIORY DOKUMENTÓW [Collections of documents]. Kultura 1954 8 (10): 126-134. Discusses all major collections of diplomatic documents published by various governments during the interwar period and after World War II. A. F. Dygnas

17. Stein, Stanley J. (Princeton Univ.). BIBLIOTECA HISTÓRICA PAULISTA. Hispanic American Historical Review 1954 34(4): 493-501. Reviews favorably the ten titles in thirteen volumes which comprise the Biblioteca Histórica Paulista published in 1952-54 by Livraria Martins Editôra of São Paulo. The ten titles offer reprints of volumes long out of print and rarely obtainable, covering the history of São Paulo from the first sixteenth century settlements until 1879. The volumes, usually eye-witness accounts, reveal three significant themes in the history of São Paulo: 1) the striving after rapid acquisition of wealth despite physical and ethical obstacles; 2) the failure by either the Portuguese or imperial government effectively to control the Paulistas; 3) the settling of the hinterland by the combined efforts of Europeans, Indians, and Negroes. R. B. McCornack



18. Unsigned. ZAPISKI BIBLIOGRAFICZNE [Bibliographical notes]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 314-328 and (3): 315-336. Abstracts of historical books and papers published recently in Poland (including translations from other languages). The notes are divided into the following sections: 1) feudal epoch to the middle of the eighteenth century; 2) second half of the eighteenth century and the nineteenth century; 3) the twentieth century. Each section is subdivided into sources and secondary works.

A. F. Dygnas

19. Willing, Eugene P. and Herta Hatzfeld (Department of Library Science, Catholic Univ. of America, Washington). CATHOLIC SERIALS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES: A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SURVEY AND A UNION LIST. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1954 65(3): 158-175. The first part of a bibliography of American Catholic serials (newspapers, periodicals, directories, proceedings of societies, annual reports, etc.) from 1809 until the end of the nineteenth century. It is classified by states and cities. This article deals with Nebraska and Rhode Island. H A Staff

20. Wiskemann, Elizabeth. EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES IN WESTERN GERMANY. Times Literary Supplement (London) 1954 2749: 648. A bibliographical survey of the publications of thirteen leading academic institutions in Berlin and in the Federal Republic which are engaged in research on Eastern Europe. Many of the scholars concerned are exiles from that part of Eastern Germany which has been annexed by Poland; they are attempting, largely through historical research, to create an awareness in West Germany of the lost territories in the east. P. H. Hardacre

## B. 1775-1815

21. Göhring, Martin. LITERATURBERICHT ZUR FRANZÖSISCHEN REVOLUTION [Bibliography of the French Revolution]. Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte 1954 12: 209-230. A survey of the main scholarly works on the French Revolution which appeared between 1939 and 1953. They discuss political, economic and social problems of the French Revolution and were written by French, U.S., English and German authors. H A Staff

## C. 1815-1871

22. Reychman, Jan. WĘGIERSKA BIBLIOGRAFIA HISTORYCZNA [A Hungarian historical bibliography]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 278-285. Critical review of the Magyar Történeti Bibliográfia 1825-67 [Hungarian Historical Bibliography] Volume I, 1950, 119 pp.; Volume II (economic) 1952, 200 pp.; Volume III

(political) (further contents: law, sciences, schools, teaching, the press, religion and the churches) 1954, 407 pp. Special attention is paid to the sections dealing with 1848-49, and the Polish part in that struggle. Reychman suggests a number of Polish publications which ought to have been included in this bibliography. J. Erickson

23. Silberner, Edmund. THE WORKS OF MOSES HESS. Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History 1954 (1): 4-42. A bibliographical inventory of the publications, manuscripts and correspondence of the nineteenth century pioneer in socialism and Zionism. The author has established the authorship by Hess of many items that originally appeared anonymously or under a nom de plume.

J. Colton

## E. 1918-1939

24. Braubach, Max. BEITRÄGE ZUR ZEITGESCHICHTE [Contributions to recent history]. Historisches Jahrbuch 1954 73: 152-183. A survey of studies and memoirs on recent history, from 1918 to 1945, published within the last four years [Volumes 70 and 72 carry similar reports by Braubach]. H A Staff

25. Neck, Rudolf (Haus-, Hof-, und Staatsarchiv, Vienna). ZEITGESCHICHTLICHE LITERATUR ÜBER ÖSTERREICH I [Books on the recent history of Austria I]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1953 6: 422-444. Bibliographical review of books and articles published since 1945 on the history of the first Austrian Republic, 1918-38, and on the German occupation until 1945. Analyzes the special problems of research on the recent history of Austria. Author

26. Poll, Bernhard. QUELLEN UND DARSTELLUNGEN ZUR GESCHICHTE DES DEUTSCHEN KATHOLIZIMUS IN JÜNGSTER VERGANGENHEIT [Sources and studies on the recent history of German Catholicism]. Historisches Jahrbuch 1954 73: 183-190. Gives a survey of works on the struggle of the German Catholic Church against the Nazi regime published within the last eight years. No complete study exists as yet on the history of the resistance of the German Catholic Church against the Third Reich.

H A Staff

27. Tomaszewski, Jerzy. ZAGADNIENIA ROZWOJU GOSPODARCZEGO ZSRR W LATACH 1917-25 W NAJNOWSZEJ LITERATURZE RADZIECKIEJ [Problems of the economic development of the USSR during the years 1917-25 in recent Soviet publications]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 374-383. Discusses about fifteen books and papers published in the Soviet Union during the last five years. Much space is devoted to I. A. Gladkov's two books on Soviet planning. Some initially praised books were severely



criticized after the publication of Stalin's work on the economic problems of socialism.

A. F. Dygnas

28. Unsigned. RABOTA NAD OCHERKAMI PO ISTORII MESTNYKH PARTIINYKH ORGANIZATSII [Work on sketches of the history of local party organizations]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (10): 177-178. Brief survey of work in progress on the history of local Communist party organizations. Only a few of the completed sketches have been published to date. M. Raeff

## F. 1939-1945

29. Chabert, Alexandre. DE QUELQUES TENDANCES RÉCENTES DE L'HISTOIRE ÉCONOMIQUE AMÉRICAINE: LES "BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP [sic] HISTORIES" [Some recent trends in American economic history: the "business and entrepreneurial histories"]. Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 1954 32(2): 187-201. Discusses American business archives and development and methods of business history and entrepreneurial history, especially as connected with the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and the Research Center in Entrepreneurial History (also at Harvard). The appendix has a list of research projects supported by the Committee on Research in Economic History (as of 1950). R. E. Cameron

30. Epstein, Fritz T. (Library of Congress). WASHINGTON RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PERIOD OF WORLD WAR II. American Archivist 1954 17(3): 225-236. Announces the lifting of restrictions on the use of between 5,000 and 6,000 linear feet of captured German documents and briefly describes their contents and poten-

tial historical value. Related records at the Library of Congress and the National Archives are described in the Guide to Captured German Documents published in 1953. The newly declassified records in the Departmental Records Branch of the Adjutant General's office are of four types: 1) military records; 2) records of civilian agencies; 3) records of the National Socialist Party (except for some important segments which are still not available); and 4) miscellaneous records, including those of several German industrial and cultural institutions. In the Library of Congress are collections of pamphlets, photographs, private manuscripts, and official records acquired from various sources and containing information on such subjects as the European underground press, psychological warfare, German enforced migrations and resettlement, diplomacy, air warfare, personalities, and war criminal trials. There and at the National Archives and the Departmental Records Branch in Alexandria, Virginia, are original or microfilm copies of quantities of records known as the Nuremberg Documentation and Japanese Documentation (including records of the Japanese War and Navy Ministries, 1867-1945 and of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo). Alice E. Smith

31. Epstein, Fritz T. (Library of Congress). ZUR QUELLENKUNDE DER NEUESTEN GESCHICHTE [Study of sources on recent history]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1954 2(3): 313-325. A detailed, knowledgeable report on the German files and documents captured at the end of World War II. These files are now in archives and libraries in Washington, D.C. Reports also on the present availability of the documents. Journal (Th. Vogelsang)

## 2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

32. Aymard, André (Univ. of Paris). LA MÉTHODE DE LA RECHERCHE HISTORIQUE [Methods of historical research]. Revue de L'Enseignement Philosophique 1953 3(5/6): 10-13. A lecture delivered by the author at the Journées pédagogiques de coordination entre l'enseignement de la philosophie et celui de l'histoire (Sèvres, Centre International d'Études Pédagogiques, 22-23 December 1952). The author discussed the advantages and limitations of three methods of historical research: 1) the critical; 2) the comparative and 3) the statistical. The article includes the minutes of the discussion on this subject among the members of the Association des Professeurs de Philosophie et de l'Enseignement public.

H A Staff

33. Blackstock, Paul W. (Office of the Chief, Psychological Warfare, Department of the Army). THE OCCUPATION FUND DOCUMENTS: A REASSESSMENT OF 'A CRUDE AND IGNORANT FORGERY'. American Slavic and East European Review 1954 13(4): 535-548. Deals with 241 incriminating documents exposing Russian policy in the 1880s, presumably stolen from secret archives in Bulgaria and Rumania by Mikhail Jakobson. Controversial documents are examined and assessed according to the method of an intelligence analyst. Refuting a 1953 article in this same magazine which stated that these documents were forgeries, the author applies various tests of external and of direct and indirect internal evidence to reach the conclusion that they were authentic. They are compared and collated with a similar series published by the Soviets in 1935.

R. B. Holtman



34. Daszkiewicz-Kuthan, Maria. HISTORIA TECHNIKI NOWĄ DZIEDZINĄ BADAŃ [History of technology: a new field of research]. Życie Szkoły Wyższej 1954 2(10): 128-131. Report on the last two meetings of the Section of the History of Technology and Technical Sciences of the Polish Academy.

A. F. Dygnas

35. Dorsinfang-Smets, A. (L'Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Brussels). ACCULTURATION ET ETHNOLOGIE APPLIQUÉE [Acculturation and applied ethnology]. Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie 1954 (2): 351-390. "Acculturation" is the study of the social and political phenomena which arise when a primitive society comes in contact with foreign civilizations. The author proposes to extend this field of research by using "applied" or practical ethnology, which should become a source of information for the dealings of the colonial administration with the natives. H A Staff

36. Droz, Jacques (Univ. of Clermont-Ferrand). HAUPTPROBLEME DER FRANZÖSISCHEN FORSCHUNGEN ZUR NEUEREN GESCHICHTE [Main problems of French research on recent history]. Welt als Geschichte 1954 14(2): 109-118. Lecture held during the meeting of historians in Bremen in 1953. Develops the theses of Lucien Febvre, editor of Annales and leader of modern trend in French research, which concentrate on economic and social history. Lists the weighty objections of Pierre Renouvin to these theses. It is undeniable that the "innovators" supplied a stimulus which produced particularly rich results in the fields of agrarian history (Marc Bloch, Georges Lefebvre), the history of prices and of economic crises (F. Simland, E. Labrousse) and the sociology of elections (mass psychology, election geography: André Siegfried, F. Goguel, M. Duverger, Gabriel Le Bras, Louis Chevalier). Journal (K. F. Werner)

37. Droz, Jacques (Univ. of Clermont-Ferrand). LES TENDANCES ACTUELLES DE LA RECHERCHE EN HISTOIRE MODERNE [Modern trends of historical research]. Revue de L'Enseignement Philosophique 1953 3(5/6): 17-25. Discusses the present problems of historical science raised by the conflict between various schools of historical thought and analyzes a number of books which he considers significant for French historical science (works of: L. Febvre, Ch. Morazé, P. Renouvin, M. Bloch, E. Labrousse, A. Siegfried, F. Goguel, G. Le Bras, L. Chevalier, E. Beau de Loménie).

H A Staff

38. Freund, Michael. ZEITGESCHICHTE--SO ODER SO? [Recent history--this way or that?]. Monat 1954 6(70): 407-409. In response to criticism of his work, Geschichte des zweiten Weltkrieges in Dokumenten [History of World War II in documents], the author points out methodological problems in the selection of pertinent materials for an objective presenta-

tion of the history of the very recent past. The author contends that subjective judgment is inevitable in deciding where to begin and what to include. C. R. Spurgin

39. Hasting, Martin F. (St. Louis Univ.). TEACHING SOCIAL HISTORY. Historical Bulletin 1954 33(1): 31-33. The teaching of history can become very monotonous if based on an unoriginal interpretation. The author gives advice concerning bibliography and methodology: he cites new books on American social history and suggests the collection of illustrated articles, the use of movies, records, oral reports by the students and museum visits.

H A Staff

40. Higham, John (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). INTELLECTUAL HISTORY AND ITS NEIGHBORS. Journal of the History of Ideas 1954 15(3): 339-347. There are two main approaches to intellectual history as conceived by different disciplines: the internal and the external, each committed to its view of the human mind and of human nature. The internal view is mainly supported by the humanities, the external by the social sciences. The historian from his vantage point has tended to draw more from the humanities in writing intellectual history; the social scientists, though vulnerable, have something to teach him. The cleavage between the two approaches is not absolute but should be recognized. The task confronting the intellectual historian is one of declaring his autonomy and of indicating the historical synthesis he makes possible. W. H. Coates

41. Iakubovskaia, S. I. O NEKOTORYKH VOPROSAKH ISTOCHNIKO-VEDENIIA ISTORII SOVETSKOGO OBSHCHESTVA [Concerning some questions of the documentation of the history of Soviet society]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (10): 125-128. Points out the need for better and more scholarly editions of basic source materials and documents. Existing collections are inadequate and poorly edited. M. Raëff

42. Kewicki, Jerzy. KONFERENCJA W KRAKOWIE POŚWIĘCONA PROBLEMOWI WALKI KLASOWEJ CHŁOPÓW W DRUGIEJ POŁOWIE XVIII W. [Cracow conference devoted to the problem of the class-struggle of peasants in the second half of the eighteenth century]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 365-373. Organized by the Chair of Polish history of the Jagiellonian University, with the Historical Institute (Polish Academy), the congress discussed the work on the class-struggle of peasants in eighteenth century southwestern Poland.

A. F. Dygnas

43. Kula, Witold. DYKUSJA NAD UNIWERSYTECKIM PODRĘCZNIKIEM HISTORII CZECHOSŁOWACJI [Discussion on the textbook of Czechoslovak history for university students]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 392-393. A discussion, organized by the Historical Institute



of the Czechoslovak Academy, of various historical problems of the projected textbooks.

A. F. Dygnas

44. Largiadèr, Anton. NEUERE RICHTUNGEN IM BEREICHE DER HISTORISCHEN HILFSSWISSENSCHAFTEN. EINIGE BEMERKUNGEN UND HINWEISE [New trends in the field of the auxiliary sciences of history. Some remarks and suggestions]. Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte 1954 12: 174-194. The "auxiliary sciences" (paleography, the study of documents and records, librarianship) are important not only for the study of Ancient and Medieval history but also for modern constitutional and cultural history. The centers of these auxiliary sciences are in the École des Chartes in

Paris and the Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung in Vienna. Detailed reviews of publications on these special fields show the progress in the application of the methods learned. H A Staff

45. Wohl, Richard R. (Univ. of Chicago). THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BUSINESS HISTORY. Business History Review 1954 28(2): 128-140. The study of business history should not be limited to a study of the internal administration in specific firms. The main problem is to grasp the interaction of the various scattered activities of a multiplicity of firms in order to gain a better understanding of the economic development of a country.

H A Staff

### 3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

46. Antoni, Carlo (Rome). BENEDETTO CROCE UND DIE DEUTSCHE KULTUR [Benedetto Croce and German civilization]. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1954 36(2): 129-144. A lecture given in Munich indicating the great influence of the German philosophers and poets on Croce. The discussion is based on a wide study of Croce's writings, especially his voluminous correspondence with Karl Vossler. Goethe and Hegel exercised the greatest influence on Croce's thinking. Croce opposed the philosophies of the Enlightenment and Positivism because they denied individuality and freedom. In this opposition he used ideas of the German Romanticists and Idealists. However, Croce rejected the extreme idealism of the Germans. Human history reveals mistakes and catastrophes and may not show material progress. However, there is continued progress toward freedom which is the highest ideal.

W. E. Wright

47. Arnold, Stanisław (Warsaw Univ.). WSPOMNIENIE O ZYGMUNCIE MODZELEWSKIM [Reminiscences on Zygmunt Modzelewski]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 469-471. Obituary of the member of the Polish Academy and organizer of its Historical Institute. His Sorbonne studies, work with the French Communist Party, his papers on the Paris Commune (1870) and the Polish Renaissance are mentioned. A. F. Dygnas

48. Baranowski, Bohdan (Dean, Faculty of Philosophy and History, Univ. of Łódź) and Zofia Libiszowska. PROBLEM NARODOWO-WYŻOŁEŃCZEJ WALKI LUDU UKRAIŃSKIEGO W XVII W. W HISTORIOGRAFII POLSKIEJ [The problem of the struggle for national independence of the Ukrainian people in the seventeenth century as reflected in Polish historiography]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 197-217. Analyzes Polish historical works dealing with the so-called Cossack wars. The historians are

reviewed chronologically as falling into two groups: reactionaries, who condemn the Cossacks unreservedly, and petty bourgeois, who appreciate the real social and economic hardships of the Cossacks, but who think that juster treatment of them by the Polish nobility would have prevented wars and loss of the Ukraine. The right approach is to see that aside from economic reasons, there were national factors impelling the Cossacks to unite with Russia. However, this approach has not yet found its expression. A. F. Dygnas

49. Baranowski, Bohdan (Univ. of Łódź). STANISŁAW SZCZOTKA 13.2.1912 - 12.7.1954. Życie Szkoły Wyższej 1954 2(11): 142-144. Obituary of the professor of Jagiellonian University in Cracow. He was the author of numerous studies on the peasants' "class struggle" in Poland from the sixteenth century on. His more important works are mentioned.

A. F. Dygnas

50. Barraclough, Geoffrey. GESCHICHTS-SCHREIBUNG UND POLITIK IM NEUEN DEUTSCHLAND [Historiography and policy in the new Germany]. Aussenpolitik 1954 5(11): 720-729. A plea for the rebuilding and re-orientation of German historiography independent of official policy and capable of constructive contribution to Germany's political future. Germany's position between East and West exerts cohesive as well as disruptive influence on Europe. Modern German historiography must re-examine the past and help provide new answers to the future of Germany as either a binding or as a divisive force between East and West.

H. v. Wahlde

51. Benkliev, S. N. and V. M. Tupikin. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKAYA RABOTA ISTORIKOV VORONEZHA [Scientific research work by the historians of Voronezh]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (6): 169-171. List of research in process on general Russian history and the region of



Voronezh by members of the University and Pedagogical Institute of Voronezh. In October 1953, the second conference on problems of historiography was held. They discussed the ideologies and views of the nineteenth century revolutionary democrats, Belinskii, Herzen, Chernyshevskii, and Dobroliubov. At the Pedagogical Institute a conference devoted its labors to the question: "The people--the creator of history." M. Raeff

52. Berkhin, I. B. and M. P. Kim. O PERIODIZATSII ISTORII SOVETSKOGO OBSHCHESTVA [On the periodization of the history of Soviet society]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (10): 72-78. The most important trend underlying the development of Soviet society from its inception to the present is the establishment of Socialism (completed by 1936) and the current transition to Communism. This trend should be used as standard in periodizing the social history of the USSR. For this reason, a periodization based exclusively on the history of the Communist Party of the USSR cannot be satisfactory. The authors suggest the following periodization: A) Transition from Capitalism to Socialism (1917-1936): 1) 1917-20; 2) 1921-26; 3) 1927-32; 4) 1933-36; B) Period of Socialism and gradual transition to Communism (1937 to date): 1) 1937-41; 2) 1941-45; 3) 1946-50; 4) 1950 to date. M. Raeff

53. Beutin, Ludwig (Seminar für Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Univ. of Cologne). HAMILTON UND JEFFERSON. Historische Zeitschrift 1954 177(3): 495-516. A judicious interpretation of the ideas and significance of Hamilton and Jefferson in the history of the United States, presented as a survey of some of the American historical literature on these men since about 1900. Shows how treatments of these founders of the republic have reflected the increasing breadth and maturity of historical scholarship in the United States, as well as the prejudices of historical scholars. Generally reflects recent revisionist efforts to rehabilitate Hamilton. J. L. Snell

54. Bock, Ernst. STADT-UND LANDESGESCHICHTE. FORSCHUNGSBERICHT [City and provincial history. Research report]. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1954 36(1): 96-122. A positive result of German defeat in World War II and the subsequent Allied controls has been the creation of a German historiography devoted to a large extent to city, provincial and regional study. This is especially evident in large population centers where a certain local historical consciousness and pride has arisen also from the reconstruction of bomb-shattered cities. The histories of Linz, Hamburg and Cologne have been newly written and enlarged; volumes on the patrician von Vechelde family of Braunschweig, on Zürich in the Swiss Confederacy and on the history of Baden, Swabia and the "Heimat" lands in the East are discussed as representa-

tive of the serious investigations characteristic of this phase of modern German historical writing. H. v. Wahlde

55. Bondar', N. N. NAUCHNAIA SESSIJA OTDELENII OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK AKADEMII NAUK SSSR I AKADEMII NAUK ZAKAVKAZSKIKH RESPUBLIK [Scientific session of the divisions of social sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Academies of Sciences of the Transcaucasian Republics]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (6): 161-167. Reports on papers and critiques at a conference held in Baku from 29 March to 2 April 1954. Leading papers dealt with: 1) the need to show the creative role of popular masses in history, point out the progressive character of the annexation to Russia of Georgia, Azerbaidzhan, Armenia, uncover the historical sources of the friendship between the peoples of Transcaucasia (report of academician A. M. Pankratova); 2) the formation of the socialist nations of Azerbaidzhan (by A. I. Guseinov), of Armenia (by A. M. Akopian), of Georgia (by G. V. Khachapuridze). A series of reports dealt with the problem of periodizing the histories of the peoples of Transcaucasia; with the formation and role of workers' movements and socialist parties in Transcaucasia before 1917. M. Raeff

56. Brown, Truesdell S. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). HERODOTUS AND HIS PROFESSION. American Historical Review 1954 59(4): 829-843. Believing Aristotle's famous statement about the relative value of poetry and history (Poet. 9, p. 1451 b) to be colored by a widespread fourth-century prejudice, the author reopens the question of how historical writing began. With Jacoby, he rejects the view that Greek historical writing began with local history and was later expanded to the concept of universal history. Examining critically the account of the logographers in Dionysius of Halicarnassus (De Thucyd. 5) and the conclusions which many scholars have drawn therefrom, he shows that the logographers, following the lead of the Ionian philosophers, attempted to find out "what happened, then to explain why." Herodotus, using his predecessors' tools of research but broadened in outlook by the experiences of exile and travel, conceived the "idea of the first general history." W. C. Langsam

57. Brunner, Otto (Historisches Seminar, Univ. of Hamburg). DAS PROBLEM EINER EUROPÄISCHEN SOZIALGESCHICHTE [The problem of a European social history]. Historische Zeitschrift 1954 177(3): 469-494. Examines the concept of social history, its relationship to closely related disciplines, and the possibility of developing an integrated social history of Europe, acknowledging but overriding national and regional differences. Conceives of social history as economic history, chiefly to distin-



guish it from the better known and more highly developed *Kulturgeschichte*. Examines specific problems, e.g., the rise of towns after about 1100. Concludes that the creation of a European social history is both desirable and necessary. J. L. Snell

58. Bushev, P. P. O RABOTE INSTITUTA VOSTOKOVEDENIIA AKADEMII NAUK SSSR [On the work of the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1954 (9): 170-172. Summary account of the work at the Oriental Institute in the last four years since its reorganization. The publication of a collective work, sketches of the most recent history of the East (outside of the USSR) is planned. Much work has been done on the prehistoric, ancient, and medieval periods of various regions of the East; the Institute has also published a series of dictionaries. M. Raeff

59. Epteker, G. PERESMOTR ISTORII S.Sh.A. PO ZADANIU KRUPNYKH MONOPOLII [Revision of the history of the United States on instructions from big monopolies]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1954 (9): 179-185. This is an abbreviated translation of the following: H. Aptheker "Big Business Rewrites American History," *Political Affairs*, 1953, No. 11 and 1954, Nos. 1 and 2. M. Raeff

60. Ernst, Joachim. GESCHICHTSBEGRIFF UND GESCHICHTSKRITIK BEI JACOB BURCKHARDT (DIE GRUNDLAGEN DER "WELTGESCHICHTLICHEN BETRACHTUNGEN") [Jacob Burckhardt's concept of history and historical criticism (The basis of his *Reflections on History*)]. *Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte* 1954 6(4): 323-341. The recent growth of the conflict raging about Burckhardt demands that historical science endeavor to establish Burckhardt's real significance to historiography. Burckhardt may be considered unscientific and uncritical, but he must be approached from the artistic and aesthetic sides for a real appreciation of his accomplishments. This reinterpretation will revise opinion on Burckhardt to a considerable extent. Burckhardt's concept of history is portrayed as the objective pursuit of "what has been" and the obligation and satisfaction in protecting the spiritual continuity of history and universal being (*Gesamtleben*). H. v. Wahlde

61. Fauvel-Rouif, Denise. COMPTE RENDU DU COLLOQUE ORGANISÉ PAR LA COMMISSION D'HISTOIRE DES MOUVEMENTS SOCIAUX [Report on the colloquium organized by the Commission on the History of Social Movements]. *Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale* 1954 32(2): 202-213. Meeting held in Paris in November 1953 under the auspices of the International Committee of the Historical Sciences and UNESCO with representatives of sixteen countries attending. Report of discussions by participants on definitions, methods, and sources of the history of social movements. R. E. Cameron

62. Garraty, John A. (Michigan State College). PRESERVED SMITH, RALPH VOLNEY HARLOW, AND PSYCHOLOGY. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1954 15(3): 456-465. Based on a survey of the writings of the two historians. Both had flirtations with psychoanalysis, Smith in an unnoticed article on Luther, and Harlow in a severely criticized biography of Sam Adams, but in their subsequent historical work neither made further use of Freud or Adler. W. H. Coates

63. Gąsiorowska, Natalia (Member of the Polish Academy). NAUKA HISTORII W OKRESIE DZIESIĘCIOLECIA POLSKI LUDOWEJ [The science of history in the first decade of People's Poland]. *Życie Szkoły Wyższej* 1954 2(9): 8-21. In 1946 a statement appeared in *Kwartalnik Historyczny* that the historian's attitude towards the nation's past had undergone a change, but casting off the idealistic attitude and accepting Marxist methodology were, in fact, very slow processes. The Seventh Congress of Polish Historians (1948), the creation of the Association of Marxist Historians (1950), the First Congress of Polish Learning (1951), the First Methodological Congress of Polish Historians (1951), and many sessions devoted to special problems have been the stepping stones towards the full application of historical materialism by Polish historians. Stress has been laid on the problems of the "class struggle" of peasants and on the history of the working class. A. F. Dygnas

64. Geyl, P. (Utrecht Univ.). FRUIN TUSSEN RANKE EN MACAULAY [Fruin between Ranke and Macaulay]. *Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden* 1954 9(1/2): 19-32. Criticizes the Dutch historian, Robert Fruin, for using nineteenth-century criteria to judge seventeenth century politicians. Comparing Fruin with Ranke and Macaulay, Geyl points out that Ranke recognized the merit of each historical period and, therefore, attempted to reconstruct it "as it was." Fruin's work was more like that of Macaulay who always compared the period he was describing with his own time. As an admirer of the centralized, constitutional monarchy of his own day, he was sometimes unfair in his judgment of the Republic of the United Provinces of the nineteenth century and of republican politicians. D. van Arkel

65. Halecki, Oskar (Fordham Univ.). Ś. P. ANNA DEMBIŃSKA [The late Anna Dembińska]. *Wiadomości* 1954 9(48): 3. Obituary of the daughter of the famous historian Bronisław Dembiński, and a noted historian in her own right. She was the author of monographs on Polish history in the sixteenth century. She was appointed a lecturer by the Senate of the Poznań University but the appointment was not confirmed by the Ministry of Education (1948). Recently, she worked in the Record Office in Gdańsk. A. F. Dygnas



66. Hamann, Günther (Univ. of Vienna). AKTUELLE PROBLEME DER WISSENSCHAFT. DIE WISSENSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE. EIN KURZER ÜBERBLICK ÜBER IHRE ENTWICKLUNG UND IHREN GEGENWÄRTIGEN STAND [Current problems of science. The history of science. A short survey of its development and its present state]. Wissenschaft und Weltbild 1954 7(7/8): 275-282. Little attempt was made until the eighteenth century to establish a thorough study of the history of science. The history of science has appeared in four forms: 1) selection and editing of source material without analysis; 2) treatment of several sciences as a part of the cultural history of an epoch; 3) study of one science through all epochs; and 4) treatment of all sciences in all epochs with special reference to trends and fundamental problems. The author cites numerous historical works of all four types. The importance of science museums to research is emphasized, and the principal technical and scientific collections in Western Europe and the USA are mentioned. C. R. Spurgin

67. Hamerow, Theodore S. (Univ. of Illinois). HISTORY AND THE GERMAN REVOLUTION OF 1848. American Historical Review 1954 60(1): 27-44. The historiography of the German Revolution of 1848 reflects the tendency of the present to distort the past in the light of later developments. Among the leading "distorters" have been the leftist or Marxian School, the nationalistic or Prussian School, and the liberal or Weimar School. The time would now seem ripe for a fresh analysis of 1848. This might well be based on a recognition, first expressed by Erich Brandenburg in his Die Reichsgründung, published in 1916, of the part played by the economic and other personal interests of various groups as well as by intellectual and idealistic causes.

W. C. Langsam

68. Hirsch, Felix E. (Bard College). GEORGE PEABODY GOOCH: BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLE. Journal of Modern History 1954 26(3): 260-271. Besides Gooch's published works, an unpublished autobiography and material from the author's correspondence with Gooch and Gooch's colleagues, especially Trevelyan and Toynbee, are used. Following the biographical approach, the author discusses the development of Gooch's interests and scholarship from his student days at Cambridge to his most recent work on various representatives of enlightened despotism. Particular emphasis is laid on Gooch's contribution to historiography, to the Cambridge Modern History, and to modern diplomatic history as editor of the British documents on the origin of the First World War. Gooch's political attitudes on domestic and international issues are touched upon.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

69. Holldack, Heinz. FRIEDRICH MEINECKE. DAS MACHTPROBLEM IN DER NEUESTEN DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTE [Friedrich Meinecke. The problem of power in recent German history]. Hochland 1954 46(5): 437-451. According to

Meinecke, power is not evil as such, but indifferent; it can be misused but it is indispensable for the state. Meinecke believed that the idea of individualism was the main characteristic difference between German and Western European thinking. He saw the conflict between the great powers as a conflict between states and peoples as individual units. This concept contained the danger of making all values relative, a danger which Meinecke could not escape. Meinecke restated the problem in his memoirs and subjected his answers to a self-critical examination.

H A Staff

70. Jedlicka, Ludwig Franz. ZUKUNFTSAUFGABEN ÖSTERREICHISCHER GESCHICHTSFORSCHUNG [Future tasks of Austrian historical research]. Österreichische Monatshefte 1954 10(12): 8-9. Modern history has been neglected in Austria in favor of medieval history. The future tasks of Austrian historical research will be to correct this disproportion, particularly in reference to the study of recent history.

H A Staff

71. Kalabinski, Stanisław and Henry Samsonowicz. PIERWSZA KONFERENCJA METODOLOGICZNA HISTORYKÓW POLSKICH [First methodological conference of Polish historians]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 232-237. Summary of the minutes (published in Warsaw 1953) of the Conference held in Otwock near Warsaw in 1951 and 1952. Papers read were on: 1) historical knowledge in the light of dialectical and historical materialism; 2) periodization of Polish history; 3) formation of the bourgeois nation in Poland; 4) specific features of Polish imperialism (from the beginnings of the present century); 5) the role of the Polish working-class movement. A. F. Dygnas

72. Kamerbeek, J. Jr. HUIZINGA EN DE BEWEGING VAN TACHTIG [Huizinga and the literary movement of 1880]. Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis 1954 67(2): 145-164. Huizinga was greatly influenced by the literary movement of 1880. He shared its preoccupation with form; for him this meant history conceived of as "sensation." He did not accept the individualistic and non-political attitude of the movement, but since he accepted its views on the preeminence of inner experience, he felt more inclined towards the history of civilization than towards political history. Like some of the 1880 poets, he felt that the modern period had lost style. This explains his critical works on modern culture and his protest against a banal belief in progress. Around 1890 these ideas were also taken up by German thinkers (Rickert, Windelband and Simmel among them).

D. van Arkel

73. Kerstenowa, Krystyna. ZJAZD HISTORYKÓW W BREMIE [Historical Congress in Bremen]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 412-417. The 22nd Congress of German Historians took place in Bremen from 17 to 20 September 1953.



A sizable delegation from East Germany participated. They had two important tasks to perform: 1) to unmask the political substance of papers prepared by the bourgeois organizers of the Congress; 2) to contact those West German scholars who "disapprove of the subjugation of learning to the reactionary political aims." The Congress revealed a sharp crisis in bourgeois West German historiography and the existence of a group of West German historians eager for contacts with East German scholars.

A. F. Dygnas

74. Kessel, Eberhard (Marburg). FRIEDRICH MEINECKE. Die Welt als Geschichte 1954 14(1): 1-9. Interprets the inner logic of Meinecke's contribution, with special attention given to historicism and topical history as interpreted by Meinecke in relation to the problems of our time. Journal (W. Plener)

75. Kessel, Eberhard (Marburg). RANKE'S IDEE DER UNIVERSALHISTORIE [Ranke's idea of universal history]. Historische Zeitschrift 1954 178(2): 269-308. Examines the evolution of Ranke's concept of universal history, especially as revealed in three hitherto incompletely published Ranke manuscripts, which are presented and annotated herein. Ranke accepted the critical assertions of the philosophers, then dominant in academic circles, that one could understand specific problems of historical study fully only through an understanding of "the general," but he denied that philosophers possessed any monopoly over the search for truth about the general. He reminded philosophers and historians alike that in a total sense knowledge of the general was beyond human comprehension ("God alone knows world history"). And, presenting an historicist argument, he insisted that one could achieve understanding of the totality only through increased knowledge of the particular. In the most important of the new manuscripts presented by Kessel, which he dates in 1831, Ranke cited and elaborated upon the following principal requirements of historical study: a "pure love of the truth"; deep study; universal interest; discovery of causation; impartiality; and a "conception of totality." J. L. Snell

76. Kieniewicz, Stefan (Warsaw Univ.). JESZCZE NA TEMAT ZADAŃ HISTORIOGRAFII [More on the subject of the tasks of historiography]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 197-200. Third comment on the discussion caused by Prof. Serejski's works on Polish historiography. [See also Prof. N. Assorodobraj's article in Kwartalnik Historyczny 1953 60(4): 150-186 and Prof. C. Bobińska's, ibid. 1954 61(1): 178-204]. In Marxist historiography the interest in the "development in methodology and in changes of the attitudes to the past came to the fore." More attention should be paid to the motives and ideas

impelling the bourgeois historian to choose the subject of his study and to the progressive role that the work of a reactionary scholar may fulfil despite his intentions.

A. F. Dygnas

77. Kula, Witold (Warsaw Univ.). PRACE NAD UNIWERSYTECKIM PODRĘCZNIKIEM HISTORII REPUBLIKI CZECHOSŁOWACKIEJ [Work on the university textbook of Czechoslovak history]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 417-419. From 18 to 22 June 1954 a discussion, organized by the Czechoslovak Academy, was held on vols. 2 and 3 of the university textbook on Czechoslovakian history. They cover the periods 1848-1918 and 1918-1953, respectively. In the discussion of vol. 2, problems of the progressiveness of the bourgeoisie in 1848, the role of the masses, the abolition of serfdom, the industrial revolution, the contact of Czech workers with the First International and the starting point of the era of imperialism (1900), were considered. In vol. 3, the influence of the Russian Revolution, periodization of the inter-war and the post-Munich periods and the character of the Slovak state stirred interest. Foreign delegations played a prominent role in the discussions.

A. F. Dygnas

78. Largiadèr, Anton (Zürich). THEODOR VON SICKELS BRIEFWECHSEL MIT GEORG VON WYSS UND GEROLD MEYER VON KNONAU [Theodor von Sickel's exchange of letters with Georg von Wyss and Gerold Meyer von Knonau]. Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung 1954 62: 574-587. This exchange of letters among the three scholars between 1869 and 1902 shows Sickel's influence on the study of medieval history in Switzerland.

H A Staff

79. Mann, Golo. IM SCHATTEN BISMARCKS. ZU EINER AUSWAHL DEUTSCHER HISTORISCHER ESSAYS [In Bismarck's shadow. Concerning a selection of German historical essays]. Monat 1954 6(72): 585-587. In commenting on a book of essays, German History: Some New German Views, edited by Hans Kohn (London: Allen and Unwin; and New York: Beacon Press), the writer discusses trends in modern German historical interpretation. One such trend attempts to explain much of the history of the last hundred years in terms of the impact of Bismarck's personality and political policies.

C. R. Spurgin

80. McAvoy, Reverend Thomas T., C.S.C. (Univ. of Notre Dame). ORESTES A. BROWNSON AND AMERICAN HISTORY. Catholic Historical Review 1954 40(3): 257-268. Based on Brownson's works and some unpublished letters in the Brownson Papers at the University of Notre Dame. Examines Brownson's concept of American history and his views concerning the mission of the United States in world history. Journal (J. T. Ellis)



81. Miller, Ralph N. (Western Michigan College). AMERICAN NATIONALISM AS A THEORY OF NATURE. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12 (1): 74-95. An historiographical essay. Buffon's Histoire naturelle and Diderot's Encyclopédie contained a fantastic amount of misinformation on America. Buffon's theory that America was geologically too young to develop men and institutions was taken over by other European writers, including William Robertson, whose moderate views were exploited by extreme Tories in England during the Revolution. American writers reacted, first by defending America against the distortions, and later by exalting American qualities and arguing that the new nation was created in accord with natural principles.

E. Oberholzer Jr.

82. Muro Orejon, Antonio. JUAN BAUTISTA MUÑOZ. LAS FUENTES BIBLIOGRÁFICAS DE LA HISTORIA DEL NUEVO MUNDO [Juan Bautista Muñoz The bibliographical sources for the Historia del Nuevo Mundo]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos 1953 10: 265-337. Offers together, for the first time, the sources which Juan Bautista Muñoz used in editing his famous Historia del Nuevo Mundo (1793). Gives a list of the printed books which Bautista Muñoz employed, most of them from the eighteenth century, very few from the sixteenth. The appendix contains a document entitled, "A copy of the manuscripts which Don Juan Bautista Muñoz collected in his travels and which he bequeathed at his death to His Majesty."

F. Morales Padron

83. Nikiforov, V. N. OBSUZHDENIE KNIGI PO ISTORII S.Sh.A. V NARODNOM UNIVERSITETE KITAIA [Discussion of a book on the history of the United States at the People's University of China]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 188-189. On 25 June 1954 a discussion took place of a history of the United States by Khuan Shao-hsiang. Although the book was favorably received, the author (trained in the U.S.) was criticized for not quite having overcome false conceptions current in the United States.

M. Raeff

84. Norsa, Achille. SUI CARATTERI, LE FINALITÀ E IL METODO DELLA STORIA DELLE DOTTRINE POLITICHE [Concerning the character, the finalities, and the method of the history of political doctrines]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1954 38(1): 1-24. Continues the discussion of the subject begun by E. Morandi and C. Curcio in the Rivista Internazionale di Filosofia del Diritto (1929) and examines the question in the light of its essential aspects, objectives, method, contents, and relation to sociology. Concludes that the study of pure political theory is a valid auxiliary objective in research on the history of political doctrines but that the essential research must be done on both the professed attitudes of the political theorists and on the unconscious influence of their cultural and social environment.

L. M. Case

85. Oizerman, T. I. MARKSISTSKO-LENINSKOE RESHENIE PROBLEMY SVOBODY I NEOBKHOZIMOSTI [The Marxist-Leninist solution of the problem of freedom and necessity]. Voprosy Filosofii 1954 (3): 16-33. After a brief survey of the most important philosophic solutions of this problem, the conclusion is drawn that even those thinkers who came nearest to a Marxist solution failed to transcend their preoccupation with the individual and thus failed to visualize the struggle of the masses. This conclusion follows from the Marxist solution: freedom is the recognition of necessity; the latter is variable in the chain of cause and effect of the objective process of development whose laws can be understood by mankind and actually were recognized by Marx. If this recognition is put to a practical use in accordance with the objective process of development, then mankind is acting in freedom. The freedom of mankind increases in the course of history. Reasons are given why the Soviet citizen has the greatest amount of freedom.

H A Staff

86. Ottenga, Cesare. LA STORIOGRAFIA SULLA REPUBBLICA DI WEIMAR [The historiography on the Weimar republic]. Società 1954 10(3): 451-471. Continuation of a previous article concerning German historiography (partly by other authors). It is remarkable that after 1945 a special interest in recent history has arisen in Germany. While the war guilt question was dominant after World War I, since the Second World War research and studies have devoted most of their attention to the causes of the break-down of the Weimar republic. In view of the present state of historical writing, the necessity of treating this period more than ever in connection with European and world history must be emphasized. After a brief reference to the research institutes engaged in research on recent history, the author discusses the work of Herzfeld, Scheele, Knight-Patterson, Vermeil, Friedensburg and Bracher and finally enters into a detailed discussion of Th. Eschenburg's article "Die improvisierte Demokratie" in Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte 1951 vol. 9. F. Fellner

87. Poterański, Wacław. DYSKUSJA NAD MATERIAŁAMI DO NAUCZANIA HISTORII POLSKI 1864-1945 [Discussion on materials for the teaching of Polish history 1864-1945]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 354-359. The Chair of Polish History at the Institute of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party organized a discussion towards the end of 1953 on the textbook Historia Polski 1864-1945. Opened by the "self-critical" speech of the textbook's editor, Professor Ż. Kormanowa, the discussion brought to light many of the text's shortcomings, especially a wrong perspective on the workers' movement and the lack of stress on the workers' part in the history of the nation. A. F. Dygnas



88. Roller, Mikhail. O RABOTE RUMYNSKIKH ISTORIKOV [On the work of Rumanian historians]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (10): 190-191. A brief general account of the current work of Rumanian historians. Their efforts are concentrated on: 1) investigation of Rumanian national history (and that of national minorities) from a Marxist point of view; 2) the relationship of Rumanian historical events to the history of Russia; 3) discussion of problems of theory and methodology; and 4) editing of sources. M. Raeff

89. Sándor, Pál. A MAGYAR AGRÁR- ÉS PARASZTTÖRTÉNET POLGÁRI IRODALMÁNAK KRITIKÁ-JÁHOZ [On the critique of bourgeois works on the history of the agrarian question and the Hungarian peasantry]. Századok 1954 88(2/3): 373-419. A critique of bourgeois works on the history of the agrarian question and the Hungarian peasantry: 1) critique of the works of K. Tagányi, I. Acsády and S. Márki, who took a relatively progressive point of view, but who nevertheless idealized capitalist society; 2) critique of the works of Hungarian historians after World War I who supported the ideology of the counter-revolutionary reaction. Discusses the work of Gy. Szekfű, feudal and capitalist-imperialistic in its conception, and the work of Domanovszky, who opposed Szekfű's conception but in reality represented only a different type of reactionary historiography. Nevertheless, the Domanovszky school of historians accomplished remarkable work in the field of research on the agrarian question. During the counter-revolution, there were only one or two bourgeois historians who suggested agrarian reform. H A Staff

90. Schieder, Theodor (Univ. of Cologne). POLITISCHE IDEENGESCHICHTE UND HISTORIOGRAPHIE (LITERATURBERICHT) [History of political thought and historiography (bibliography)]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(6): 362-373. Lists and critically discusses publications in the following fields: 1) political theory; 2) history of political thought from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century; 3) the problem of Europe, Marxism and Communism; 4) structural problems of the twentieth century; 5) historiography. H A Staff

91. Seckel, Dietrich (Univ. of Heidelberg). "WELTGESCHICHTE" OHNE ASIEN? [World history without Asia?]. Sammlung 1954 9(6): 293-299. Taking the ideas of Toynbee as a basis for discussion, it is pointed out that the European can attain a conception of universal history only by increasing his knowledge of historic and cultural events in Asia. Europeans have so far paid far too little attention to the highly developed civilizations of the densely populated Asiatic regions and also to the study of Buddhism, the third great religious doctrine of world importance. A radical school reform should aim at placing the study of Asia on the curriculum of high schools. Only in

this way can the European finally attain a conception of history which is supra-continental and universal. H A Staff

92. Shelley, Fred (Maryland Historical Society). EBENEZER HAZARD: AMERICA'S FIRST HISTORICAL EDITOR. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(1): 44-73. A biographical sketch based in large part on Hazard's correspondence with Jeremy Belknap. E. Oberholzer Jr.

93. Spranger, Eduard. FRIEDRICH MEINECKE. Universitas 1954 9(8): 825-832. Outlines the development of Meinecke as man and historian. The impregnation of the present with the influences of the past are seen to form Meinecke's basic outlook, i.e., history is a main-spring of life. Combining a modern outlook with a respect for the past, Meinecke served to remind his contemporaries of the great spiritual and national tradition of Germany. H. v. Wahlde

94. Suchocki, Mieczysław. SPENGLER REDI-VIVUS. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10(5/6): 1-4. Review of the ninth chapter of H. S. Hughes', Oswald Spengler. A Critical Estimate, which in translation appeared in the German periodical Die Welt als Geschichte 1953 (4). Spengler is pictured as a leading ideologist of imperialism but imperialists frown upon his relating the imperialist to the pessimistic notion of decay. Hughes tries to interpret Spengler's ideas more optimistically. E. Boba

95. Švĕbe, Arveds (Stockholm). BALTIVĀCU VĒSTURNIEKA GRĀMATA [A book by a Baltic German historian]. Cēla Zīmes 1954 19: 230-234. Critically reviews the research activities of Baltic German historians from 1919 to 1954 with particular emphasis on the first complete work on Baltic (Estonian and Latvian) history since 1918 published by a Baltic German (Baltische Geschichte: Die Ostseelände Livland, Estland, Kurland 1180-1918. Grundzüge und Durchblicke, by Reinhard Wittram, Verlag R. Oldenbourg, München, 1954). Although considered freer from national prejudices and more reliable than any other work on this particular field written by a Baltic German, this work is still full of factual errors and omissions of fundamental importance. The book contains valuable appendices (maps and bibliography). E. Andersons

96. Talamo, Giuseppe. LO STORICISMO DI FRIEDRICH MEINECKE [The historicism of Friedrich Meinecke]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(1): 3-8. An appreciation of Friedrich Meinecke's ethical concept of history as an indication of the changing intellectual currents of German historiography. Compares this with the philosophy of history of Benedetto Croce, who opposed Meinecke's concept. Meinecke's The German Catastrophe (1946) is discussed in detail as "one of the most acute and realistic examinations of the present-day German problem." W. E. Heydendorff



97. Tretiakov, P.N. A SZLÁVOK EREDETE [On the origin of the Slavs]. Századok 1954 88(2/3): 317-335. A survey of the progress which has been made in studies on the origins of the Slavs, especially of the eastern Slavs, since the liquidation of the school of N. J. Marr. The article makes a point of refuting the followers of N. J. Marr, and the "bourgeois" historians. H A Staff

98. Unsigned. DYSKUSJE O ROLI MAS LUDOWYCH W HISTORII [Discussions on the role of the masses in history]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 337-345. Discussion on 8 February 1954 at the conference held in the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy and on 3 March at the meeting of the editorial boards of Myśl Filozoficzna [Philosophical Thought] and Kwartalnik Historyczny [Historical Quarterly]. Professor B. Leśnodorski presided. Both discussions were in connection with high school and university textbooks and an article published in Myśl Filozoficzna in 1953 by Z. Bauman and J. Wiatr. The discussion was limited mostly to the "period of Feudalism" (to the middle of the eighteenth century). So far, there exists fear of "vulgarization" of that important problem. The role of the masses and the role of the ruling class of the period should be studied. Another problem is that of the role of the great individual in history. Very interesting in this respect was a polemic between Professors E. Małeczyska and M. Małowist at the latter conference. A. F. Dygnas

99. Unsigned. KITAISKII ISTORIK KHU SHEN O PERIODIZATSII NOVOI ISTORII KITAIA [The Chinese historian Hu Sheng on the periodization of modern Chinese history]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 185-188. Shortened translation of the last sections of an article published in the Chinese journal Historical Investigations (No. 1, 1954). The three sections reproduced here deal with: 1) criteria for the periodization of modern Chinese history; 2) three "uplifts" of the revolutionary movement in the modern history of China; 3) seven periods of modern Chinese history. The criterion of periodization is the class struggle. In consequence, we have three periods of the revolutionary movement: the Tai'ping revolution, the revolt of "I-ho-t'uan" (after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95), and the last, which culminated in the revolution of 1911. The seven periods of modern Chinese history are: 1) 1840-50; 2) 1851-64; 3) 1864-95; 4) 1895-1900; 5) 1901-05; 6) 1905-12; 7) 1912-19. M. Raeff

100. Unsigned. OB IZUCHENII NOVOI I NOVEISHEI ISTORII KAPITALISTICHESKIKH STRAN [On the study of the modern and recent history of capitalist countries]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (7): 3-12. Soviet historiography failed to make a proper study of the non-Soviet world: the lack of treatment of the two world wars, the popular movements (1918-39), the Communist

International, and the evolution of the capitalist nations. Nationalist movements are similarly neglected. Aside from gaps in the treatment of these subjects, there are faults in the methodology used by the Soviet historians: the dialectic is used in an unscholarly way and bourgeois objectivism remains unattacked. Source material is lacking or inadequate and several important source publications have never been completed. Access to the archives should be made easier.

M. Raeff

101. Unsigned. OBSUZHDENIE RABOTY ZHURNALA "VOPROSY ISTORII" [Discussion of the work of the journal Questions of History (Voprosy Istorii)]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 175-177. Academician A. M. Pankratova, editor of the journal, reported on the work of the journal in recent months, pointing out the need for more work on the history of the Soviet Communist Party and for more articles refuting bourgeois falsifications of history. The report gave rise to a lively discussion which called attention to the weakness of the journal in theory and historiography and to the absence of discussions of the history of Soviet society. M. Raeff

102. Unsigned. O NAUCHNOI RABOTE KAFEDR NOVOI ISTORII [On the scientific work of the chairs of modern history]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (4): 177-182. Summary account of a conference of modern historians in Moscow on 20-24 April 1954. The conference heard a report by Professor I. S. Galkin (Univ. of Moscow) on the inadequacy and shortcomings of research and training in the field of modern and contemporary history, to which Soviet historians must devote their attention. The participants of the conference pointed out the need for textbooks and source publications in the field, better planning and organization of research work, and co-ordination and publication of the results. The outline for a multi-volume world history (to be published by the Academy of Sciences) has been approved and is in process of implementation. Records of the conference will be published in the Proceedings (Trudy) of the University of Moscow.

M. Raeff

103. Unsigned. ZA GLUBOKOE I VSESTORONNEE ISSLEDOVANIE ISTORII SOVETSKOGO OBSHCHESTVA [For a profound and many-sided study of the history of Soviet society]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 3-9. Editorial which recommends a more energetic approach to the study of Soviet history, which so far lacks a general work on the history of Soviet society, and whose existing studies have no place for the social groups making history. In producing more varied work on Soviet history, the new journal Istoricheskii Archiv will have an important part to play. A special section to deal with Soviet history in the period of Socialism--from the Revolution to the Great Fatherland War, and post-war reconstruction, was



set up as a consequence of the decision of 10 August 1954, by the Historical Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. M. Raeff

104. Vigeneras, L. A. EL VIAJE DE SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN A LAS INDIAS OCCIDENTALES [The voyage of Samuel Champlain to the West Indies]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos 1953 10: 457-500. After lengthy research in the Archivo de Indias in Seville and in various other Spanish archives, the author has arrived at the conclusion that the voyage of Samuel Champlain to the Indies did not take place and that perhaps the French mariner is not the author of the Brief Discours des choses plus remarquables que Samuel Champlain de Brouage a reconnues aux Indes Occidentales (published by the Hackluyt Society in 1895).

F. Morales Padron

105. Walsh, H. H. RESEARCH IN CANADIAN CHURCH HISTORY. Canadian Historical Review 1954 35(3): 208-216. An appraisal of Canadian church history and its inadequacies during the past 40 years. Where not neglected altogether, church history suffered from denominationalism. These shortcomings would be remedied by a bibliographical journal, published jointly by all Canadian churches, and

listing the scattered source material. The author offers suggestions on ways of satisfying the need for cumulative and interpretative Canadian church history. The dual national and religious tradition and its development in Canada find their most rewarding interpretation on the basis of their religious history.

R. Mueller

106. Weinsberg, Adam. ORGANIZACJA I OSIĄGNIĘCIA NAUK HISTORYCZNYCH W RUMUNII [Organization and achievements of historical sciences in Rumania]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 403-407. Description of the organization of the study of history in Rumania, as centered in the Historical Institute of the Rumanian Academy. The Institute stresses the publication of sources and bibliographies but monographs are also published.

A. F. Dygnas

107. J. Ż. KURS POMOCNICZYCH PRACOWNIKÓW NAUKOWYCH W ZAKOPANEM [Course for the junior academic staff in Zakopane]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 345-354. Nine lectures were delivered on the formation of the Polish nation, the Polish "bourgeois nation," and the "socialist nation." For certain periods of history after the end of the eighteenth century there is a scarcity of historians. A. F. Dygnas

#### 4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

108. Bernard, Stephan (Institut de Sociologie de Solvay, Brussels). ESSAI SUR LES GRANDES RELATIONS DE LA SOCIOLOGIE POLITIQUE. CONTRIBUTION À LA THÉORIE SOCIOLOGIQUE DE L'ÉTAT [Essay on the important relations of political sociology. A contribution to the sociological theory of the state]. Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie 1954 (2): 405-487. The author formulates a system of political sociology in which he distinguishes two main branches: 1) the static or "consensual," and 2) the dynamic or revolutionary political sociology. The greater part of the study is devoted to revolutionary political sociology in the form of an examination of Marxist doctrine and of the problem of sociological causality. The author concludes that modern sociology differs only in its terminology from the Marxist method as reduced to its fundamental sociological precepts. The third and fourth parts of the study analyze the ideological concept of Marx and criticize Marxist sociology. H A Staff

109. Brunner, Otto (Univ. of Hamburg). DAS ZEITALTER DER IDEOLOGIEN: ANFANG UND ENDE [The age of ideologies: rise and decline]. Neue Rundschau 1954 65(1): 1-21. Under the influence of Napoleon the nineteenth cen-

tury applied the term "ideologists" to those theoreticians who opposed the ideas of practical politicians. Their ideologies arose out of the special circumstances of their period. They are necessarily on the decline in the twentieth century since the conditions on which they were based are about to disappear. The age of ideologies is a primarily Continental-European phenomenon of the modern world, although its roots go back to the Middle Ages. Ideologies pretend to be one of the following: 1) scientific, or 2) Weltanschauung based on immovable laws, or 3) political programs. They are in fact a product of all three factors. A common characteristic of all ideologies is the Utopian element. Conservative ideology was formulated as a reaction to the liberal-humanitarian ideology, and it was followed by Socialist ideology. Karl Marx used the word ideology in reference to an expression of group interests. H A Staff

110. Burckhardt, Carl J. ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Merkur 1954 8(10): 901-912. Tocqueville recognized the dangers inherent in modern democracy, namely, that the principle of equality can lead to a reduction to the level of the masses and to standardization.



This study is the first part of an introduction to a German edition of the memoirs of Tocqueville. H A Staff

111. Cobban, Alfred (University College, London). DER VERFALL DER POLITISCHEN THEORIE [The decline of political theory]. Monat 1954 6(69): 227-237. Since the eighteenth century, political theory has not kept pace with the political and social development in the Western world. The eighteenth century conception of liberal democracy has undergone little modification in theory, partly because the theoretical and ethical approach to politics has suffered from the misapplication to it of science and history, fields of learning more concerned with "what is" or "what was," rather than "what ought to be." The field of "political science" also tends to ignore ethical and political ends and value judgments which characterize true theory. The earlier political theorists were partisans who sought to influence their contemporaries. The modern thinkers, in an atmosphere of non-partisan academic isolation, confine their studies to objective interpretation and do not succeed in creating new ideas. The author sees a parallel between modern conditions and the conditions prevailing during the later stages of the Roman Empire. C. R. Spurgin  
See also: 117, 142

112. Crick, Bernard (Harvard Univ.). THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1954 20(3): 308-320. Discussion and criticism of the trend in the past 35 years in the United States toward a compartmentalized empiricism in political science. The preoccupation with sterile objectivity and scientific methodology is seen as a departure from the principal role of the political scientist, that of an effective leader of educated opinion. Americans have produced scholarly and valuable works on particular topics, but few Americans have been able to evaluate critically the whole American political experience with the skill and perception of certain foreign writers such as De Tocqueville, Bryce, Brogan or Laski. Representative of political literature of the period 1920-1954 are the writings of Charles Merriam and Harold Lasswell. C. R. Spurgin

113. Deininger, Whitaker T. (Univ. of Dubuque). THE SKEPTICISM AND HISTORICAL FAITH OF CHARLES A. BEARD. Journal of the History of Ideas 1954 15(4): 573-588. Based on critiques of Beard's views and on an analysis of his writings during his last fifteen years. His scepticism represented a change from earlier convictions, but he did not surrender to the extreme implications of historical relativism. He recognized a range in historical interpretations from subjective to nearly objective. Croce and Mannheim influenced his thinking about the crisis in historical theo-

ry. His own "epistemological conclusions were sound" but "the pessimistic views" he deduced "from them were logically unwarranted."

W. H. Coates

114. Fischer, Ernst (Communist member, Austrian Parliament). GESELLSCHAFT UND PERSÖNLICHKEIT [Society and great men]. Tagebuch 1954 9(13): 1-2. Defends Marxism against the charge of economic determinism. Such a philosophy of history was advocated only during the first ten years following the revolution by the historian Pokrowsky. H A Staff

115. Fischer, Ernst (Communist member, Austrian Parliament). NEUER TYPUS DER PERSÖNLICHKEIT [A new type of great man]. Tagebuch 1954 9(14): 3 and 6. The meaning and function of great men is not to isolate themselves complacently as individuals but to reflect the state of human society and to transform the needs of that society into reality. H A Staff

116. Fischer, Ernst (Communist member, Austrian Parliament). DIE PERSÖNLICHKEIT IN DER GESCHICHTE [The role of great men in making history]. Tagebuch 1954 9(12): 1-2. Rejects the theory that history is made by great men. Affirms that great men can only rise given a certain state of society, and can succeed only as long as they move in accordance with the prevalent ideas of their time. Uses the examples of Napoleon I, Prince Eugene of Savoy and Joseph II of Austria. H A Staff

117. Gablentz, Otto Heinrich v. d. (Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, Berlin). VERFALL DER POLITISCHEN THEORIE? POLITISCHE WISSENSCHAFTLER DISKUTIEREN ALFRED COBBANS THESE [Decline of political theory? Political scientists discuss Alfred Cobban's thesis]. Monat 1954 6(72): 601-603. Discussion of an article by Alfred Cobban (See abstract 111), concerning the decline of modern political theory. Modern political scientists, such as Max Weber, can contribute to political theory, although the theory is expressed in different form than that developed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Two conditions must be present in such theory: 1) human capabilities and the limits of rational political development must be defined, and 2) man must be made aware of the facts of his political environment and be educated to assume political responsibility. Sociology, based on ethical premises, can provide these conditions.

C. R. Spurgin

118. González, José Emilio. LA HISTORIOGRAFIA COMO FORMA DEL SABER [Historiography as a form of knowledge]. Historia 1954 4(2): 190-205. The author does not accord historiography the status of a science because it always represents a reconstruction of facts, that is, a subjective, individual point of view, even though the available material may have been systematically studied. The writ-



ing of history should not be a mere collection of dates but should also search for the meaning behind the events and reconstruct the past, thus approaching a creative process. It should be a report but not a scientific explanation of a historical process.

Ingeborg Luyken

119. Grabowsky, Adolf (Univ. of Marburg). *DER MENSCH IN STAAT UND GESCHICHTE* [Man in the state and in history]. *Politische Studien* 1954 (50): 103-147. The position of man in the state and in history is examined as a political problem. The purpose of political action is to unite the individualistic and the collectivistic trends in history. In these fourteen chapters definitions of such concepts as politics, "Nation," "Volk," "Staat," "Klasse," "Stand" are given and the problems of organization, representation, party-life, bureaucracy and judicial power are analyzed and illustrated with examples from modern and ancient history. Special attention is devoted to the difference between liberalism and democracy and to the problem of the free development of the personality in modern society. F. Fellner

120. Heer, Friedrich (Univ. of Vienna). *DER BILDUNGS-AUFTRAG DES CHRISTLICHEN HISTORIKERS* [The educational mission of the Christian historian]. *Die Neue Rundschau* 1954 65(2): 1-27. The task of the Christian historian is to act neither as an educator of the people nor as prophet. He should demonstrate to the Christian of Central Europe his present potentials of action. The problem is not one of political or intellectual history but of developing a new conception of history by emphasizing its spiritual aspect. The author conceives of history as composed of three elements: the Christian, the folkloric and the European element, whose ever-changing relations to each other condition the past and present of the European nations. The author believes that what is needed today is the development of a common point of view among all Christians. H A Staff

121. Jenssen, L.A. *RESTAURATIVE EPOCHEN UND RESTAURATIVE THEORIEN* [Epochs and theories of restoration]. *Funk* 1954 5(6): 83-88. Independent Marxist definition of restoration, with examples drawn from history and with special application to government and opposition in the German Federal Republic. H. Hirsch

122. Katz, Henryk. *SPÓR O MARKSISTOWSKĄ BIZANTYNISTYKĘ FRAGMENTEM WALKI IDEOLOGICZNEJ NA TERENIE ANGLII* [Dispute about Marxist Byzantology as a fragment of the ideological struggle in England]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1954 61(3): 434-444. Attacks the *Times Literary Supplement's* stand on the question of university appointments for Communists, when reviewing J. Lindsay's new book, *Byzantium into Europe*. Accuses the *Supplement* of being in the service of the English political

police and quotes extensively from H. Capps on the development of Soviet Byzantology. Presents the Marxist point of view.

A. F. Dygnas

123. Khomenko, E. A. *O SOOTNOSHENII OBSHCHEKH I SPETSIFICHESKIKH ZAKONOV OBSHCHESTVENNOGO RAZVITIIA* [The relation between the general and the specific laws of social development]. *Voprosy Filosofii* 1954 (4): 39-47. In class-divided societies, this relationship is subject to great changes because the ruling class attempts to maintain its position even when the given conditions of production no longer correspond to the means of production which have attained a more progressive stage. For instance, in the early stages of capitalism, its specific laws are in harmony with its general development, while in its later stages, they hamper progress and necessarily lead to a revolutionary settlement of this conflict. In the socialist society production methods improve faster than the conditions of production. However, the relationship here can always be changed because the means of production are common property. H A Staff

124. Kofler, Leo. *MARXISTISCHE UND STALINISTISCHE GESCHICHTSAUFFASSUNG* [Marxist and Stalinist conception of history]. *Deutsche Universitäts-Zeitung* 1954 9(13): 8. Independent Marxist analysis of the Stalinist simplification of Marxist theory with references to Marx, Engels, Georg Lukacs, Edgar Salin, and Ernst Troeltsch. Article to be continued. H. Hirsch

125. MacMaster, Robert E. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). *DANILEVSKY AND SPENGLER: A NEW INTERPRETATION*. *Journal of Modern History* 1954 26(2): 154-161. Critical re-examination of the frequently-made comparison between Danilevsky and Spengler, based primarily on a reinterpretation of Danilevsky's *Russia and Europe*. An analysis of chapter six discloses that Danilevsky's discussion of the history of various sciences shows something akin to a concept of progress. Parallels with the English utilitarians are suggested, especially in the concept of the necessity of interchange and competition of varied cultures as a precondition for the progress of knowledge. Touches on Danilevsky's relation to the Slavophiles, and his indebtedness to Karl Ernst von Baer for his biological methodology. *Journal* (Johanna Menzel)

126. Messerschmid, Felix. *CHRISTENTUM UND GESCHICHTE* [Christianity and history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1954 5(6): 321-330. A critical discussion of Herbert Butterfield's book, *Christentum und Geschichte*, whose purpose is to define the meaning of history and the limits set to historical science. Agrees with Butterfield's basic concept that a superior power is at work in the history of mankind and that a valid



understanding of the meaning of history cannot be gained from history itself but only through a religious interpretation. Criticizes the book on some minor points, such as the concept that man's interpretation of history is based primarily on experience and Butterfield's treatment of the problem of Church and worldly power. The book also discusses the duties of the Christian in the making of history and the modern concept of progress. H A Staff

127. Mirgeler, Albert. DIE KREUZIGUNG DER GESCHICHTE. DAS WERK REINHOLD SCHNEIDERS UND DER ABSCHIED VOM ABENDLAND [The Crucifixion of history. Reinhold Schneider's work and the farewell to the Occident]. Wort und Wahrheit 1954 9(9): 690-694. A critique of Reinhold Schneider's historical thesis in which the Heavenly City (Civitas Dei) endures in the Occident beyond the collapse of ecclesiastical power. Religious and general histories are parallel currents within an identical historical stream. Each acquires alternate predominance without competing to be a deterministic force. R. Mueller

128. Nechkina, M. NAROD--RESHAIUSHCHAYA SILA ISTORICHESKOGO RAZVITIYA [The people as the decisive force in historical development]. Kommunist 1954 (16): 13-28. The people—that is, the mass of persons directly engaged in the production of goods—are regarded as the driving force in the development of the forces of production and, therefore, also in the development of society. It is the masses who create cultural values; artists, who come from the ruling classes, are included in this group insofar as they express the aims and needs of the masses. Effective development of this force became possible only with the victory of Socialism. H A Staff

129. Persons, Stow (Iowa State Univ.). THE CYCLICAL THEORY OF HISTORY IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AMERICA. American Quarterly 1954 6(2): 147-163. Modifies the earlier thesis of Carl Becker that the idea of progress was a direct secularization of the millennialist interpretation of history. The American reaction to the millennialism of the Great Awakening was the development of a conservative cyclical theory of history, which held that empires have a natural rise and fall within a static historical continuum. This view was generally accepted by the dominant social classes until the Revolution, when it was gradually transformed into the doctrine of inevitable American progress. This third philosophy of history incorporated the millennial hope of the religious enthusiasts but retained the moralism of the cyclical theory, along with a conviction that Europe faced inevitable decline and decadence. The thesis that a cyclical theory served such a mediating function is documented with source material from sermons and the writings of many individuals. D. Davis

130. Pirumova, N. I. REVOLIUTSIONNO-DEMOKRATICHESKIE VZGLIADY A. I. GERTSENA [The revolutionary-democratic views of Alexander Herzen]. Prepodavanie Istorii v Shkole 1954 (3): 30-39. Emphasizes the aspects of Herzen's ideas which are progressive in the Marxist sense: revolutionary democracy, the concept of mass revolution, significance of the people in history, patriotism. Those of his views which are negative in the Marxist sense (liberalism, opinion concerning the special position of Russia as compared to Europe) are outdated legacies. H A Staff

131. Porshnev, B. F. VOZRASTANIE ROLI NARODNYKH MASS V ISTORII [The increasing significance of the masses in history]. Voprosy Filosofii 1954 (4): 14-28. The masses influence the course of history not only through direct action during revolution but also through pressure brought to bear on the attitude of the ruling classes. In both cases, the influence exercised by the masses has increased. In antiquity, the masses (slaves) exercised very little influence on the course of events. During the Middle Ages, the serfs had greater possibilities of organization because of their national unity. Factory workers have the greatest potentialities to organize. A free development of the forces inherent in the masses is guaranteed only in the socialist-communist state. H A Staff

132. Preis, I. VELIKOE ISTORIKO-KRITICHESKOE PROIZVEDENIE KARLA MARKSA [The great historical-critical work of Karl Marx]. Voprosy Ekonomiki 1954 (8): 30-45. To date, the theory of "surplus value" (vol. IV of Das Kapital) was available only in the edition published by Kautsky. This edition is termed incorrect and some of the errors are indicated. In 1954, the State Publishing Co. for political literature published a new edition of the first part of this work. In it Marx analyzed and criticized the theories of the Physiocrats and Mercantilists. He devoted special attention to the theory of surplus value and to Adam Smith's theory of productive and unproductive work and he described the polemics over the theories of Smith and David Ricardo. H A Staff

133. Pujals, Esteban. CHRISTOPHER DAWSON'S KULTURPHILOSOPHIE [Christopher Dawson's philosophy of civilization]. Schweizer Rundschau 1954 54(4/5): 197-205. Interpretation of Dawson's philosophy of civilization. A civilization achieves its culmination point in a synthesis in which religion plays a leading role. This was so in Western civilization, the golden age of which was ended by reformation and rationalism. In order to regain the unity of Western culture, one must become newly conscious of the roots of its common tradition. Democracy must take a stand against totalitarianism by "Christianizing" the human values of Socialism and by a reaffirmation of the liberal tradition. H A Staff



134. Ricoeur, Paul (Univ. of Strasbourg). OBJECTIVITÉ ET SUBJECTIVITÉ EN HISTOIRE [Objectivity and subjectivity in history]. Revue de l'Enseignement Philosophique 1953 3(5/6): 28-43. Lecture given at the Centre International d'Études Pédagogiques at Sèvres. The historian should not "recreate" the past but clarify it in terms of cause and effect. There is no absolute objectivity, as the processes of choice, selection and interpretation imply a certain subjectivity on the part of the historian. The task of the historian is to choose between "good" and "bad" subjectivity. The historian can give a proper rendering of history by applying the critical method, by verifying his material and by submitting his work to the criticism of other historians. In the discussion which followed, the author further clarified his stand on the above problems. H A Staff

135. Ritter, Gerhard (Univ. of Freiburg). WAS HEISST BEKENNTNIS ZUR GESCHICHTLICHEN VERGANGENHEIT? [What does identification with the historical tradition mean?] Aussenpolitik 1954 5(12): 764-779. On what basis may a Christian associate nationalism with religious faith? The German antecedents for this association date to the secularization of theology during the eighteenth century and to the romantic and anti-rationalist fervor of the Napoleonic wars. Commonly shared political experiences become national tradition. This constitutes the theological manifestation of national life. A nation is not sanctified but is as sinful as its individual members. The nation endures, however, because it is God's will that man's political life is operative within the national framework.

R. Mueller

136. Rozental, M. DIALEKTICHESKII MATERIALIZM OB OBSHCHIKH I SPETSIFICHESKIKH ZAKONAKH RAZVITIYA [Dialectic materialism on the general and specific laws governing development]. Kommunist 1954 (9): 28-44. Aided by comparisons with the laws of nature, this article defines the position of dialectical materialism in opposition to idealism and raises a call for the use of scientific methods in the study of laws governing the development of society. Only then is a valid prediction for the future possible. The general laws of development are those which operate in all types of societies, although they may manifest themselves in different forms. For instance, the law of progress by overcoming opposites is valid even in a Socialist society, although such a society lacks a class struggle. The contrasts are overcome within the framework of the moral-political unity of the Soviet people. The specific laws of development are also valid in a Socialist state; however, they do not work blindly as in capitalist society but are directed towards the benefit of the entire people. H A Staff

137. Schwarz, Hans. RAUM UND GESCHICHTE [Space and history]. Neues Abendland 1954 9 (7): 417-420. As a result of the change in the conception of space in the twentieth century, history has become only a function of space (Raumgeschichte). In the course of its development, the science of history became secularized and eventually it became a substitute for religion. From there it was only one step further to history as prophecy (Marx, Spengler). The historical course of events in Europe and the scientific examination of these events should be interpreted from the Christian point of view. H A Staff

138. Siegfried, André (Le Figaro, Paris). EUROPA UND DAS ZEITALTER DER ERDTEILE [Europe and the era of continents]. Aussenpolitik 1954 5(7): 413-423. The reverence with which the Occident holds human reason is the fulcrum of European civilization. It had its roots in Greek and early Christian thought and took shape in a framework of law and organization received from the Romans. It forms the unique Mediterranean heritage of Europe and is the cradle of Europe's unceasing creativeness. Today, Eastern Europe is beyond the pale of this heritage and gravitates toward Asia, whose mysticism is also the energy source of the Soviet Union. North America has forfeited whatever Mediterranean heritage it acquired from Europe by its emphasis on technique and innovation. Consequently Europe remains the heir and custodian of the Mediterranean heritage between the North American and Eurasian power blocks. To retain this role, Europe must also act as a bloc. The era of countries is over; the present-day world stands at the dawn of the era of continents. R. Mueller

139. Toynbee, Arnold J. THE REVOLUTION WE ARE LIVING THROUGH. New York Times Magazine 1954 25 July: 7, 44. Suggests that we are living through a revolution in which: 1) old geographic barriers are falling and yesterday's provincial civilizations are disappearing and 2) people are demanding "a share in the power and wealth that, until now, have been a monopoly of the few." Western middle class ascendancy is thus threatened by a revolution which itself is a product of Western technology and Western ideals. Warns that the West must not follow a Metetrnichian policy of repression but must welcome and encourage the revolutionary demands of the non-Western world. "This is surely the right retort to the Communist menace."

R. F. Campbell

140. Toynbee, Arnold J. A TURNING POINT IN MAN'S DESTINY. New York Times Magazine 1954 26 December: 5, 25. Argues that "the secular philosophy on which most Westerners have been living, in practice, for the last 250 years is proving to be an inadequate guide"



for the present. "We must be prepared to re-orient our spiritual vision and transform our spiritual outlook." Western man abandoned religion for natural science in the seventeenth century but modern science and technology are themselves "by-products of Western moral virtues" which, in turn, are rooted in our Judeo-Christian tradition. Communism has forced us to recognize this fact and an attempt surely will be made to "rediscover the religious foundations of our secular Western belief."

R. F. Campbell

141. Wallace, Elisabeth (Univ. of Toronto). GOLDWIN SMITH ON HISTORY. Journal of Modern History 1954 26(3): 220-232. Based on Smith's published works, the unpublished "Goldwin Smith papers" in the Cornell Univ. Library and articles (frequently unsigned) by Smith in various British and American journals. Discusses Smith's philosophy of history, especially his controversy with the advocates of history as a "social science," his shortcomings as a historian due to his extreme parti-

sanship and neglect of research into primary sources, and his efforts to interpret the English-speaking nations to each other. His relations to Macaulay, Stubbs, Frederic Harrison, and Lord Acton are discussed.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

142. Weber, Alfred (Univ. of Heidelberg). VERFALL DER POLITISCHEN THEORIE? POLITISCHE WISSENSCHAFTLER DISKUTIEREN ALFRED COBBANS THESE [Decline of political theory? Political scientists discuss Alfred Cobban's thesis]. Monat 1954 6(72): 598-601. Discussion of article by Alfred Cobban [See abstract 111], which concerns the decline of modern political thought. The author disputes Cobban's thesis that political theory is on the decline. Rather, he asserts, we are in a transitional period which has little in common with the period of decline of Roman political theory. The principal danger to democracy lies in the essentially oligarchical institutions of modern society. Sociology can contribute much to the creation of a new political theory to resolve the problem. C. R. Spurgin

## 5. ARCHIVES

143. Browne, Henry J. (Catholic Univ. of America). RAIDING LABOR RECORDS. American Archivist 1954 17(3): 262-264. Urges organized labor to collect and service its official noncurrent records. Alice E. Smith

144. Cohen, Eldon Scott. FRENCH ARCHIVES IN INDOCHINA. American Archivist 1954 17(4): 313-316. Although the collection and classification of dossiers was ordered in 1868, satisfactory archival control was not effected in Indochina until the arrival of Paul Boudet in 1917. Since 1940, invasions and wartime conditions have brought destruction to records; presumably, those that are left will be sent to France. Alice E. Smith

145. Demeter, Karl (Director, Federal Archives, Frankfurt Branch, retired). DAS BUNDESARCHIV ABTEILUNG FRANKFURT A.M. ENTSTEHUNG, AUFGABE, TÄTIGKEIT [The federal archive section, Frankfurt/Main. Origin, task, activity]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1954 49: 111-125. The archives of the authorities of the Reich of the pre-Bismarck era were collected in 1925 in the Frankfurt city library. After their war-time removal, they were returned in 1947 to the Frankfurt City Archives. The author gives a detailed description of the contents of the archives. H A Staff

146. Dygdała, Adam and Mateusz Puciata. PRZEGŁĄD I CHARAKTERYSTYKA ZASOBÓW ARCHIWALNYCH BYDGOSZCZY, GDAŃSKA I TORUNIA Z ZAKRESU DZIEJÓW RUCHU ROBOTNICZEGO W LATACH 1870-1914

NA POMORZU WSCHODNIM [Materials for the history of the working-class movement in the years 1870-1914 available in the Record Offices of Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk and Toruń]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 451-464. Prussian government agencies supply the bulk of the source material. Other sources are from municipal councils, Olsztyn, Szczecin, Poznań, the New Record Office in Warsaw and libraries in Pomeranian cities. Papers so far catalogued permit study of the 1) development of the capitalist labor market, 2) the labor force, 3) working-class conditions and 4) the class struggle. A. F. Dygnas

147. Goldinger, Walter. DIE ÖSTERREICHISCHEN ARCHIVE UND DIE GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT [The Austrian archives and the science of history]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1954 7: 164-189. Based on unpublished documents in the Austrian archives. Examines the development of the use of the archives in Austria, the edition of inventories and its effect on scientific research in the archives. Author

148. Holmes, Oliver W. (National Archives). SOME REFLECTIONS ON BUSINESS ARCHIVES IN THE UNITED STATES. American Archivist 1954 17(4): 291-304. Reviews the development of interest in collecting business records and comments on the interchange of archival practices between government and business and the recent growth of business company archives.

Alice E. Smith



149. Horn, Jason. SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST ARCHIVES. American Archivist 1954 17(3): 221-224. Brief description of the administrative organization of the general conference headquarters of the church at Takoma Park, Maryland, and of the records accumulated there. Also contains an outline of tentative plans to establish a church archives agency.

Alice E. Smith

150. de Jong, C. T. ÉTUDES ET RECHERCHES NÉERLANDAISES [Netherland studies and researches (on deportations)]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1954 4(15/16): 143-147. Surveys institutions concerned

with the study of German deportations and concentration camps during World War II, in particular the National Institute for War Documentation and the Documentation Bureau of the Dutch Red Cross. Includes lists of primary and secondary materials in the latter bureau.

H. C. Deutsch

151. Land, Robert H. (Library of Congress). THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG OF MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS. American Archivist 1954 17(3): 195-207. Traces the development of a plan to establish a union card catalog of manuscripts in the United States. Alice E. Smith

152. Lechner, Karl (Niederösterreichisches Landesarchiv, Vienna). ADALBERT MEINHARD BÖHM--EIN VERGESSENER "LANDESARCHIVAR" [A.M. Böhm--a forgotten "provincial archivist"]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1954 7: 222-255. Böhm's life and work as archivist (1847-1855) is reviewed. Among his major achievements was his systematic work on the provincial estates and as collaborator with the newly founded Academy of Sciences in Vienna on a Codex diplomaticus of Lower Austria. Seven unpublished documents demonstrate the importance of an understanding of the archives of the old estates of Lower Austria. Author

153. Malinin, G. A. GOSUDARSTVENNYI ARKHIV SARATOVSKOI OBLASTI [The state archives of the Saratov region]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (10): 174-176. A brief, general account of the collection of source materials available in Saratov's regional archives. M. Raeff

154. Martin, Thomas P. A MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTING VENTURE IN THE MIDDLE WEST: INDIANA, 1950-1953. American Archivist 1954 17(4): 305-312. Describes methods and results of a three-year experiment in collecting personal and business manuscripts for the University of Indiana. Alice E. Smith

155. Meinert, Hermann (Director, archives, Frankfurt/Main). ALBERT BRACKMANN UND DAS DEUTSCHE ARCHIVWESEN [Albert Brackmann and the study of German archives]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1954 49: 127-138. A biographic sketch of Brackmann (1871-1951) who was pro-

fessor of Church history in Königsberg, Marburg and Berlin and head of the Prussian State Archives from 1929-36. Brackmann was instrumental in founding the Institut für Archivwissenschaft in Berlin in 1930. H A Staff

156. Nissen, Walter (Chief of the German Zentralarchiv II, Merseburg). DAS SCHICKSAL DER AUSGELAGERTEN BESTÄNDE DES PREUSSISCHEN GEHEIMEN STAATS-ARCHIVS UND DES BRANDENBURG-PRUSSISCHEN HAUS-ARCHIVS UND IHR HEUTIGER ZUSTAND [The fate of the evacuated secret Prussian state archive and of the Brandenburg-Prussian house archive and their present condition]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1954 49: 139-150. The archives, originally located in Berlin-Dahlem and Berlin-Charlottenburg, were removed during the war. They are now stored in section II of the central archives of the German Democratic Republic in Merseburg with only slight gaps in their contents.

H A Staff

157. Peckham, Howard H. (Clements Library, Univ. of Michigan). MANUSCRIPT REPOSITORIES AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER. American Archivist 1954 17(4): 319-324. Bespeaks the active participation of libraries, archival depositories, and historical societies in the National Union Catalog of Manuscripts project; asserts that institutions which accept manuscripts have an obligation to organize and catalog them. Alice E. Smith

158. Pérotin, Yves (Archives of Réunion). THE ARCHIVES OF RÉUNION: A WORKSHOP OPENED FOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH. American Archivist 1954 17(3): 257-261. The archives of this French island near Madagascar date back to 1674 and hold approximately 500 linear meters of bundles and registers. Plans are under way to process and study these records.

Alice E. Smith

159. Poliakov, L. LE CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION JUIVE CONTEMPORAINE [The Contemporary Jewish Document Center]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1954 4(15/16): 137-139. Recounts the origin, growth and resources of the Center at Grenoble. It includes the material on the history of genocide practices by the Germans in all European countries during World War II.

H. C. Deutsch

160. Radoff, Morris L. (Maryland Hall of Records). REPORTS OF STATE ARCHIVISTS. American Archivist 1954 17(4): 331-339. Digests of reports submitted by archival agencies in the various states with comments on the usefulness of these reports.

Alice E. Smith

161. Sarkar, J. N. REPORT ON THE LIBRARY OF THE NAWAB OF MURSHIDABAD. Report of the Regional Records Survey Committee for West Bengal 1953-54: 5-6. The outstanding feature



of this library is its collection of Persian manuscripts on Shia theology. The Nawabs who built up this library after coming under British protection never acquired such valuable historical manuscripts in the Persian language from the loot of Delhi and Lucknow as are to be found in the Rampur and Khudabaksh collections. N. Sinha

162. Smith, Lester W. (National Archives). WRITINGS ON ARCHIVES, CURRENT RECORDS, AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS, JULY 1953 - MAY 1954. American Archivist 1954 17(4): 341-365.

List of published references on archives and historical manuscripts, the twelfth list in the series which is published annually in the October issue of the American Archivist. Where titles are not self-explanatory, very brief digests of the contents are supplied.

Alice E. Smith

163. Sul'e, N. D. O NAUCHNYKH BIBLIOTEKAKH OBLASTNYKH KRAEVEDCHESKIKH MUZEEV [About the scientific libraries of regional museums of local history]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (8): 167-170. Gives a summary account of the holdings of the libraries of the museums for local history in Sverdlovsk, Tobol'sk, Tiumen' and Khanta-Mansiisk. In spite of the wealth of holdings, not much use is made of the libraries and archives. In part, this is due to the poor organization and inadequate staffing of these institutions. M. Raeff

164. Tagarov, Z. GOSUDARSTVENNYI ARKHIV IRKUTSKOI OBLASTI [The state archives of the

Irkutsk region]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (7):

183-184. Summary account of the main categories of manuscript material deposited in the Archives at Irkutsk. M. Raeff

165. Unsigned. DIRECTORY OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL ARCHIVAL AGENCIES. American Archivist 1954 17(3): 209-219. Contains statistical data on 52 agencies classified under 8 headings, including name and address of agency and official, types of records administered, and kinds of photoduplication service available.

Alice E. Smith

166. Wiley, Bell Irvin (Emory Univ.). HISTORIANS AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER. American Archivist 1954 17(4): 325-330. Points out some of the ways in which the proposed National Union Catalog of Manuscripts will expedite and facilitate historical research and improve the quality of historical writing.

Alice E. Smith

167. Zhitomirskaya, S. V., I. M. Kudriavtsev and B. A. Shlikhter. O PRAVIL'NOM ISPOL'ZOVANIИ MATERIALOV SOVETSKIKH ARKHIVOV [On a correct usage of materials in Soviet archives]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 120-121. Points out the difficulties and inconveniences encountered by the investigator who wishes to use Soviet archival materials. Lack of modern technological aids (photography, microfilms), and lack of cataloging are among the criticisms made. M. Raeff

## A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

### GENERAL HISTORY

#### Political, Social and Economic History

168. Biscaretti di Ruffia, Paolo (Univ. of Pavia). LA MONARCHIA NELLO STATO MODERNO [Monarchy in the modern state]. Il Politico 1954 19(3): 437-468. The publication of Löwenstein's Die Monarchie im modernen Staat (Frankfurt 1952) closes a gap in the historical literature of the past decade and causes a critical reexamination of the problems concerned which often transcend the sphere of constitutional law and reach into the fields of politics and history. Since 1917, the majority of monarchies have been transformed into republics. Of the various types of monarchies, only the parliamentary monarchies of the Northern European states seem to be in keeping with modern times, except England which is a special case. The difference between these monarchies and the republican regime lies solely in the fact that the position of chief of state is hereditary. The restoration of the monarchical form of government will meet with practically insurmountable obstacles if the republican regime has lasted for a longer period of time. This question

is of special interest for Italy where the dynasty, despite the services it has rendered to the cause of national unity, had to give way to a republican form of government because the Crown and Fascism were closely associated for twenty years. W. E. Heydendorff

169. Braunthal, Julius (Secretary of the Socialist International). DIE GRÜNDUNG DER ERSTEN INTERNATIONALE. Zum 90. Jahrestag am 28. September [The foundation of the First International. On the 90th Anniversary on 28 September]. Die Zukunft 1954 (9): 243-247. Summarizes the events in the labor movement from 1840 to 1864, the merging of various European worker groups and the formation of the First International. Describes the General Council of the International Workers Association and scrutinizes Marx's political philosophy, as embodied in his address, statutes and a preamble written for the International in 1864. H. v. Wahlde

170. Braunthal, Julius. NEUNZIG JAHRE SOZIALISTISCHE INTERNATIONALE [Ninety years of the Socialist International]. Zukunft 1954



(10): 278-279. An historical review of the Socialist International by its Secretary.

H. v. Wahlde

171. Breycha-Vauthier, Arthur C. and Michael Potulicki (Univ. of Geneva). THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN IN INTERNATIONAL LAW. A FORERUNNER OF THE RED CROSS. American Journal of International Law 1954 48(4): 554-563. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the order of St. John of Malta had developed a seemingly modern system of charitable and sanitary institutions in Europe, Asia Minor and later in Africa. In many respects this was a precursor of the modern Red Cross organization. The author gives a survey of the development of the Order as an internationally recognized legal institution and its attitude towards the Vatican to the present. H A Staff

172. Colby, Reginald. THE SAAR PAST AND PRESENT. Quarterly Review 1954 292(602): 497-509. Brief survey of the geographic, economic and political development of the Saar from 1648 to the present. The years 1935-45 represent a dark period in the history of this area, particularly with respect to economic matters. In the future the Saar population will beware of succumbing to the illusions of 1935. H A Staff

173. Daumard, Adeline. L'HISTOIRE ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE À LA SOCIÉTÉ D'HISTOIRE MODERNE [Economic and social history in the Société d'Histoire Moderne]. Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 1954 32(3): 310-320. Summaries of discussions held in 1953 by the Société d'Histoire Moderne. Topics covered include: 1) the British monetary crisis of 1810 and the defeat of the fifth coalition; 2) social structure and revolutionary action in Germany in 1848; 3) the project for an inland waterway from Le Havre to Marseilles (1875-1890); and 4) movements of prices and wages in France from the eighteenth century to the present. R. E. Cameron

174. Dawson, Christopher (Oxford Univ.). THE HISTORIC ORIGINS-OF LIBERALISM. Review of Politics 1954 16(3): 267-282. An explanation of the failure of historians to expose the process of secularization, known in the eighteenth century as the Enlightenment, and the accompanying ideology, which later acquired the name of Liberalism. Philosophers thought the traditional social and religious order of Western Christendom was no longer "habitable." Their aim was to substitute the universal reign of science and reason for that of religion and authority. Some important influences on the movement are pointed out: the passionate spirit of resistance to the supremacy of Louis XIV; Revolution of 1688; the periods of Joseph II in Austria, Catherine II in Russia, Turgot and Malesherbes in France, Frederick the Great in Prussia, etc. Contributions of some outstand-

ing leaders of the movement (Voltaire, Descartes, Hobbes, Locke, Newton, Mandeville, etc.) are discussed by the author.

Journal (T. T. McAvoy)

175. Eldersch, Ludwig. JOHN LOCKE, EIN BAHNBRECHER DER DEMOKRATIE [John Locke, a pioneer of democracy]. Zukunft 1954 (10): 293-295. Locke's championship of freedom of thought is seen as fundamental to the democratic way of life, and hence in complete accord with modern Socialist principles. Locke's philosophy is sympathetically discussed.

H. v. Wahlde

176. Franck, Sebastian. WOHNKULTUR STATT WOHNUNGSNOT [A housing policy instead of housing shortage]. Funken 1954 5(9): 135. Brief survey of the housing problem from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution from a scholarly Marxist viewpoint, with a few general references to sources. H. Hirsch

177. Gollwitzer, Heinz (Univ. of Munich). ÜBER EUROPÄISCHE REVOLUTIONEN. FORSCHUNGSBERICHT [Concerning European revolutions. Research report]. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1954 36(2): 250-257. A review of representative books, each dealing with a major revolution in Europe: 1) the English Revolution is represented by Michael Freund, Die Grosse Revolution in England. Anatomie eines Umsturzes, a work of great technical polish; 2) Martin Gühring, Geschichte der Grossen Revolution, the first two volumes of a projected several volume work treating the French Revolution; 3) the 1848 revolts in Germany are dealt with as a study of the movements in the academic world by Karl Griewank, Deutsche Studenten und Universitäten in den Revolutionen von 1848; 4) finally, Isaac Deutscher's Stalin is reviewed as a representative work on the 1917 Revolution in Russia. The reviewer comments that there is no new material used here, that it is weak in history and that it does not trace the idea of revolution from Marx through Lenin to Stalin. W. E. Wright

178. Grünberg, von. NATIONALISMUS [Nationalism]. Militärpolitisches Forum 1954 3(10): 17-22. Discussion of the rise and development of German, Austrian and Slav nationalism from 1848 to World War II. H. Freiburger

179. Hancock, W. K. (Univ. of London). THE UNDER-DEVELOPED ECONOMIES. Economic History Review 1954 6(3): 310-315. Review article on S. H. Frankel, The Economic Impact on Under-developed Societies (Oxford, 1953); B. Hoselitz, ed., The Progress of Under-developed Areas (Chicago, 1953); and R. Nurkse, Problems of Capital Formation in Under-developed Countries (Oxford, 1953). Notes that while none of these works is historical, all contain ideas which the research historian may find fruitful. Draws attention to the conflict between the



"humanitarian" and the "aristocratic" approaches to planned economic development, the first emphasizing increases in consumption, the second maintaining that only through economy can one set aside the savings required for investment. D. S. Landes

180. Hannak, Jacques. KARL KAUTSKY--LEHRER EINES JAHRHUNDERTS [Karl Kautsky--teacher of a century]. Zukunft 1954 (10): 269-272. Kautsky played an important role in the history of Socialism as editor of the Socialist organ, New Times, and as founder of the "radicalism of the middle." The Austrian Socialists are continuing his ideas to the present day. Kautsky's centralism led to his participation in the creation of the Independent Socialist Party, possibly the most significant event in a century of Socialism.

H. v. Wahlde

181. Jaeger, Hans. ANTIBÜRGERLICHE TENDENZEN [Anti-bourgeois tendencies]. Deutsche Rundschau 1954 80(8): 761-766. A sketch of anti-bourgeois tendencies in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: labor movements, youth movements, aristocratic reactions against liberalism and national bolshevism.

H A Staff

182. Jostock, Paul. L'ÉVOLUTION DE LA FAMILLE [The evolution of the family]. Documents 1954 9(6): 653-666. Based on books and data of the German Federal Statistical Office. Examines the changes which have occurred in the structure of the family due to the industrial revolution, urbanization, the emancipation of women and their increasing employment outside the household, the emancipation of children due to the obligatory school system and the rise of youth movements. World War II resulted in a rebirth of family values but whether the family will regain its former position depends on the state totalitarianism of modern society being overcome. Gives statistical data on the family structure of post-war Germany. H A Staff

183. Kenny, Laurence J. (Saint Louis Univ.). CATHOLICS AND FREEMASONS, NOT NOW--THEN. Historical Bulletin 1954 33(1): 3-12. Membership in a Freemason Lodge at the end of the eighteenth and during the nineteenth century did not exclude the possibility of a person being a practicing Catholic. Describes a number of famous personalities, bishops and politicians of the old and new worlds who were both convinced Freemasons and devout Catholics.

H A Staff

184. Kon, I. S. ÜBER DAS WIRKEN DER ÖKONOMISCHEN GESETZE IN DEN ANTAGONISTISCHEN GESELLSCHAFTSFORMATIONEN [The effect of economic laws in class-divided societies]. Sowjetwissenschaft. Gesellschaftswissenschaftliche Abteilung 1954 (5): 717-736. The author de-

scribes the utilization of economic laws by feudalism and capitalism. Economic laws are objective laws which express themselves in the actions of those persons who make history.

H A Staff

185. Li, Shu. LUN SHE-HUI CHU-I TSAI CHUNG-KUO TI CHUAN-PO [On the spreading of Socialism in China]. Li-shih yen-chiu 1954 (3): 1-13. Discusses first why Marxism had not spread in China before the October Revolution: 1) social conditions in the nineteenth century were not ripe; 2) socialism was misinterpreted or deemed impractical by bourgeois intellectuals like K'ang Yu-wei (1858-1927) and Liang Ch'i-ch'ao (1873-1929); and 3) inadequate attention was given by the Second International to China. The second part of the article deals with reasons for the spread of Marxism in China after the October Revolution: 1) the correct theory of Lenin on the problem of colonial and semi-colonial areas; 2) the October Revolution presented China with a revolutionary model; 3) increasing strength of the labor forces in China after the First World War; and 4) leaders like Li Ta-ch'ao (1888-1927) and Mao Tse-tung were inspired by the October Revolution.

Chao Kuo-chün

186. Neumann, Sigmund. TOWARD A THEORY OF POLITICAL PARTIES. World Politics 1954 6(4): 549-563. Critical review of the following books: I. Bulmer-Thomas, The Party System in Great Britain (New York: Macmillan Comp., 1953), H. Pelling, The Origins of the Labour Party 1880-1900 (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1954), J. N. Moody, ed., Church and Society: Catholic Social and Political Thought and Movements, 1789-1950 (New York: Arts, Inc., 1953), M. G. Lange, Totalitäre Erziehung (Frankfurt a/Main: Verlag der Frankfurter Hefte, 1954), M. Duverger, Les Partis Politiques (Paris: Librairie A. Colin, 1951), G. E. Lavau, Partis Politiques et Réalités Sociales (Paris, Librairie A. Colin, 1953). It is the task of political sociology to make an adjustment between integrated society and individual freedom. H A Staff

187. Poynter, J. W. THE ROMAN CHURCH IN DIFFERING CULTURES. Quarterly Review 1954 292(601): 366-377. On the basis of a comparison between Catholicism in Spain and in the USA the author discusses the problem of religious freedom and the claim of the Roman Church to be the only true Church.

H A Staff

188. Saulnier, V. L. (Univ. of Paris). VICTOR HUGO ET LA RENAISSANCE [Victor Hugo and the Renaissance]. Annales de l'Université de Paris 1954 24(2): 191-211. Examines the influence of the Renaissance on Hugo who had no profound knowledge of the Renaissance and who contributed nothing to the knowledge about this period. But he greatly admired it, especially its great personalities. The age of the Renaissance with its agitation, violence



and contrast provided the right setting for Hugo's romanticism and he often used it as such in his writings. The Renaissance also confirmed him in his taste for satire and his belief in progress. H A Staff

189. Scheuner, Ulrich. STAAT UND VOLK ALS AUFGABEN DER GEGENWART [State and people as tasks of the present]. Neues Abendland 1954 9(9): 515-526. The charter of the United Nation is still based on the concept of sovereignty, even though this concept has undergone considerable change over the years. The theories of state and nation have changed completely since the Christian Middle Ages. The concept of sovereignty as posited by writers on the absolute monarchy (Bodin, Bossuet) differs from Hobbes' concept, which was characterized by secularization. Montesquieu and Rousseau considered the nation as the highest authority. German romanticism exalted the concept of "Volk" further. But in the twentieth century, nationalism has been on the decline in the Western world and political theory also projects larger international communities. H A Staff

190. Sprowls, R. Clay (Univ. of California). A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF LOTTERY TERMS. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1954 20(3): 347-356. Two features of lotteries are studied: 1) the inequality of prize distribution, and 2) the actuarial value of the gamble (i.e., the ratio of the value of prizes distributed to the total revenue derived from the sale of tickets). Representative lotteries of four countries are treated: England and the United States in the period 1740-1840 and modern lotteries in Spain and France in the years 1947-49. It was found that prize distributions varied between and within countries, depending on the market. Generally, the actuarial value was found to be approximately 0.6, although some United States lotteries were as high as 0.9.

C. R. Spurgin

191. Unsigned. AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY. Current Notes on International Affairs 1954 25(8): 549-553. A brief review of discoveries in various parts of the Australian Antarctic territory, beginning with the sightings of Enderby Land by the British sealer John Biscoe in 1831. Several reasons are given for the importance of the Antarctic: whaling, fishing, and sealing in its waters; possible mineral resources; and the opportunities it offers for scientific research and as territory over which the great circle route between South America and Australia would go. H A Staff

192. Villey, Daniel. L'ÉCONOMIE DE MARCHÉ DEVANT LA PENSÉE CATHOLIQUE [(Free) Market economy in Catholic thought]. Revue d'Économie Politique 1954 64(6): 936-983. An essay on classical economic liberalism as viewed by Catholics. Historically, Catholic distrust of a free market economy stems from the opposi-

tion of the Church to the political liberalism of the nineteenth century. Three schools of Catholic thought, the "integralist," the "moralist," and the "prophetic," all find fault with economic liberalism on various grounds. This is attributed to ignorance and misunderstanding of the nature of a free market economy. The author attempts to reconcile the aims of economic liberalism and Catholic Christianity. R. E. Cameron

#### International Relations

(including social history)

193. Bainton, Roland (sic) H. (Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Yale Divinity School). A HISTORY OF THE ECUMENICAL MOVEMENT. Ecumenical Review 1954 6(4): 408-424. Critical commentary on A History of the Ecumenical Movement, 1517-1948, edited by Ruth Rouse and Stephen Charles Neil (London: S. P. C. K., 1954, 822 pp.). Eighteenth-century Pietism, the religious society in Germany, the S. P. C. K., and the work of Wesley contributed to Christian unity. The nineteenth century saw an increase of such activities, plus overt efforts to reduce sectarianism. Numerous ecclesiastical mergers occurred in the first half of the twentieth century and the ecumenical conferences culminated in the formation of the World Council of Churches. The book contributes a vast store of information and raises questions for further probing. R. E. Osborn

194. Brogan, D. W.-(Cambridge Univ.). STILL EUROPE'S RIDDLE: FRANCE AND GERMANY. New York Times Magazine 1954 26 September: 9, 32, 34, 37. Discusses the contemporary importance of the relationship between "the two traditional enemies," France and Germany. There is no conclusive evidence that this antagonism is very old. It dates in reality only from 1870, but since that time neither government has been free to consider its interests apart from sentiments. In spite of two World Wars which saw France and Germany in opposing camps, and in spite of the myriad barriers in the path of reconciliation, it is well to remember that the two nations do have some common interests and, that as far as Europe is concerned, Franco-German co-operation is "a condition of health and possibly of survival." R. F. Campbell

195. Brunschwig, Henri (Institut des Sciences Politiques, Paris). DIE HISTORISCHEN GENERATIONEN IN FRANKREICH UND DEUTSCHLAND [The historic generations in France and Germany]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1954 2(4): 373-385. Describes the political consciousness and conception of the world of the French and German élite to explain the relation between the two countries. Sheds light on the attitude of the French élite of 1871, the struggle for understanding in 1925 and 1933 and on



the present situation where "for the first time two historic generations of the same age are facing each other" in the two countries.

Journal (H. Krausnick)

196. Honigsheim, Paul (Michigan State College, East Lansing). SCHELLING UND SEINE STELLUNG IN DER GESCHICHTE DER VÖLKERANNÄHERUNG [Schelling and his position in the history of the reconciliation of nations]. Friedens-Warte 1954 52(3): 244-253. Schelling's "philosophy of revelation" contains political implications, e.g., an absorption with the ideas of an approaching end of the divine dichotomy of the essentially sinful state in a supra-national federation and denominational reunification in the form of a Johannian Christianity. These ideas had no influence on the Hegelians of Left or Right nor on Schopenhauer and little on orthodox Protestantism but they affected most non-Thomistic group-metaphysics, which foresees the emergence of universal federation and an ecumenical church. Also affected were advocates of Central European federation such as G. Frantz and K. C. Planck, advocates of world federation such as F. C. Krause, and some Slavophiles. G. Iggers

197. Kuehnelt-Leddihn, Erik von. EUROPA, ROM UND WITTENBERG. Neues Abendland 1954 9(8): 459-469. In World War I, the aim of the Allies was the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau were guided primarily by anti-monarchist, anti-Austrian and anti-Catholic principles. The Entente represented an anti-Catholic front. In Lloyd George's attitude, anti-Polish sentiments also played a prominent part. He therefore welcomed the subjugation of Poland in 1939 and approved of Hitler also because of the latter's measures against Catholic priests. During World War II, a front crystallized between Geneva (Calvinistic Christianity) on the one hand, and Rome (Catholic Austria and Southern Germany) and Wittenberg (German Lutheran) on the other hand. The aim of the allies this time was the destruction of Prussia. H A Staff

198. Lépine, Jean (Membre de l'Institut). LE COMTE SFORZA, EUROPÉEN [Count Sforza, a European]. Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen 1952-53 6: 65-76. Sforza's diplomatic career shows him to be an early advocate of a united--not merely a unified--Europe. This is particularly borne out by the strong alliance which he fostered between France and Italy in the beginning of the twentieth century. Unlike Briand or Coudenhove-Kalergi, Sforza realized that the total unification of Europe could only develop gradually from individual, limited international agreements. Sforza also foresaw realistically that the economies of the European states would have to be merged before unification could result. R. Mueller

199. De Nova, Rodolfo (Univ. of Pavia). VÖLKERRECHTLICHE BETRACHTUNGEN ÜBER KONFISKATION UND ENTEIGNUNG [Reflections on confiscation and expropriation in international law]. Friedens-Warte 1954 52(2): 116-141. Examines the doctrine of full compensation in cases of expropriation involving foreign nationals and that of mere equality of treatment with nationals even in cases of outright confiscation. The first doctrine, which is traditionally held, must be questioned in view of internal social and economic changes in twentieth-century states where expropriation has become an instrument of social reform. On the other hand, moderate compensation is still generally accepted, even by the Soviet bloc. It must be based on a nation's ability to pay, rather than purely on damages. G. Iggers

200. Salis, Jean R. v. (Univ. of Zürich). HISTORISCHE GRUNDLAGEN DER EUROPAPOLITIK [The historical bases of the policy of European integration]. Wissenschaft und Weltbild 1954 7(5/6): 185-202. Essay supporting current trends toward a supra-national solution of the political, social and economic problems of Europe. Since 1870, the last localized European war involving great powers, two parallel trends are recognizable: 1) a decline of European vis-à-vis non-European power (relative before 1914, absolute after 1914, and accelerated by disastrous wars) and 2) a growing rivalry in non-European affairs and economic interdependence which made European power struggles more complex. The catastrophes of the period 1914-1954 are attributed to a narrow ethnic nationalism embodied in the sovereign national state. The author asserts that European unification would create the strength necessary to maintain economic and political independence, without sacrificing social or cultural values. C. R. Spurgin

201. Slavyanov, M. O CHEM GOVORIAT UROKI ISTORII [What is the lesson of history]. Slaviane 1954 7: 6-11. Explains the causes of the first and second World Wars by "capitalist contradictions" and by the "particularly provocative role" of "American imperialism" which "began its struggle for world domination" with the entry of the USA in World War I. Stresses the endeavors of the USSR to preserve peace. Suggests that only a system of collective security and peaceful coexistence as well as the power of the "world-wide camp of the partisans of peace and democracy" may prevent war.

I. M. Zamorska

202. Unsigned. DAL MITO ALLA REALTA' POLITICA [From myth to political reality]. Relazioni Internazionali 1954 18(27): 686-691. A short history of the idea of an European federation and attempts at its realization. The idea of European federation passed through three stages of development: 1) a period of myth; 2) a period of wavering attempts at its realization and solidification between the



two World Wars; 3) a third phase after World War II in which the idea became common property of public opinion in all European countries and a basis for political action by individual governments. F. Fellner

203. Verosta, Stephan (Univ. of Vienna). DIE POLITIK DER VOLLENDETEN TATSACHEN UND IHRE RECHTLICHEN GRENZEN [The policy of the fait accompli and its legal limits]. Wissenschaft und Weltbild 1954 7(9/10): 331-342. Discusses practices in international law regarding faits accomplis. Cites a number of instances (primarily in Europe) since the eighteenth century and the subsequent legal developments in each case. Territorial sovereignty over another area may be acquired legally only through original occupation of an ungoverned area, cession, court decision, or usucaption, but not by conquest, annexation, or forceful incorporation. C. R. Spurgin

204. Wehrberg, Hans (Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva). ENTWICKLUNGSTUFEN DER INTERNATIONALEN ORGANISATION. ZUGLEICH EIN BEITRAG ZUR FRAGE DES ÜBERNATIONALEN CHARAKTERS DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFT FÜR KOHLE UND STAHL [Stages in the development of international organization. Also a contribution to the problem of the supra-national character of the European Coal and Steel Community]. Friedens-Warte 1954 52 (3): 193-218. Examines the development of international organization and control since the Hague Conferences. Despite the progressive broadening of powers of international organizations, there has been no decisive limitation of national sovereignty nor any radical change in the structure of the law of nations. The greatest advances towards supra-national control, as contrasted to international control, have been made in specialized organizations like the ILO, UNESCO, and the European Coal and Steel Community. Even the last is not truly supra-national but exercises certain defined sovereign rights of its members upon their instruction. Progress in international organization depends on the acceptance of international arbitration and the renunciation of war and annexation. G. Iggers

### Military History

205. Blumentritt, Günther (General retired). DER OPERATIVE RÜCKZUG ALS MITTEL DER FÜHRUNG [Strategic withdrawal as a means of leadership]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1954 4(9): 401-411. Strategic withdrawal can serve as the start of a new offensive. Sudden sacrifice of territory in the face of overwhelming odds is examined in several historic battles, among them the French invasion of Prussia in 1806 and the classic example of strategic withdrawal on the German Eastern front in the fall of 1914. H. Freiberger

206. Doerr, Hans (Major General retired). ÜBER DEN WERT UND UNWERT VON KRIEGSERFAHRUNGEN [Evaluation of experiences made during war]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1954 4(9): 393-400. Examines the conclusions drawn particularly in Germany from the experiences of World Wars I and II. Shows that German leadership drew excellent conclusions from World War I as far as ground warfare was concerned but failed to draw correct conclusions from the fields of policy and strategy. During World War II, therefore, an excellent German army fought according to correct principles but was doomed to failure because of catastrophic leadership in the High Command. The main conclusion the Western world should draw today is that the USSR has certainly analyzed its own experiences during World War II and has made correct deductions for future application. H. Freiberger

207. Kalinowski, F. LOTNICTWO BOMBOWE [Bomber aviation]. Bellona 1954 (2): 32-38. A brief survey of the history and increasing potential of the bomber from Douhet's first reference to aerial warfare (1911) to the position in 1945, and the development of aircraft carrying the atom bomb. J. Erickson

208. Kessel, Eberhard (Univ. of Marburg). DIE DOPPELTE ART DES KRIEGES [The two types of wars]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1954 4(7): 298-310. An examination of whether Clausewitz' theory of the two types of wars--in reference to their aims--is still valid after the experiences of two world wars. A war with restricted objectives seems still possible; should war be unavoidable, the statesmen must try not to let it degenerate into a total war. The victor gains if he is not forced to destroy completely the enemy's substance. Political leadership must not lose control of the conduct of the war. W. E. Heydendorff

209. Schomerus, Hans. DAS GEISTIGE GESICHT DES KRIEGES [The philosophical aspect of war]. Zeitwende 1954 25(8): 518-524. War has two aspects, one intrinsic and a matter of principle, the other external and strategic. The external change in World War II, namely its being conducted as a total war, and the appearance of partisan warfare, has its roots in the change in the ideological concept of war itself. H A Staff

### HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

#### Africa

210. Garigue, Philip (London School of Economics). CHANGING POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN WEST AFRICA. Africa 1954 24(3): 220-232. Studies three West African tribes (the Yoruba, Ashanti and the people of Dahomey) in order to determine how far their focus of political



authority and their social structure have changed within the past fifty years.

H A Staff

211. Gutmann, Bruno. DER AUFSTAND AM KENIA UND SEINE MOTIVE [The rising in Kenya and its motives]. Zeitwende 1954 25(6): 402-405. The Mau-Mau revolt in British East Africa was not a spontaneous outbreak. Its deeper causes lie in the misguided policy pursued by the white man in Africa in the past 30 years: primarily his usurpation of the land and the failure of the church missions to understand the special situation and needs of the natives.

H A Staff

## Asia

### CHINA

212. Saguchi, Tōru (Toyama Univ.). CHŪGOKU ISURAMU NO SHIMPI-SHUGI [A study of Islamic mysticism in China]. Tōhōgaku 1954 9: 75-92. Based on Ch'in-ting Lan-chou Chi-lueh, Ch'in-ting Shih-feng-pao Chi-lueh, Ta-ch'ing Shih-lu, Tso Wen-hsiang-kung Tsou-kao Hsü-p'ien, etc. Traces the genealogy and ritual aspects of Islamic mysticism (Sūfism) in China, where it is called Hsin-chiao, or "new teaching." Hsin-chiao, as observed by Ma Ming-hsin (died 1781), Ma Hua-lung (died 1871), and Ma Yuan-chang (died 1920), is to be reckoned as mysticism with a ritualist character. It incorporated such features as prayers with head-shaking, loud chanting, miracles, and hagiolatry. The main centers of this sect were at Chin-chi-pao in Ning-hsia, and Chang-chia-ch'uan, in Kansu. The origins of Hsin-chiao, which is now also called the Jeheriya Sect, are traceable to the 1760's when Ma Ming-hsin propagated among the Salar tribes in Hsi-ning mystical rituals showing the influence of Eastern Turkistan. Ma Hua-lung seems to have followed the school of Ma Ming-hsin and Ma Yuan-chang was a direct successor of Ma Hua-lung. These three Moslem leaders were doubtless Sūfīs as well as saints of the Hsin-chiao and they are equivalent to the wali, or sheikh, of the mystical order in general. The existence of this mystical sect arises out of the influence of western Mohammedanism upon the Chinese Moslem society, accompanied by the Manchurian conquest of Central Asia during the 1760's. S. Yanagida

213. Satō, Hikoshichirō (Kyoto Univ.). JŪ-KYŪ SEIKI CHŪGOKU KYŪKYŌ UNDŌ NO ICHI-SOKUMEN [A phase of the anti-Christian movement in nineteenth century China]. Tōyō-shi Kenkyū 1954 13(1,2): 29-57 and 13(4): 290-322. Article to be continued.

214. Tang, Peter S. H. (Former attaché to the Chinese Embassy, Moscow). STALIN'S ROLE IN THE COMMUNIST VICTORY IN CHINA. American Slavic and East European Review 1954 13(3): 375-388. Based largely on Russian sources.

Stalin's development of tactics for Mao Tse-tung had more influence on the course of events leading to Mao's victory than is usually supposed. There is no basis for thinking China has a different brand of Communism. In 1927 Stalin pointed out the six basic factors determining the nature of the Chinese revolution. By 1939 Mao had completely accepted Stalin's analysis. Proletarian leadership afforded three important advantages. At the 19th Congress of the Communist Party Stalin said that China would be a shock brigade facilitating the struggle in other non-Communist countries. R. B. Holtman

### INDIA

215. Boxer, C. R. (Univ. of London). GOLDEN GOA 1510-1954. History Today 1954 4(11): 754-763. The bulk of the article is a selection from the author's essay on the Portuguese in Asia, to 1800 which appeared in Portugal and Brazil, edited by H. Livermore (1953). The author concludes that the "history of Portuguese India during the nineteenth century is frankly uninteresting" and that the "advent of the republic in Portugal in 1910 was accepted without any repercussions in Portuguese India which continued to vegetate in peaceful obscurity... until the emergence of India as a sovereign and independent state in 1947." W. M. Simon

216. Leifer, Walter. KATHOLIZISMUS IN INDIEN [Catholicism in India]. Schweizer Rundschau 1954 54(8): 447-452. Brief survey of the development of Catholicism in India from its beginnings in the fourth century. The first missionary activity of the "Thomas Christians" was followed by Portuguese domination and the expulsion of the Jesuits. Under the British regime, the Jesuits returned and brought about a golden age in the Catholic colonies. The article also deals with the present situation in India. H A Staff

217. Sarkar, J. N. A CENTURY OF HISTORIC PRINTS. Bengal Past and Present 1954 73(1): 1-3. Based on his address at the Government House exhibition at Calcutta. British rule in India inspired pictorial art of a very high order and the first full century of their domination has preserved on canvas and paper many scenes and landscapes of India. Many British artists were lured to India by the patronage of high British officials and rich native princes. Most of the drawings done in India were reproduced in England as prints. About 1857, political change coincided with the end of prints as a branch of art.

N. Sinha



## JAPAN

218. Ishida, Takeshi (The Institute of Social Science, Univ. of Tokyo). KAZOKU KOKKA KAN NO SEIJI-TEKI KINŌ [The political function of the concept of the family-state]. Shakai Kagaku Kenkyū 1954 5(2): 1-53. Third and final article in a series on the formation, content, and functioning of the concept of the family-state in Japan. Preceding sections: WAGA KUNI NI OKERU KOKUMIN KYŪKA NO ICHI-TOKUSHITSU--KAZOKU KOKKA KAN NO KEISEI KATEI O TSŪJITE [A feature of popular education in Japan--with reference to the process whereby the concept of the family-state was formed], Tōyō Bunka 1953 11, 12, and KAZOKU KOKKA KAN NO KANNEN KŌZŌ [The structure of the concept of the family-state], Shakai Kagaku Kenkyū 1954 4(4). T. Tawara

219. Shōji, Kichinosuke (Fukushima Univ.). KOKUYŪ RINYA NO TENKAI KATEI TO SONO KŌZŌ [The structure and process of development in nationally owned forest lands]. Tōhoku Keizai 1954 15: 12-45. Analyzes the origin and structure of government ownership of forest lands from the Meiji Period until the present and the system for sale of such land by the government. Z. Kawamura

## KOREA

220. Fisher, Charles A. THE ROLE OF KOREA IN THE FAR EAST. Geographical Journal 1954 120(3): 282-298. A survey of the political, geographic and economic development of Korea from the birth of Christ until today. Since the end of the nineteenth century, Korea has been an object of the imperialist-strategic conflict of Japan and Russia, and, in recent times, of China and America also.

H A Staff

## Canada

221. Brunet, Michel (Institut d'histoire, Université de Montréal). M. MAURICE LAMONTAGNE ET SA CONCEPTION DU FÉDÉRALISME CANADIEN [M. Maurice Lamontagne and his Conception of Canadian Federalism]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1954 8(2): 263-278. Criticizes Lamontagne's book, Le Fédéralisme canadien: évolution et problèmes (Quebec: Les Presses Universitaires Laval, 1954) from these points of view: 1) misguided by his desire for central economic planning, Lamontagne supports centralization against federalism; this could easily lead to totalitarianism; 2) as an economist, Lamontagne is influenced too much by Keynes; he overestimates the influence of the central government on the control of the business cycle; 3) Lamontagne commits his greatest error of judgment in his treatment of the problem of the French minority of Canada.

H A Staff

222. Paradis, Wilfrid, Rev. (Univ. of Paris). LE NATIONALISME CANADIEN DANS LE DOMAINE RELIGIEUX--L'AFFAIRE DE L'ABBÉ THAVENET [Canadian nationalism in the religious field--the affair of the Abbé Thavenet]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1954 8(1): 3-24. Based on books and pamphlets and the archives of Saint-Sulpice. Describes some episodes of the struggle between the Canadian and the French ecclesiastic circles in Canada during the first half of the nineteenth century. The Abbé Thavenet, Superior of the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice in Montreal, was one of the main French protagonists in this struggle. Describes the disputes which arose over four separate questions: 1) the prohibition by the Bishop of Quebec on the entry of French members of Saint-Sulpice into Canada; 2) the claims of the Diocese of Quebec on the inheritance of the property of Saint-Sulpice; 3) the intervention of the Bishop of Quebec in the nomination of the vicar of Montreal; 4) the disputes over the nomination of the Bishop of Montreal. The Sacred Congregation which had to render judgment on these disputes decided in favor of Saint-Sulpice. H A Staff

223. Walsh, H. H. (McGill Univ.). TRENDS IN CANADIAN CHURCH HISTORY. Church History 1954 23(3): 236-247. Suggests the study of Canadian church history in terms of six key issues: the Quebec Act, the impact of the American Revolution, the Protestants' political affinities, missions, ecumenicity, and sectarianism. Though Roman-Protestant tension has promoted zeal, all groups feel frustrated: Rome, because her dream of empire was not realized; the Anglicans, because they find the United Church in a position of national influence; the United Church, because it has lost its appeal to would-be sectarians. E. Oberholzer Jr.

224. Woodcock, George (Canadian lecturer and writer). CARIBOO AND KLONDIKE: THE GOLD MINERS IN WESTERN CANADA. History Today 1955 5(1): 33-42. The beginnings of gold mining in the river valleys of British Columbia were organized by the Hudson's Bay Company under the pressure of miners from California, following rumors of easier prospecting in the North in the 1850's. By 1860, these valleys were depleted and were left to the Indians and Chinese, the whites moving north to the Fraser plateau and the Cariboo mountains. Life in the mining towns was never as violent as in California, due partly to administration by British colonial officials. Fur trading declined but other industries appeared. The Indians lost their land and tribal organization and were afflicted with the white man's diseases. The same pattern of events was repeated in the Klondike rush into the Yukon in the 1890's. But there, due to the climate, no other industries appeared, and the region became virtually deserted again once easy mining was no longer feasible. W. M. Simon



## Europe

## BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

225. Davison, Roderic H. (George Washington Univ.). TURKISH ATTITUDES CONCERNING CHRISTIAN-MUSLIM EQUALITY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. American Historical Review 1954 59(4): 844-864. During the Tanzimat period (1839-76), the doctrine of the equality of Christian and Muslim was officially proclaimed and came to play a prominent role in Ottoman development. Despite the good faith of certain officials, the full implementation of this equality was prevented by the attitudes of the Muslims, of the Christians themselves, and of the Western Powers. The Turkish mind was not yet ready to countenance absolute equality. The Christian minorities, increasingly nationalistic, wanted separatism rather than equality. Eventually the concept of equality as favored by the Tanzimat statesmen was discredited and gave way to "the corporate equality of competing national sovereign states."

W. C. Langsam

226. Lainovic, Andrija (École Normale Supérieure, Cetinje) and Protopsaltis, Emm. G. (Director of General State Archives, Athens). LES RAPPORTS ENTRE LA GRÈCE ET LE MONTÉNÉGRÓ DANS LE PASSÉ [The relations between Greece and Montenegro in the past]. L'Hellénisme Contemporain 1954 8(4/5): 318-341. Lainovic summarizes Greek-Montenegrin relations (pp. 318-328), especially in the second half of nineteenth century. Publishes four documents from the Cetinje Archives concerning Greek-Montenegrin negotiations in 1854 when the Greeks of Epirus and Thessaly rose against the Turks. Also describes Greek aid in money and food to Montenegro in 1862 and Montenegrin assistance at the time of the Cretan Question in 1899. Protopsaltis describes Greek efforts to win Montenegrin assistance during the Greek Revolution (pp. 329-341), using unpublished documents from the General State Archives of Athens relating to the years 1823-1826.

P. Topping

227. Marcovitch, Lazare (Belgrade; formerly Univ. of Belgrade and Minister of Justice in Yugoslavia). TWO ANNIVERSARIES OF SERBIAN LAW: THE CIVIL CODE OF 1844 AND THE ZAKONIK OF DUSHAN. Journal of Central European Affairs 1954 14(3): 270-273. Brief discussion of the importance of the Serbian Civil Code of 1844 and the Code of Laws of Czar Dushan of 1349-54. During the 1949 celebration in Belgrade of the hundredth and six-hundredth anniversaries of the respective codes, various studies regarding them were published by the Serbian Academy of Sciences. The author surveys these and relevant literature in other languages on the subject, expressing the hope that in 1954 the commemoration of these monu-

ments in Serbian culture will be adequately completed. C. F. Delzell

228. Novak, Viktor (Belgrade Univ.). VATIKANSKO-JUGOSLOVENSKI ODNOSI KROZ ISTORIJU [Vatican-Yugoslav relations through history]. Medjunarodna Politika 1954 (100): 21-22 and (101): 16-18. Based on documents. Examines the Vatican's policy towards the Yugoslavs with particular reference to the following questions: the Illyrian movement in the Habsburg Monarchy in 1848; the war made by the Habsburgs upon Serbia in 1914; the creation of an independent Yugoslav State; and the refusal by the Kingdom of Yugoslavia to sign a concordat. Examines also the attitude adopted on Yugoslav national problems by the high-ranking Catholic clergy in Austria-Hungary during World War I, and their attitude towards occupied Croatia and Slovenia during World War II. The documents used by the author show that the Vatican and most of the high-ranking clergy were hostile, while the lower-ranking clergy and some of the highest ranking clergy (e.g., Bishop Josip Juraj Strossmayer of Croatia, 1815-1905) were helpful and friendly.

S. Gavrilović

229. Radonić, Jovan. ACTA ET DIPLOMATA RAGUSINA. Bulletin de l'Académie Serbe des Sciences 1951 7(2): 96-119. From the Acta et Diplomata Ragusina of the Serbian Academy of Sciences in Belgrade. A survey of the history of Ragusa from the eleventh century to the fall of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna. The Republic of Ragusa had no representative there. On 27 May 1815 the Republic of Ragusa and the adjoining lands were annexed to the Austrian Empire. J. Erickson

## BELGIUM

230. Muller, J. L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE ET LES BELGES 1795-1815 [The École Polytechnique and the Belgians 1795-1815]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1954 (2): 33-38. Traces the careers of Belgians who graduated from the École Polytechnique between the years 1795-1815. Mentions Jean-Baptiste Vifquain, Albert Goblet, and Pierre Germinal Dandelin.

H A Staff

231. Temmerman, Jean (Clerk, Belgian Senate). A NOTE ON PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS IN BELGIUM. Parliamentary Affairs 1954 7(4): 426-429. A short history of the use of oral and written parliamentary questions in Belgium. A comparison is drawn between their use in Belgium and in the British Parliament, where their use is more extensive. In Belgium the parliamentary question is a means to control the executive government, but it is limited to requests for information or explanation. It is out of order if, as in Britain, it is used as a device to press for action. C. R. Spurgin



## FRANCE

232. Albertini, Rudolf v. (Zürich). DIE FRANZÖSISCHE WAHLGEOGRAPHIE UND WAHLSOZIOLOGIE [French election geography and the sociology of elections]. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1954 4(3): 395-406. André Siegfried opened a new field of research in 1913 with his work Tableau politique de la France de l'Ouest. According to him there are "political regions" in addition to geographic and economic ones, and also "political forms of climate." Albertini gives a survey of relevant research results arrived at by Siegfried, Charles Seignobos, François Goguel and eight other French scholars. H A Staff

233. Baumhauer, A. DIE BURGUNDISCHE PFORTE [The Burgundian gateway]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(7): 400-410. Traces the history of the Burgundian gateway situated between the Jura and the Vosges mountains. It was an important link between Northern and Central Europe as early as Roman times. In 1668, the gateway was captured by the French. During the Napoleonic wars, the gateway was an important objective but in 1815 it remained a part of France despite German demands for its annexation. During the war of 1870, the fortress of Belfort was occupied by German troops until 1873, but the gateway was returned to France by the Peace of Frankfurt when Bismarck annexed Alsace-Lorraine. During the First World War, the gateway was not directly a scene of military action. In 1940, it was occupied by German troops. H A Staff

234. Brogan, D. W. (Cambridge Univ.). THE FRENCH EMPIRE: 'TIME RUNS OUT.' New York Times Magazine 1954 15 August: 10, 68. Discusses the threat to Indochina and North Africa and explains some of the historical roots of these difficulties. Suggests that, until the events of the Second World War gave the French Empire a new importance, most Frenchmen paid little attention to imperial problems and, in fact, associated the Empire with anti-Republicanism because the Empire was so largely created by Catholic missionaries and men of Royalist families "whose adherence to the principles of 1789 was tepid at best." R. F. Campbell

235. Chalmin, P. (Chef de Bataillon). LES ÉCOLES MILITAIRES FRANÇAISES, JUSQU'EN 1914 [French military schools until 1914]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1954 (2): 129-166. Traces the history of the French military schools. 1) The Ancien Régime. Military instruction was restricted to the nobility and was haphazard due to lack of unity between the various branches of the army. 2) The period of Revolution and the Empire was marked by the foundation of Saint-Cyr (1808), the Cavalry School at Saint Germain (1809), the artillery school at Châlons-sur-Marne (1790) and the

École Polytechnique (1794). 3) In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the cavalry school at Saumur was established, the school for general staff officers was founded in 1818, replaced in 1875 by the École Militaire Supérieure (later École Supérieure de Guerre). In 1880 the first military medical school, and later schools for administrative officers and non-commissioned officers were established. In 1911, Foch founded the Centre des Hautes Études Militaires. H A Staff

236. Druene (Lieutenant Colonel). DEUX SIÈCLES D'HISTOIRE DE L'ARTILLERIE FRANÇAISE [Two centuries of French artillery]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1954 (2): 39-62. Traces the development of artillery schools from the eighteenth century through the Revolution, Empire, the Restoration and the Second Empire. The defeat of 1870 showed that the methods and materiel of the French artillery were outmoded, and thus gave a tremendous impetus particularly to technical research on weapons and projectiles. In 1895, the development of the first modern cannon, the 75, revolutionized artillery. At the outbreak of World War I the artillery was in the midst of evolution; the war profoundly changed its methods and organization. H A Staff

237. Lachouque, Henri (Commandant). QUELQUES X PARMi TANT D'AUTRES. . . [Some (graduates of the École Polytechnique) among many others]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1954 (2): 13-18. Based partly on archives of the École Polytechnique. Traces the career of some of the more prominent graduates of this school in the nineteenth century. Mentions the following among others: Charles Louis Dupin, Péchet, Romien, Chapelié, Suzzoni, and Colin, who rose to the rank of General and who achieved distinction as a military historian. H A Staff

238. Lyet, P. (Lieutenant Colonel). JOFFRE, FOCH, MAUNOURY, LES TROIS POLYTECHNICIENS DE LA MARNE [Joffre, Foch, Maunoury, the three polytechnical graduates of the Marne]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1954 (2): 63-78. Traces the careers of the three French military leaders. Maunoury was a Lieutenant in the war of 1870 and later became one of the principal promoters of the French military rejuvenation. Foch was appointed director of the École de Guerre in 1908. Joffre fought in the Far East and in Madagascar and became Chief of Staff of the French army in 1911 in which capacity he prepared the army for war. On the basis of a detailed description of the battle of the Marne in 1914, this article shows that it was Joffre who planned, prepared, started and won the battle. It was Joffre who designated Maunoury to take charge of the left flank and Foch to command the center of the French forces. H A Staff



239. McCoy, Shelby T. (Univ. of Kentucky). FURTHER NOTES ON NEGROES AND MULATTOES IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE. Journal of Negro History 1954 39(4): 284-297. In the eighteenth century it had become customary for Negro chieftains from the French colonies to have their children educated in France. French colonists also sent their illegitimate mulatto children to France for education.

H A Staff

240. Pamart, Colonel. LES POLYTECHNICIENS DE L'ARMÉE D'AFRIQUE [Graduates of the École Polytechnique who served in the African army]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1954 (2): 19-32. Lists and gives a brief description of the careers of graduates of the École Polytechnique who became military leaders in the French army (such as Joffre) in Algeria in the first half of the nineteenth century and those who served in the navy in colonial warfare. Gives a short description of the formation of the special corps of the African army (zouaves, chasseurs algériens, spahis) and of the graduates of the École Polytechnique who served in these corps.

H A Staff

241. Unsigned. THE FRENCH NAVY UNDER STEAM. Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80 (7): 793-807. A survey of the achievements of French naval construction in steam-powered warships from the middle of the nineteenth century (the designs of Dupuy de Lome) to the period before World War II. The survey is profusely illustrated.

H A Staff

242. Wagret, P. and J. Le Theule. LE VIN DU "LAYON" [The wine of the "Layon"]. Annales: Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1954 9(2): 176-188. The history from the Middle Ages to the present of a small area devoted primarily to viticulture which lies within 30 kilometers of the natural limit for this crop. Discusses fluctuations in cultivation and production; markets; nature of crops; the structure of sale and distribution. Treats briefly the psychology and social and political attitudes of the peasants and laborers. Contrasts the conservatism and devoutness of the landowners of the area with the "typical" viticultor as described by André Siegfried: anticlerical and radical-socialist.

D. S. Landes

243. Weygand, Jacques. LA LÉGION ÉTRANGÈRE [The Foreign Legion]. Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen 1952-53 6: 115-132. Since the fourteenth century foreigners in French military service have been preferred to motley groups of native mercenaries. During the late nineteenth century, they materially aided France's armed acquisition of colonies. The ratio of criminals and outcasts in the Legion's ranks has shrunk considerably since the First World War but the Legion still maintains its traditional role of furnishing the outcasts of the world with a chance to redeem themselves.

R. Mueller

## GERMANY

See also: 273, 287, 300

244. Eichler, Willi. DU SOLLST LÜGEN UND SCHWINDELN...! [Thou shalt lie and swindle]. Geist und Tat 1954 9(6): 161-167. A documented article citing representative statements on German social democracy and on religion made between 1877 and 1953 by Socialists and by anti-Socialists.

H. Hirsch

245. Erusalimskii, A. S. GERMANSKAIA DEMOKRATICHESKAIA RESPUBLIKA I EE ROL' V SOVREMENNOI ISTORII [The German democratic republic and its role in contemporary history]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (10): 26-37. A lecture read in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Eastern German Democratic Republic. In extolling the significance of the event, the author links it with past democratic movements (peasant wars of the sixteenth century, the war of 1813-1814) and sees in the newly-established Democratic Republic the culmination of the age-old struggle of the German people.

M. Raefl

246. "I. H." GEORG LEDEBOUR: MENSCH UND KÄMPFER [Man and fighter]. Funk 1954 5(8): 127.

Book review with reviewer's personal recollections of Ledebour's influence on the founding of the SAP (Socialist Labor Party).

H. Hirsch

247. Orzechowski, Kazimierz. PRZEKSZTAŁCENIA PRAW CHŁOPÓW DO ZIEMI NA GÓRNYM ŚLĄSKU W KOŃCU XVIII I W PIERWSZEJ POŁOWIE XIX WIEKU [The transformation of the peasants' right to land in Upper Silesia at the end of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1954 6(1): 223-301. The changes which took place in the Silesian feudal property system as a result of the development of capitalism led to the establishment of private peasant property. The second half of the eighteenth century saw a rapid development of capitalism. At the same time the landlords increasingly sold land to the dependent peasants, thus providing the landlord with a ready source of income. The increase in the rights of peasants to the land and the decrease in the feudal charges which went with it was a result of economic developments and not of liberal legislation. This situation changed at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century when peasant revolts forced the introduction of reform edicts conferring greater rights on the peasants who, however, still remained dependent. After further revolts, the agrarian law of 1850 was introduced which provided the basis for the establishment of private peasant property.

H A Staff

248. Picht, Werner. DER BEGRIFF MILITARISMUS [The concept of militarism]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(8): 455-469. The term militarism has been widely



misinterpreted and used as an anti-German slogan. True Prussian-German militarism is a way of life, the ideals of which are discipline, objectivity and fulfilment of duty. The word militarism, in use for only about 100 years, arose first in internal German politics as an expression of the hostility of the liberals and the bourgeoisie against Prussia. It was then taken over by the Social Democrats and later by foreign countries, which misinterpreted militarism as synonymous with the will to make war. National Socialism recognized Prussian militarism as its greatest enemy and suppressed it. A rebirth of Prussian militarism is impossible because the military way of life has lost its vitality. H A Staff

249. Rosenbaum, Eduard. EINE ANMERKUNG ZU CLAUSEWITZ [A note on Clausewitz]. Merkur 1954 8(8): 991-993. Takes issue with Professor Ritter's thesis that the German General Staff was guided for a whole century by Clausewitz' theory of the primacy of political leadership even during war [see Gerhard Ritter in Merkur 1954 8(7): 660-670]. In support of his thesis, the author refers to the opposition of General Staff officers to Bismarck during the war of 1866 and the dependence of the German political leadership on the General Staff (Ludendorff's autocratic position) during the First World War.

H A Staff

250. Roth, Paul. DRAMA DES RUSSLANDDEUTSCHTUMS [The tragedy of the German settlers in Russia]. Stimmen der Zeit 1954 155(1): 45-59. Short survey of the origin and decline of the German settlements in the Baltic countries, in Volhynia, along the Volga, and on the Black Sea. Gives extensive statistical material and bibliographical notes.

H A Staff

251. Stadtmueller, Georg. DEUTSCH-POLNISCHES NACHBARSCHAFT [German-Polish relations]. Deutsche Rundschau 1954 80(10): 1002-1006. A survey of the history of German-Polish relations from the fourteenth century to date.

H A Staff

252. Swensson, Sven A. SAAR-SPÖRSMÅLET [The Saar question]. Internasjonal Politikk 1954 (9): 212-214. A short survey of the history of the Saar since the Middle Ages and a discussion of the Saar problem since 1945.

Amalia Pichler

253. Togan, Z. V. ARTHUR SCHAADE. Islam Tetkikleri Enstitüsü Dergisi 1953 1: 183-184. Life and work of the great German Arabic scholar (1883-1952). N. Lugal

254. Ullmann, Hermann. WELTSTADT UND GRENZSTADT BERLIN [Berlin - cosmopolitan and frontier city]. Deutsche Rundschau 1954 80 (7): 657-661. Berlin, founded late and consequently lacking a cultural and social

tradition, was particularly well suited to become the heart of Bismarck's Reich after 1871 with its growing centralism. It became the mediator between the old separatism and the new economic, social and political centralism and helped to overcome the dangerous initial phase (1890 to 1914) of the parvenus.  
H A Staff

255. Wiskemann, Elizabeth (Associate of Newnham College, Cambridge). A SHORT HISTORY OF THE GERMAN STUDENT CORPORATIONS. History Today 1954 4(12): 835-843. Briefly traces the history of the Corps and Burschenschaften from the foundation of universities in Germany in the 14th century: their regionalism, their brutality until the early 19th century; their more intellectual and civilized behavior, and their adoption of the cause of German nationalism in that period; their reversion to frequent duelling, and their adoption of anti-Semitism after the persecutions of the 1820's; their participation in the revolutions of 1848; their Pan-German nationalism in the years before the first World War; their speedy recovery after both World Wars. Some analysis is made of the reasons for their flourishing and of their social composition. The various types of student organizations are distinguished.

W. M. Simon

## GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 319

256. Bell, Coral. BRITAIN IN THE PACIFIC. Quarterly Review 1954 292(601): 281-293. The author examines the causes of Britain's loss of power in the Pacific. These are to be found primarily in the increase of British obligations in Europe since the position of France has weakened and in the foundation of Japanese and American power on the one hand and the power of the Soviets and Communist China on the other. H A Staff

257. Bell, Sir Harald I. (Fellow of the British Academy). THE WELSH LITERARY RENAISSANCE OF THE 20TH CENTURY. Proceedings of the British Academy 1953 39: 139-161. On the basis of Welsh literature of the twentieth century shows that there has been a true literary renaissance in Wales. In the nineteenth century imperfect education due to social and economic conditions and progressive Anglicization of the gentry caused a rift in Welsh society and led to literary stagnation. Establishment of the Welsh University and consequent research in grammar, vocabulary and metrics made possible in the twentieth century the rise of a group of truly Welsh literary men. Due to the lack of a professional theatre and a school of acting, the renaissance did not produce any original Welsh plays of importance. However, Wales can boast of some scholarly historians, such as R. T. Jenkins, Robert Richards and Sir Ben Thomas.

H A Staff



258. Bradshaw, Kenneth (Clerk, House of Commons). PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS. A HISTORICAL NOTE. Parliamentary Affairs 1954 7(3): 317-326. Brief chronological account, 1721-1902, of the origin and development of "Questions" in the British Parliament. Questions were started as a technique to make ministers more responsible. Rules for written and oral questions, time for questions and responsibility of minister and questioner were developed. Increasing complexity of question-time resulted in the 1902 reforms by which standardized procedures were introduced.

M. J. Strahan

259. Brand, Carl F. (Stanford Univ.). BRITAIN'S SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF EMPIRE. South Atlantic Quarterly 1954 53(3): 313-326. A review of twentieth century developments in all sections of the British Empire shows that while precise planning has been absent, an evident pattern can be seen. A long and difficult succession of problems has been dealt with flexibly by the progressive realization of self-government and, when the time was ripe, national autonomy. For Britain, "empire" is not a static concept. H. D. Jordan

260. Dimont, Charles. GIBRALTAR, 1704-1954. History Today 1954 4(8): 557-564. Brief sketch of the acquisition of the colony "in a fit of absence of mind" and of its subsequent history. Its strategic importance became clear during the Napoleonic Wars, and was enhanced by the opening of the Suez Canal. Spanish attempts at reintegration are viewed as not serious. W. M. Simon

261. Geyer, Curt. DIE POLITISCHEN PARTEIEN GROSSBRITANNIENS [The political parties of Great Britain]. Politische Studien 1954 5(56): 39-45. A sociological examination of the British two-party system in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Conservative Party in the nineteenth century was characterized by its transition from a party of aristocrats to a party of the middle classes. In the twentieth century, the Liberals quietly carried out a revolution in the social structure of England. In 1931 the party disintegrated and its affairs passed into the hands of the Labour Party, which has drawn its main support from the unions since its foundation in 1906. After 1945, the Labour Party put into practice its ideas of planned economy in such a radical fashion that it later had to retract many of its measures. Lately the programs of the two large parties tended to become somewhat more alike. H A Staff

262. Hurwitz, Samuel J. (Brooklyn College). CHURCHILL: THE BULLDOG AND THE BEAR. Current History 1954 27(160): 364-371. In 1919, Churchill was a professed adherent of the Allied policy of intervention against the Soviets in Russia. He maintained his hostile attitude to the Soviet regime until Hitler's

accession to power. From then on, the menace of National Socialism seemed greater to him than that of Bolshevism. After the Second World War, he recognized too late that the destruction of Germany had created a vacuum which the USSR rushed in to fill.

H A Staff

263. Imlah, Albert H. (Fletcher School, Tufts College). GAYER, ROSTOW, AND SCHWARTZ ON THE BRITISH ECONOMY. Journal of Economic History 1954 14(3): 270-273. A review of Arthur D. Gayer, W. W. Rostow, and Anna Jacobson Schwartz, The Growth and Fluctuation of the British Economy (2 vols, Oxford, 1953).

F. L. Nussbaum

264. Kerridge, Eric. THE SHEEPFOLD IN WILTSHIRE AND THE FLOATING OF THE WATERMEADOWS. Economic History Review 1954 6(3): 282-289. Based in large part on private and public local archives. Describes the introduction from the seventeenth century on of the watermeadow, a device for increasing yields of grass. This quadrupled or quintupled output of hay and made it possible to winter large flocks of sheep; the result was a larger supply of natural fertilizer, which meant higher yields of grain from the arable land. The watermeadow was a major innovation in agricultural technique, breaking up a vicious circle of small crops--short feed--small flocks--little fertilizer--small crops, which had limited the food supply since the Middle Ages. D. S. Landes

265. Middleton, Drew (Head, London Bureau, New York Times). IF CHURCHILL HAD NOT LIVED. New York Times Magazine 1954 28 November: 9, 30. Suggests that the world today would have been far different and far worse if Churchill had not lived. Cites three occasions when Churchill altered the course of history: 1) when, as First Lord of the Admiralty in 1914, he saw to it that the Royal Navy was ready and able to undertake the blockade which was to exert "paralyzing pressure" on Germany; 2) when, as Prime Minister in 1941, he retained in Britain the fighter squadrons that won the Battle of Britain, sent tanks to beat the Italians in Africa and laid plans that led to victory; and 3) when, as a private citizen at Fulton, Missouri in 1946, he alerted the free world to the danger of Communism. R. F. Campbell

266. Moorehead, Alan. CHURCHILL: TEN GREAT MOMENTS. New York Times Magazine 1954 28 November: 10, 11. Comments briefly on the ten most exciting moments of Churchill's life; illustrated. R. F. Campbell

267. Petrie, Charles. MARLBOROUGH AND WELLINGTON. Quarterly Review 1954 292(602): 452-464. Compares the two generals with reference to their ways of living, popularity, personality, their knowledge of strategy and their success in battle. H A Staff



268. Thistlethwaite, Frank (Cambridge Univ.). ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP. Economic History Review 1954 7(1): 1-17. A synthesis of the development of the United States as part of the development of a wider Atlantic community. Analyzes the informal economic partnership between Britain and the United States; contrasts the maritime interests of the Eastern states and the continental pull of the area west of the Appalachians. Distinguishes two periods: 1) a complementary partnership to 1860, based on exchange of American raw materials, especially cotton, for British manufactures; 2) a developmental partnership to 1914, in which the United States drew on Europe for the capital and labor which helped its economy grow to independence. Stresses the reciprocal inspiration and essential unity of English and American reform movements in the decades before 1860. D. S. Landes

269. Wallace, Elisabeth (Univ. of Toronto). GOLDWIN SMITH ON ENGLAND AND AMERICA. American Historical Review 1954 59(4): 884-894. The world situation makes timely the recalling of the ideas on Anglo-Saxon co-operation first published almost a century ago (1864) by Goldwin Smith in his famed Atlantic Monthly article "In England and America." Exponent of anti-colonialism and "Little-Englandism," he was opposed to Disraeli's flamboyant concept of empire and to those of McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. In letters to The Daily News and in lectures he tried to interpret the United States to his fellow Britishers and to encourage "Anglo-Saxonry." By this he meant England's destiny to be the mother of free nations, glad to grant independence to viable daughter states. He believed in and encouraged others to believe in the grandeur of a free association of Anglo-Saxon peoples speaking the English tongue and leading a civilized existence characterized by English law and liberties. W. C. Langsam

270. Wallbank, Walter T. (Univ. of Southern California). THE VICTORIAN EMPIRE. Current History 1954 27(160): 347-352. Napoleon's invasion of Egypt in 1798 awakened British interest in the Near East. In a rapid succession of events, the Victorian colonial empire in the Near East was created in the second half of the nineteenth century. Since the Second World War this empire has been in the process of dissolution.

H A Staff

#### HABSBURG EMPIRE

271. Blaas, Richard (Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Vienna). DIE K.K. AGENTIE FÜR GEISTLICHE ANGELEGENHEITEN (1730-1918) [The Imperial and Royal Office for Ecclesiastical Affairs (1730-1918)]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1954 7: 47-89. Based on unpublished documents of the Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv in Vienna. Describes the history

of this office instituted in 1730 at the Austrian Embassy to the Holy See. It was organized under Kaunitz (1759) as an institution of the state church and became an important instrument of the policy of Joseph II. Until the conclusion of the concordat of 1855, its function was the political supervision of all communications between Austrian subjects and the Holy See. After the separation of church and state, this imperial office continued to function until 1918 in order to safeguard the imperial prerogatives concerning the appointment of bishops in the Austrian monarchy. Author

272. Lorenz, Willy. DER GROSSE TRAUM. IDEE UND TRAGIK DES ÖSTERREICHISCHEN KAISERTUMS [The great dream. The concept and the tragedy of the Austrian Empire]. Österreichische Furche, Supplement: Der Krystall, 1954 10(33): 1. In 1804 the Roman Empire of the German Nation was proclaimed in an attempt to create a nucleus of order for the multiplicity of European kingdoms, nations and principalities. This dream of a European center of gravity was never realized because Germans, Hungarians, centralists and nationalists opposed it. In 1917, Jan Smuts took this idea up again, hoping to found a federation of free nations. This plan also failed. Only the recognition remained that the destruction of this dream was one of the great tragedies of history. H A Staff

273. Strasser, Peter. DIE ÖSTERREICHISCHE ARBEITERSCHAFT UND DEUTSCHLAND [Austrian labor and Germany]. Forum 1954 1(11): 8-10. Reviews the attitude adopted by Austrian labor towards Germany, from the last days of the Habsburg Monarchy to the present, on questions of relations with Germany, attitude toward Nazism, the Anschluss, and post-1945 politics. H. v. Wahlde

274. Sucevic, Branko P. RAZVITAK 'VLASKIH PRAVA' U VARAZDINSKOM GENERALATU [Development of the 'Vlachs Rights' in the Varazdin Command]. Historiski Zbornik 1954 6(1-4): 33-70. Based on Austrian, Serbian and Croatian documents and literature. Describes the establishment of the military frontier province maintained by the Habsburgs on their southern border as a bulwark against attacks by the Turks. S. Gavrilović

275. Unsigned. GLANZ UND TRAGIK EINES STANDES. DER ÖSTERREICHISCHE ADEL - EINST UND JETZT [Splendor and tragedy of a class. The Austrian aristocracy - once and now]. Österreichische Furche 1954 10(29): 1-2. Wealth, independence and long tradition moulded the Austrian aristocracy into a special race characterized by charm, worldliness, self-assurance and urbanity. Its strength resided in its intuitive understanding, its weakness was the lack of intellectual interests. Through its way of life it exercised a great influence upon the broad mass of the



population. The task of the aristocratic youth of today is to reacquire the economic basis for its social position, to deepen its intellectual and spiritual interests and to uphold social values which it has inherited.

H A Staff

276. Weinzierl-Fischer, Erika (Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Vienna). VISITATIONSBERICHTE ÖSTERREICHISCHER BISCHÖFE AN KAISER FRANZ I (1804-1835) [Inspection reports of Austrian bishops to the Emperor Francis I]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1953 6: 240-311. As ordered by Francis I, the Austrian bishops inspected their dioceses and reported in detail to the emperor on the situation of the church and the clergy and the attitude of the people. Author

#### ITALY

277. B. W. LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE SAN MARINO [The Republic of San Marino]. Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires 1954 19(10/11): 241-242. Short history of the Republic of San Marino. The first constitutional document which proves the existence of an independent, republican state is the "Placito Feretrano" of the year 885 A.D. H A Staff

278. Dotti, Roberto. AMEDEO UGOLINO, LETTERATO E ANTIFASCISTA [Amedeo Ugolino, writer and antifascist]. Il Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1954 (30): 35-45. Ugolino, a republican since youth, joined the Communist Party because of his opposition to Fascism. From 1937 on, he took a prominent part in the agitation against the Mussolini regime of the Italian emigrants in Paris. Extradited to Italy in 1942, and sentenced, he was liberated in 1943. He played a leading role in the resistance movement of Piedmont and succeeded in uniting the large parties (Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists) for common action against Germans and Fascists.

W. E. Heydendorff

279. Funder, Friedrich. PERSÖNLICHE ERINNERUNGEN [Personal reminiscences]. Österreichische Furche 1954 10(35): 3-4. Reminiscences of Funder's student days in Vienna when he was acquainted with De Gasperi, who founded the student association Unione Cattolica Italiana which was opposed to the nationalist-irredentist movement in Italy. De Gasperi tried to steer a course reconciling his loyalty to Austria with the loyalty to his people. He was greatly interested in the Christian Social government of Vienna and its social and communal achievements. He also took an active part in the Christian Social Movement of the Southern Tyrol. H A Staff

280. Rosso, Augusto (Former Italian ambassador in Moscow). QUATTRO MOMENTI DELLA DIPLOMAZIA ITALIANA [Four moments in Italian diplomacy]. Rivista di Studi Politici Inter-

nazionali 1954 21(3): 411-425. Stimulated by the publication of the first volumes of the Italian documents covering the years 1861, 1896/97, 1922/23 and 1939, Rosso illustrates the decline of Italian diplomacy. Italian diplomacy in the sixties and nineties of the nineteenth century was marked by the personalities of Cavour, Ricasoli, Visconti-Venosta and their chief assistants. Close personal contact and relationship between these personalities was a dominant feature of old-time diplomacy. This close relationship was gradually abandoned during the Fascist period after 1932 when Mussolini started to act over the heads of the professional diplomats, often without even informing them. Rosso concedes to Mussolini the pursuit of ethical political aims and considers only that the methods employed by him and his advisors were mistaken.

F. Fellner

281. Skalnik, Kurt. MACHT MIR DIE MITTE STARK . . . ZUM TODE ALCIDE DE GASPERIS [Strengthen the center . . . On the occasion of the death of Alcide De Gasperi]. Österreichische Furche 1954 10(35): 3. Reviews De Gasperi's career. During the Fascist regime he took refuge in the Vatican and after 1945 he became the defender of democracy in Italy. He opposed both the extreme right and left; in foreign politics also he strove to create a European center between the great world powers. H A Staff

#### NETHERLANDS

282. Rankin, Robert H. (Lt. Col., U.S. Marine Corps). AS FAR AS THE WORLD EXTENDS ITSELF. A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN AND LATER DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS MARINE CORPS. - United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(8): 889-893. In 1667, during the second British-Netherlands maritime war, a Dutch fleet under Admiral de Ruyter successfully carried out the first large-scale marine commando raid against Fort Chatham at the mouth of the Thames. The author describes the development of the Netherlands marine corps from then until the end of World War II.

H A Staff

283. Togan, Z. V. J. H. KRAMERS. Islam Tetkikleri Enstitüsü Dergisi 1953 1: 179-182. On the life and work of the great Dutch orientalist J. H. Kramers (1891-1951). N. Lugal

#### POLAND

See also: 251

284. Konarski, Szymon. O UZURPACJI TYTUŁÓW W POLSCE [Usurpation of aristocratic titles in Poland]. Wiadomości 1954 9(31):2. Short analysis of various dubious ways of proving the possession of an aristocratic title. A. F. Dygnas



285. Lewitter, L. R. (Cambridge Univ.). KRYSTYN LACH SZYRMA. Wiadomości 1954 9(51/52): 4. Based on Harrowby MSS and family papers. Biographical essay of Krystyn Lach Szyrma about whom no full biography has been written. Born in 1791, he was a governor with the princely house of Czartoryski, a journalist, a professor at the Warsaw University, and colonel of the volunteer unit during the revolt of 1830-31. After emigrating to England, he was for many years secretary of the "Literary Association of the Friends of Poland." During his entire life he was a loyal follower of the Czartoryski party. A. F. Dygnas

286. Lisiewicz, M. (Major). ZWIAZEK WOJSKOWY "HONOR I OJCZYZNA" [The military society "Honor and Fatherland"]. Bellona 1954 (3): 47-53. An outline of the history of the secret military society, Honor i Ojczyzna. The author also cites examples of other secret societies in the French, German and Russian armies in the nineteenth century. The aim of such societies was the struggle for freedom. The tradition of the society and of the honor court in the twentieth century is discussed. The articles of the society are given, together with a list of its prominent members and its relation to the Polish military structure. J. Erickson

287. Roth, Paul. POLEN UND DEUTSCHLAND [Poland and Germany]. Neues Abendland 1954 9(8): 491-496. German-Polish tension which led to World War II in 1939 had its roots in the three partitions of Poland (1772, 1793, 1795). The establishment of the frontier of 1918 created further conflicts between Germany and Poland. Nevertheless one cannot speak of a hereditary enmity between two nations which had close relations from the tenth to the eighteenth centuries. Roman Catholic Poland was always oriented towards the Occident. Since 1945, the Soviet Union has tried to detach Poland from the West; the Oder-Neisse frontier represents an unsolved problem in German-Polish relations. H A Staff

288. Senkowska, Monika. DYSKUSJA NAD MAKIETA PIERWSZEGO TOMU "ZARY HISTORII PAŃSTWA I PRAWA POLSKIEGO" [Discussion on the draft of the first volume of the "Outline of the history of the Polish state and law"]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 373-381. The Committee of Legal Sciences of the Polish Academy organized, on 4 and 5 June 1954, a discussion on the new Polish textbook of constitutional law. It combines a study of institutions with legal history, and includes a history of political doctrine. It replaces the work of Professor Kutrzeba, which does not meet Marxist requirements. A. F. Dygnas

## RUSSIA

See also: 214, 262

289. Basseches, Nikolaus. DIE KIRCHEN IN DER SOWJETUNION [The churches in the USSR]. Österreichische Furche 1954 10(37): 4-5, (45): 4-5, (48): 5. The churches in the USSR are completely dependent on the state for their buildings, funds and supplies. In the Ukraine, the separate Pravoslaviv Church which developed after 1917 was suppressed in 1928. The Georgian Pravoslaviv Church became independent through the revolution. The Armenian-Gregorian Church was never persecuted because the Soviets wanted to obtain the cooperation of the Armenians. The Roman Catholic Church was in a precarious position during the Czarist regime and is considered very suspect today. Russian Jewry suffered severely under the economic policy of 1928 and later religious persecutions. By 1934, active persecution had ceased but Jews were removed from leading positions and Jewish organizations were practically non-existent. After World War II, there was a renewed anti-Semitic wave; today the Jewish religion is barely tolerated. The Mohammedans succeeded best in staying on good terms with the Soviet government. Today the Soviet government officially patronizes the Mecca pilgrimage to further its propaganda aims in the Arab states. H A Staff

290. Bill, Valentine Tschebotarioff (Princeton Univ.). FAITH AND REASON IN RUSSIAN HISTORY. Russian Review 1954 13(3): 186-192. Reviews the role played by spiritual and rational elements in Russian culture from the adoption of Christianity in the 10th century to the late 19th century. Journal

291. Buchholz, Erwin. JAGDWIRTSCHAFT UND PELZHANDEL IN RUSSLAND [Hunting and fur trade in Russia]. Osteuropa 1954 4(3): 180-185. Describes the development of hunting and of the fur trade in Russia from the 15th to the 20th centuries. H A Staff

292. Dimitriev, V. IZUCHENIE ISTORII CHUVASHSKOI ASSR [Study of the history of the Chuvash Autonomous SSR]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (6): 171-174. A descriptive bibliographical article on recent works (articles and books) on the history of the Chuvash republic, the origin of the Chuvash people, pre-Soviet Chuvashia and Chuvashia since 1917.

M. Raeff

293. Eliseeva, E. V. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKAYA RABOTA ISTORIKOV GORODA TOMSKA [The scientific research work of the historians of the city of Tomsk]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (8): 170-171. Lists the various research projects currently carried on by historians in the city of Tomsk. M. Raeff



294. Iatsunskii, V. K. ROL' PETERBURGA V PROMYSHLENNOM RAZVITII DOREVOLIUTSIONNOI ROSSII [The role of Saint Petersburg in the industrial development of pre-revolutionary Russia]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 95-103. On the basis of archival materials, illustrates the role played by Saint Petersburg in pioneering and developing the cotton spinning, foundry and machine building, and electrical industries in Russia. They spread from here to other parts of Russia. Although their production eventually declined in comparison to the growing national total, the imperial capital maintained its position of leadership in technical innovations and improvements. M. Raeff

295. Klees, Arnold. ETHNOGENESE - EINE NEUE SOWJETWISSENSCHAFT [Ethnogenesis - a new Soviet science]. Osteuropa 1954 4(3): 165-174. Based on Soviet journals. Describes the development of a new Soviet science, ethnogenesis, based on theories of the Russian linguist N. J. Marr (1868-1934) that economic changes cause language modifications. Ethnogenesis was officially pronounced a science by the Party in 1942 and became the political-ideological foundation for Soviet history, archaeology, ethnology, anthropology and linguistics. It was used by the Soviet Government to justify and popularize its repressive policies towards the various nationality groups in the USSR. In 1950 ethnogenesis was attacked by Stalin who alleged that the national peculiarities of peoples were the most valuable heritage of the Soviet state. Today Soviet ethnogenesis approaches Western trends of thought. H A Staff

296. Lukacs, John A. (Chestnut Hill and LaSalle Colleges, Philadelphia). RUSSIAN ARMIES IN WESTERN EUROPE: 1799, 1814, 1917. American Slavic and East European Review 1954 13(3): 319-337. The three appearances of Russian armies west of the Rhine have only an episodic importance. The first attempt at joint Russo-British operations failed. Russian troop behavior began badly but improved on the second occasion. The experience of 1917 illustrates Russian willingness to co-ordinate with allied efforts. R. B. Holtman

297. Manning, Clarence A. (Columbia Univ.). THE LINGUISTIC QUESTION IN CARPATHO-UKRAINE. Ukrainian Quarterly 1954 10(3): 247-251. Brief review of Carpatho-Ukrainian history and related linguistic questions. J. Erickson

298. Marcuse, Herbert. RECENT LITERATURE ON COMMUNISM. World Politics 1954 6(4): 515-525. Review of the following books: E. H. Carr, A history of Soviet Russia (New York: The Macmillan Comp., 1951-1953), B. Moore, Jr., Terror and progress-USSR (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1954), H. Seton-Watson, From Lenin to Malenkov (New York: F. A. Praeger Inc., 1953), R. Schlesinger, Central European democracy and its background (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd., 1953).

H A Staff

299. Meyer, Wilhelm. DER SOWJETISCHE INDUSTRIEROMAN [The Soviet industrial novel]. Osteuropa 1954 4(4): 255-261. Examines three novels as examples. They have common characteristics: they propagate a new type of person whose sole function is to increase production. The collective organization, not the individual, is the center of every novel. Soviet literature has to be written according to "social reality." Also lists the most important Soviet industrial novels. H A Staff

300. Piątkowski H. WYPRAWY NA ROSJĘ [Campaigns in Russia]. Bellona 1954 (2): 11-23. Conclusion to a previous article which dealt with the political factors behind the strategic preparation of invasion and the consequent restrictions on military operations. Continues the comparative discussion of 1812 and 1941-43 with reference to 1) destruction of Russian manpower; 2) conquest of space; 3) duration of military operations. J. Erickson

301. Redding, A. David (Staff Member, Council on Foreign Relations). VOLUME AND DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE USSR, 1928-1955. American Slavic and East European Review 1954 13(3): 356-374. Based largely on Russian sources. Examines broad sectors of the economy, explains the trends, and describes USSR employment classifications and statistics. R. B. Holtman

302. Sementovsky-Kurilo, Nikolaus von. RUSSLANDS GESCHICHTLICHE PSEUDOMETAMORPHOSE [Russia's historic pseudo-metamorphosis]. Neues Abendland 1954 9(7): 405-416. Russian forms of government did not arise in answer to local conditions, but were shaped on foreign models (Scandinavian, German, Byzantine). Two striking characteristics of the Russian people are its strong resistance against all foreign innovations and its exaltation of suffering. Since Peter the Great, Westernization has increased the gulf between the social classes in the country. Partly as a reaction against Westernization, a protective barrier has been erected during the last 100 years which culminated in the iron curtain. The radicalized educated middle class spread the ideas of Western Socialism but this class was wiped out by the revolution. Similarly, the Bolshevik regime from time to time continues to purge its own functionaries. H A Staff

303. Serejski, Marian (Łódź Univ.). W SPRAWIE WALKI WYZWOLEŃCZEJ UKRAINY W HISTORIOGRAFII POLSKIEJ [On the Polish studies of the Ukrainian fight for independence]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 467-468. Letter to the editor by the foremost Polish student of historiography. Adds a few details to the paper by B. Baranowski and Z. Libiszowski in Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2).

A. F. Dygnas



304. Stefan, Augustin (formerly speaker of the Carpatho-Ukrainian Constitutional Diet). MYTHS ABOUT CARPATHO-UKRAINE. Ukrainian Quarterly 1954 10(3): 219-226. Reviews the myths associated with the names and the languages of the Carpatho-Ukraine and the Ukraine. A short historical survey starts with ancient Ukrainian history, the Arpad dynasty, through the 18th century "Ruska Kraina," the forcible Magyarization and the Russophilism of 1860-1918. J. Erickson

305. Sulzberger, C. L. (New York Times chief foreign correspondent). THE KREMLIN'S BRILLIANT MEDIOCRITY. New York Times Magazine 1954 6 June: 13, 35, 37, 39. An estimate of the personal characteristics of Molotov that have made him a patient, shrewd and able diplomat. Includes a sketch of his career from the time he joined the Bolsheviks at the age of sixteen to his present position as "a perfect number two man." Relates anecdotes dealing with his relationship to Stalin and with his visit to the U. S. in World War II. R. F. Campbell

306. Thaden, Edward C. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). THE BEGINNINGS OF ROMANTIC NATIONALISM IN RUSSIA. American Slavic and East European Review 1954 13(4): 500-521. Russian romantic nationalism has the two connotations of historicism as defined by Meinecke, and the romantic outlook, as opposed to the cosmopolitanism and rationalism of the Enlightenment. The origins of Russian nationalism were not philosophical and theoretical. There were three stages before the 1830's: 1) reaction against the Enlightenment before 1790, during which the introduction of Freemasonry and sentimentalism was important; 2) the appeal, 1790 to 1815, to national traditions against the French threat, with Karamzin being the first figure to deal with Russia's historical individuality; 3) the adoption, 1815-1830's, of German philosophical ideas, especially those of Schelling, by a small group. The ideas of Russia's mission and of the originality and autochthony of the Russian national character were important for the later history of nineteenth century Russia. R. B. Holtman

307. Unsigned. THE UKRAINE AND RUSSIA. External Affairs 1954 6(8): 245-249. Discusses the union of the Ukraine with Imperial Russia through the Treaty of Pereyaslav and describes the history of the Ukraine under the Soviet regime. After initial repressive measures, the Soviet government made superficial concessions to Ukrainian nationalism by permitting newspapers and books in the Ukrainian language. Although Ukrainian cities are rapidly becoming Russified, Ukrainian nationalism still persists strongly in the countryside. H. Freiburger

## SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

308. Flinn, Michael M. A. (Univ. of Aberdeen). SCANDINAVIAN IRON ORE MINING AND THE BRITISH STEEL INDUSTRY 1870-1914. Scandinavian Economic History Review 1954 2(1): 31-46. The production of Bessemer steel in Great Britain which started in 1856 made necessary the importation of phosphorus-free ore, which was not available in British ore mines, from Spain and later from Sweden and Norway, which were politically more reliable. The author describes the opening and development of ore mines in Sweden and Norway by means of British capital between 1870 and 1914. H A Staff

309. Hansen, A. P. DIE DÄNISCHE PRESSE [The Danish press]. Politische Studien 1954 5(55): 31-38. In Denmark, a country with the largest number of newspapers and the largest newspaper audience, the development of the press since 1634 went side by side with the political struggle against absolutism and for democracy. The beginning of regularly published newspapers dates from the foundation of a Copenhagen newspaper by Berling, a German, in 1749. This newspaper still appears today. In 1870, it was followed by the publication of a Liberal paper. This was a great step forward in the development of the four-party press--a special characteristic of the Danish press. H A Staff

310. Inkinen, Antti (Government official). VIRKA-ARVOT JA ARVONIMET SUOMESSA ENNEN ITSENAEISYYDEN AIKAA [Ranks and titles in Finland before its assumption of independence]. Historiallinen Arkisto 1953 54: 201-292. Examines the changes which took place in the Finnish system of ranks and titles of office. The first regulation concerning ranks and titles dates from 1672 and was put out by the Swedish government. When Finland was united with Russia in 1809, a new regulation of the rank system had to be created. It was modelled on the rank index of Peter I (1722) and remained in force for 34 years. In 1860, a new regulation was put out as it was realized that some of the offices had been placed in too low a category. The last regulation of 1897 changed the system of military ranks on the model of the Russian army. The article also discusses Russian regulations concerning the permanent tenure of certain offices and the practical influence of the Russian rank system on the situation of Finnish officials. H A Staff

311. Krusius-Ahrenberg, Lolo. POLITISK UDVIKLING OG PARLAMENTARISKE PROBLEMER I FINLAND [Finland's political development and parliamentary problems]. Økonomi og Politik 1954 28(1): 3-17. The domestic policy of Finland is largely determined by its relations to Russia. Since the beginning of the twentieth century...



eth century, radical and bourgeois governments alternated in the conduct of the government; since 1919 Finland has been a Republic under a President who is endowed with extensive powers. Despite the great land reform of 1918-1924, the social-political problems of Finland cannot be regarded as solved.

Amalia Pichler

312. Malmstrom, Vincent H. THE NORWEGIAN STATE RAILWAYS, 1854-1954. American-Scandinavian Review 1954 42(3): 221-230. On the occasion of the centenary celebrations of the founding of the Norwegian state railways, a general survey of origins and developments from 1854 to the present is given. The geographic, climatic, and economic difficulties which had to be overcome in their construction are indicated. H A Staff

313. Matthews, W.K. (Univ. of London). LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF ESTONIAN. Slavonic and East European Review 1954 32(79): 291-317. Based on researches of E. N. Setälä, O. Loorits, A. Saareste, and other Finno-Ugrian scholars. Matthews discusses the growth and structure of the Estonian literary language, the geographical center of which is in northern Estonia. C. F. Delzell

314. Mulder, William. MORMONS OF SCANDINAVIA MIGRATED 1850-1900: A SHEPHERDED MIGRATION. Pacific Historical Review 1954 23(3). The arrival of the Mormon Missionaries in Copenhagen in May 1850 marked the beginning of the significant expansion of Mormonism's transatlantic career with its important consequences of populating the American West. The consumer cooperative, essentially a problem of putting the emigrants' meager resources into the hands of a church agent, gave the new group bargaining power. The activity of the church agent assisted this project. W. S. Savage

315. Philip, David (Canada). LA DEMOCRAZIA PLURALISTA SVEDESE [Sweden's plural-democracy]. Il Politico 1954 19(3): 469-493. Having been spared entanglement in war for the past 150 years, Sweden has enjoyed a continuously favorable economic situation, a high standard of living and a high level of popular education. These factors have supplied the bases for the development of a democracy in which the relationship between the state and the individual is not regulated solely by political organization. Unions and workers' associations watch over the preservation of social peace, the consumer cooperatives regulate the market, other cooperatives assure public services, temperance movements and health insurance safeguard public health. These institutions exercise a decisive influence on the public life of the nation; thus, it is unnecessary to resort to plebiscites for which the constitution makes no provision.

W. E. Heydendorff

316. Šillers, Rudolfs (Washington, D.C.). PROFESORS ARNOLDS SPEKKE, JAUNĀIS LATVIJAS SUTNIS VASINGTONĀ [Professor Arnolds Spekke, the new Minister of Latvia to Washington]. Latvju Žurnāls 1954 4(28): 1-3. Illustrated article containing the biography of Dr. Arnolds Spekke (born in 1887), professor of history and philology, diplomat and now Minister of Latvia to the United States (since 1954). The article contains information on his research and teaching activities and his most important books on modern history.

E. Andersons

317. Wadén, Ingel. VITSORD FÖR OFFICERARE M. FL. OCH OFFENTLIGHETSPRINCIPEN [Certificates for officers and others and publishing principles]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift för Politik-Statistik-Ekonomi 1954 57(4): 279-317. In 1766, freedom of press was introduced in Sweden but was somewhat restricted for military publications in 1897. Since then there has been a lack of uniformity in the handling of confidential service descriptions of members of the armed forces and the legal aspect of this problem has not been clarified.

Amalia Pichler

318. Barth, Heinz F. SPANIENS POLITISCHE PARTEIEN [The political parties of Spain]. Politische Studien 1954 5(55): 38-46. The First Republic of 1868 made possible the development of three political parties, Republican, Conservative and Liberal. After 1875, the Monarchy was restored and a two-party system (Conservatives and Liberals) prevailed. After the death of the great party leaders, the parties broke up into factions. In 1918, Alfonso XIII erected a dictatorship which led to the military dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. After Primo de Rivera was deposed, Alfonso XIII tried once more to erect a constitutional regime, but had to leave the country under pressure of the unions and the parties. Major developments in the Second Republic included: in 1931-33, extreme radical tendencies; in 1933, government of the center and the right and foundation of the fascist Falange Española; continuous internal unrest led to the outbreak of civil war in 1936. In 1937, Franco abolished the other parties through his "Unification Decree." Franco's party must be regarded as a coalition of the right rather than as a uniform party. H A Staff

SPAIN

See also: 260, 330

319. Preston, R. A. (Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario). THE GIBRALTAR QUESTION. Queen's Quarterly 1954 41(2): 179-188. A discussion of Spain's demand for Gibraltar. Includes an account of the historical background of the British occupation since 1740.

H. D. Jordan

## SWITZERLAND

320. Allgöwer, Walther. DIE POLITISCHEN PARTEIEN DER SCHWEIZ [The political parties of Switzerland]. Politische Studien 1954 (51): 193-199. Until about a hundred years ago Switzerland's political parties reflected in their regionalism that country's origin as a loose confederacy. Since then, Swiss political parties have lost this regionalism, turning perforce to social and economic problems affecting the nation as a whole. This is still true today, notably with regard to the three largest Swiss parties--Liberal, Conservative and Socialist. The attention they give to social and economic questions is also an effective counter-measure against groups with special economic interests, which threaten to take over the predominant position of the political parties in public life. R. Mueller

321. Hoffman, Michael L. (New York Times Swiss Correspondent). HOW NEUTRAL IS 'NEUTRAL' SWITZERLAND? New York Times Magazine 1954 14 November: 17, 69, 78, 79. Chiefly concerned with the present situation in Switzerland but also discusses at some length the historical roots of Swiss neutrality since 1815. Emphasizes that such neutrality has meant being neutral with respect to Austria, Prussia (Germany), France and whatever power controlled northern Italy. Suggests that the concept needs redefinition under present world conditions. R. F. Campbell

## Latin America

## and British Guiana and Antilles

322. Alinsky, Marvin (Indiana Univ.). EARLY MEXICAN BROADCASTING. Hispanic American Historical Review 1954 34(4): 513-526. Regular commercial broadcasting in Mexico dates from the founding of station CYL (closed in 1930) and station CYB (now XEB), both of which began their activity in mid-1923. Previously, radio amateurs, especially in northern cities and various government offices, had practised radio-telephony and had made sporadic general broadcasts. Radio stations mushroomed in Mexico, many of them being sponsored by the government. Today, with one radio in every four homes in Mexico, radio broadcasting holds an important position in Mexican social life. R. B. McCornack

323. Baur, John E. THE WELSH IN PATAGONIA: AN EXAMPLE OF NATIONALISTIC MIGRATION. Hispanic American Historical Review 1954 34(4): 468-492. Based on published primary and secondary sources. As a result of nationalistic sentiment in Wales, a small group of Welsh migrated to Patagonia in the area of the present district of Chabut. After suffering severe hardship and after receiving timely aid from the Argentine government as well as from a rather steady flow of recruits from Wales

the colony managed to survive and ultimately even to prosper. Cultural and political encroachment by Argentina in later years caused a group to migrate to Canada in 1902 but the majority remained and the younger generations became more and more integrated into Argentine culture. R. B. McCornack

324. Borah, Woodrow. RACE AND CLASS IN MEXICO. Pacific Historical Review 1954 23(4). The question of race and class is not peculiar to Mexico but is of importance to all countries of the Western Hemisphere. The most pressing of all was the Indian question. The matter of distinguishing the Indian from other races was easy years ago but that is no longer true. There were many factors which made this blending possible but most important was the mixture of those persons who came and lived among the Indians. The Indians as a distinctive race in Mexico have disappeared.

W. S. Savage

325. Durand Flores, Luis. EL JUICIO DE RESIDENCIA EN EL PERU REPUBLICANO [The Juicio de Residencia in Republican Peru]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos 1953 10: 339-456. Contains new information and opinions on the Juicio de Residencia. The significance of the term juicio and the existing bibliography on it are set forth. The author discusses the function, scope and application (with examples) of the Juicio de Residencia in the epoch of the viceroys and also in the republican period. He deals mainly with the continuance of this system of control until 1900.

F. Morales Padron

326. García, Julio César. EL MOVIMIENTO ANTIESCLAVISTA EN COLOMBIA [The anti-slavery movement in Colombia]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41: 130-143. A public lecture commemorating the final extinction of slavery in 1851. Summarizes the abolition movement, starting with voluntary manumission in the late colonial period. D. Bushnell

327. Heylen, Santiago Meliá. APERÇUS SUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU SALVADOR [Remarks about the Republic of El Salvador]. Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires 1954 19(9): 197-200. A brief history of the cultural and political development of El Salvador. The main emphasis is placed on the economic development and the budget and tax policy between 1924 and 1952.

H A Staff

328. Leonard, Irving A. (Univ. of Michigan). ANDRES BELLO (1781-1865), NATIONAL HERO. Hispanic American Historical Review 1954 34(4): 502-505. The growing national consciousness of Latin Americans is illustrated in the expanding interest and activity surrounding the figure of Andres Bello. The land of his birth, Venezuela, has set aside the week including the day of Bello's birth, 29 November, as La Semana de Bello, during which special programs are prepared in his honor by all me-



dia of expression. Several elaborate publication efforts in Bello's honor have been launched, the most notable of which are those under the direction of Pedro Grasses.

R. B. McCornack

329. Massio, Roger (Collège Vic-Bigorre, France). CHRONIQUE DES SOURCES PRIVÉES DE L'HISTOIRE COLONIALE [Chronicle of private sources of colonial history]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1954 8(1): 139-153. Lists and describes private colonial archives on the Antilles. These archives consist mostly of family and business papers dispersed throughout France. They shed light on the history and management of the plantations, their body of workers, the type of cultivation, production and revenue. H A Staff

330. Miller, Thomas L. (Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station). A NOTE ON THE SPANISH AND MEXICAN CEREMONY CONVEYING POSSESSION OF LAND. Agricultural History 1954 28(4): 168-170. Reproduces from unpublished documents in the General Land Office, Austin, Texas, descriptions of the actual physical Spanish and Mexican ceremony conveying possession of land.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

331. Morse, Richard M. (Columbia College). SÃO PAULO SINCE INDEPENDENCE: A CULTURAL INTERPRETATION. Hispanic American Historical Review 1954 34(4): 419-444. Based for the most part on literary sources. Traces the cultural life of the city of São Paulo from its provincialism in the period directly following independence through the budding of intellectual life in the mid-nineteenth century due to such figures as Alvares de Azevedo and Antonio Gonçalves Dias whose work was in the Byronic tradition. Beginning in the 1880's, the surge of the city's growth resulted in an attempt in intellectual circles to mimic European styles. In the 1920's, under the auspices of Monteiro Lobato, a period of modernism ensued, typified by the writings of Mario de Andrade.

R. B. McCornack

332. Oliveira, Antônio dos Santos (Brazil). COMMEMORATION OF PAN-AMERICAN DAY OF THE INDIAN. Boletim Indigenista 1954 14(2): 107-125. On the occasion of the celebration in honor of the American Indian (April 1954), Marshal Bonerges Lopes de Sousa gave a speech in which he recalled the creation of the Inter-American Indian Institute (1940) and the foundation of the Museum of the American Indian (1922) in New York. The author also gave a speech in which he briefly described the Indian policy of the Brazilian government since 1910.

H A Staff

333. Olmos, Lucas I. de (Argentine Ambassador in Mexico). HISTORIA DE LA POLITICA ECONOMICA ARGENTINA [History of the economic policy of Argentina]. Revista Internacional y Diplomática 1954 (47): 34-41.

The former President of the Bank of the Province of Córdoba presents a survey of the economic history of Argentine with special emphasis on bank and credit policy, from the colonial era through the first decades of national independence to the present.

Ingeborg Luyken

334. Padmore, George. A REVIEW OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN BRITISH GUIANA. United Asia 1954 6(5): 235-244. Describes the political situation in the colony during the nineteenth century, the agitation for progress within the constitution by the colored population, the legislative reforms and the first general elections in 1953. Discusses the crisis caused by the victory of the leftish People's Progressive Party and describes the economic interests of the U.S. in British Guiana and American intervention during the crisis.

H A Staff

335. Reyes Heróles, Jesús. CONTINUIDAD DEL LIBERALISMO MEXICANO [The persevering character of Mexican liberalism]. Cuadernos Americanos 1954 74(4): 167-202. Traces the development of Mexican liberalism from independence days to the present. Two factors in this development were: 1) the theoretical influences from France, Britain, and the United States, and 2) the social, political, and economic milieu of Mexico. Mexican liberalism had its high points during the Independence movement, the Reforms of 1833-34, the period from 1854 to 1859 and the revolutionary period after 1910. Describes the nature of Mexican liberalism and contains extensive bibliographical footnotes. H. Kantor

336. Schaden, Egon (Brazil). O ESTUDO DO ÍNDIO BRASILEIRO ONTEM E HOJE [Research on the Brazilian Indian past and present]. América Indígena 1954 14(3): 233-252. Describes the research on the Brazilian Indian during colonial times, during the first half of the nineteenth century (pioneer achievements of K. F. P. von Martius), during the times of the great expeditions after 1884 (Karl von den Steinen), and after the First World War. The present epoch of research begins with the work of the explorer, Curt Nimuendajú. H A Staff

#### Middle East

(See also: BALKANS AND NEAR EAST)

See also: 270

337. Lutskaia, N. S. OBSUZHDENIE PROBLEM ISTORII I EKONOMIKI STRAN BLIZHNENGO VOSTOKA I SREDNENGO VOSTOKA [Discussion of the problems of the history and economy of the countries of the Near and Middle East]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 173-174. Summary of the major points raised at a conference in March 1954 of the Near and Middle Eastern section of the Oriental Institute. M. Raeff

338. Spuler, Bertold. IRAN IM SPIEL DER WELTMÄCHTE IM 20. JAHRHUNDERT [Iran as a play-ball of the world powers in the 20th century]. Die Welt als Geschichte 1954 14(2): 119-131. A brief general survey of the development of Iran from its partition into Russian and British spheres of interest. Shows the effects of Russian and British imperialism during World War I, during the era of relative independence, from 1922-41, and the later developments under growing American influence up to the removal of Mossadegh. Journal (A. Bischoff)

339. Toplamacioğlu, Mehmet. REGIMENES DE LOS ESTRECHOS DEL BOSFORO Y DE LOS DARDANELES [Settlements concerning the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles straits]. Annales de l'Université d'Ankara 1949-1954 4: 173-301. Discussion of the history of the straits in the years 1453-1841: treatment of this problem by the Treaties of London (1841), Paris (1876), London (1871) and Berlin (1878); the problem of the fortification of the straits; internationalization in the Treaty of Lausanne (1923); the new regulations fixed by the Treaty of Montreux (1936) and the fortification of the straits by the Turkish Republic. N. Lugal

340. Turan, Osman. COMPARISON OF TURKISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCO INDUSTRIES. Annales de l'Université d'Ankara 1949-54 4: 153-175. Describes the development of the Turkish tobacco industry since 1884, the tobacco export and its importance for Turkish trade. Contains general comments concerning the American tobacco industry and attempts to plant Turkish tobacco in America. N. Lugal

341. Tüzdil, A. Nevzat. HISTORY OF THE FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN TURKEY AND INTRODUCTION OF BACTERIOLOGY AND PROTOZOOLOGY IN BOTH BRANCHES OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. Annales de l'Université d'Ankara 1949-54 4: 231-242. Deals with the development of the first military veterinary school in Turkey established by the German veterinary, Godlovski, who was sent to Turkey by Moltke in the time of Mehmet II. Describes the founding and opening of the first civilian veterinary school and gives detailed data concerning the veterinary faculty established on 29 October 1933. Discusses the introduction of modern bacteriology and protozoology in Turkey as a result of first contacts with Pasteur in 1886. N. Lugal

#### United States of America

See also: 268, 269, 314

342. Aaron, Daniel (Smith College). CONSERVATISM, OLD AND NEW. American Quarterly 1954 6(2): 99-110. Contrasts and compares American conservative tradition with the "new conservatism" in the intellectual world. Discovers irony in the fact that the present hunt for "subversive elements" in American universities comes at a time when

intellectuals are reappraising conservative figures of the past and are generally adopting a realistic philosophy of human nature. Gives an interpretation of conservatism in American intellectual history. D. Davis

343. Batlin, Robert. SAN FRANCISCO NEWSPAPERS' CAMPAIGN COVERAGE: 1896, 1952. Journalism Quarterly 1954 31(3): 297-303. A comparative study of the political news coverage of three San Francisco newspapers during the presidential election campaigns of 1896 and 1952. By using the content analysis developed by Dr. Clinton R. Busch, analyzes the news and pictorial coverage of the elections to work out an "index of imbalance," showing to what extent each newspaper favored one of the campaigning parties. Concludes that papers favored the party which was editorially supported and that this was done to a greater extent by the newspapers in 1896 than in 1952. H. Freiburger

344. Beachy, Alvin J. (First Mennonite Church, Bluffton, Ohio). THE AMISH SETTLEMENT IN SOMERSET COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1954 28(4): 263-292. A description of the cultural development of the Amish communities in western Pennsylvania between 1744 and 1840. The article is a reprint of two chapters of the author's dissertation. H A Staff

345. Beaubien, Paul L. and Merrill J. Mattes. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER NATIONAL MONUMENT: THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SEARCH FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER'S BIRTHPLACE. Negro History Bulletin 1954 18(2): 33-38. In 1952, after the purchase of the birthplace of George Washington Carver (1860-1943), a number of historians and archeologists undertook to reconstruct it in its original form. The author reports on the results of the research for this project and on the inauguration of this national monument. H A Staff

346. Bernstein, Irving (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN UNIONS. American Economic Review 1954 44(3): 301-318. The growth of trade union membership in the United States, 1897-1953, is systematically analyzed. Issue is taken with the view that the business cycle alone is responsible for the fluctuations in membership. A multi-causal explanation is advanced: secular growth is the consequence of "expansion of the labor force, growing social acceptability of unionism, increasing homogeneity in the working class, and extension of collective bargaining provisions for union security." The statistics are based mostly on Professor Leo Wolman's published and unpublished studies of membership in American unions. H A Staff

347. Bloch, Joshua. NECROLOGY. ALEXANDER MARX 1878-1953. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1954 43(4): 241-252. Through his numerous works on Jewish



history and bibliography, his collection of books and manuscripts for the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and his teaching, Dr. Marx greatly furthered the cause of Jewish learning. H A Staff

348. Broderson, Arvid (New School for Social Research, New York City). THEMES IN THE INTERPRETATION OF AMERICA BY PROMINENT VISITORS FROM ABROAD. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 1954 295: 21-32. Compares impressions of the United States by earlier visitors such as de Tocqueville, Bryce, and Weber with those of contemporary visitors. Finds the former stressing aspects of American democracy (equality, fraternity, decentralization), the latter, political power, economic wealth and advanced technology. J. Reich

349. Brown, F. M. (Second Lieutenant, U.S. Air Force). A HALF CENTURY OF FRUSTRATION. A STUDY OF THE FAILURE OF NAVAL ACADEMY LEGISLATION BETWEEN 1800 AND 1845. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(6): 631-635. Starting with the resolution of President John Adams on 14 January 1800 there were twenty unsuccessful attempts until 1845 to introduce in Congress laws for a naval academy. H A Staff

350. Commager, Henry Steele (Columbia Univ.). DIE URSPRÜNGE UND DAS WESEN DES AMERIKANISCHEN NATIONALISMUS [Origin and substance of American nationalism]. Die Zukunft 1954 (8): 215-222. Reviews the founding and expansion of America, and many of the unique institutions contributing to a distinct American nationalism. Explains the role and significance of separate executive, judicial and legislative functions, the federal system and the absence of colonialism in the growth of America. American migratory habits and lack of military tradition are considered to be unique. Equally important roles are attributed to science and technology in the development of America's peculiar nationalism. H. v. Wahlde

351. Cortney, Philip. SECRETS OF AMERICAN CAPITALISM. World Liberalism 1954 4(2): 1-5, 18-21. A popular account of the historic reasons for the strength and vitality of American capitalism. H A Staff

352. Craig, G. M. SOME RECENT BOOKS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Canadian Historical Review 1954 35(2): 140-151. A critical review of ten books on the history of America which have appeared in the past two years. The opening critique is of the first volumes in the "New American Nation" series, of which the volumes by J. R. Alden, and A. S. Link are the first to appear. Considerable attention is paid to the series of essays on Charles A. Beard as a historian, as well as to the new publication by Gerald Stourzh Franklin and American Foreign Policy. A list of the books reviewed is appended to the article. J. Erickson

353. Curti, Merle (Univ. of Wisconsin). INTELLECTUALS AND OTHER PEOPLE. American Historical Review 1955 60(2): 259-282. The intellectual in the United States has held a relatively low place in popular esteem, though education has been increasingly supported. Anti-intellectualism has been based on the hold of emotional religion, the role of utilitarianism, the politicians' exploitation of mass distrust of theory, and, most recently, the relegation by some intellectuals themselves of reason to a subordinate position in human life. Current emphasis on the ability to get along with others further tends to brand non-conformity in ideas as subversive. A major task of the historian is to define intellectual freedom and simultaneously enlist for it the support of the people. W. C. Langsam

354. Davis, David B. (Dartmouth College). TEN-GALLON HERO. American Quarterly 1954 6(2): 111-125. Analyzes the cowboy myth in American culture, as expressed in popular fiction since 1900. Compares the actual with the mythical cowboy and gives an interpretation of the significance of the various attributes of the fictional hero. The mythical cowboy is discussed in terms of attitudes toward property, religion, sex, and ethics. Author

355. Doherty, William T. (Univ. of Arkansas). THE IMPACT OF BUSINESS ON PROTESTANTISM 1900-29. Business History Review 1954 28(2): 141-153. In the decades following the Civil War, a trend arose within Protestantism in America, under the influence of increasing commercialism, to apply the principles of business techniques to Church organization. The author furnishes examples from the literature which appeared in connection with this development. H A Staff

356. Duckett, Margaret (Univ. of Washington). BRET HARTE AND THE INDIANS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. Huntington Library Quarterly 1954 18(1): 59-83. Bret Harte's writings about the Indians reflect genuine knowledge and a courageous and thoughtful approach to the problem of relations between whites and Indians. H. D. Jordan

357. Dunbar, Robert G. (Montana State College, Bozeman). THE SEARCH FOR A STABLE WATER RIGHT IN MONTANA. Agricultural History 1954 28(4): 138-149. Based on legal and legislative reports. Discusses the problem of establishing property rights in water, which are as definite and defensible as those in land. Montana first adopted the riparian doctrine of English common law, then superseded it with the doctrine of prior appropriation. It is the only western state in the United States that has not yet adopted a centralized system of water-right control.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

358. Dupuy, Ernest R. (Colonel). PASS IN REVIEW. Army Combat Forces Journal 1954 5(3): 21-48. Popular description of the development and transformation of the U.S. Army from 1904 to the present. H A Staff

359. Ernst, Robert (Adelphi College). NEGRO CONCEPTS OF AMERICANISM. Journal of Negro History 1954 39(3): 206-219. Discussion of conceptions held in the last 150 years by prominent Negro individuals and groups concerning loyalty to and identification with the United States and American society. The colonization projects of the 19th century and the radical Pan-Negro movements were regarded by some as answers to the problems of inequality. Most of the movements, however, visualized education, social and political advances within the framework of American institutions and emphasized the loyalty and contribution of Negroes to the society. C. R. Spurgin

360. Farris, Charles D. (Univ. of Alabama). THE RE-ENFRANCHISEMENT OF NEGROES IN FLORIDA. Journal of Negro History 1954 39(4): 259-283. Towards the end of the last century, the whites in the Southern states succeeded in excluding the Negroes from political activity by means of regulations governing the electoral census and local administrative reforms. The author describes the controversy concerning this matter since 1885 in Florida. Between 1937 and 1947, new laws ended this situation. H A Staff

361. Gates, Paul W. (Cornell Univ.). RESEARCH IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN LAND TENURE. Agricultural History 1954 28(3): 121-126. Reviews and analyzes the treatment, 1711-1951, of American land tenure problems by American social scientists. A useful manual cited is Marshall Harris' Origins of the Land Tenure System in the United States. Groups the writers according to their interest in federal, state and local handling of land tenure, and points out the weaknesses and errors of studies in this field. Replete with bibliographical references and suggestive of new frontiers for historical research on American land problems. Marguerite J. Strahan

362. Glanz, Rudolf. JEWS AND CHINESE IN AMERICA. Jewish Social Studies 1954 16(3): 219-234. The attitude toward Chinese immigrants (in the 1870's and 1880's) of Jews living in California at first differed from that of their co-religionists in other parts of USA. California Jews often took the prevailing anti-Chinese views. In spite of invidious comparisons sometimes made between Chinese and Jews, their attitude gradually took on a more tolerant role. They were mindful of parallels with mistreatment of Jews in other countries, especially with the Russian programs. H A Staff

363. Heinl, R. D., Jr. (Lt. Col., U.S. Marine Corps). THE CAT WITH MORE THAN NINE LIVES. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(6): 659-671. Like a cat with nine lives, the U.S. Marine Corps successfully defended itself against all attempts between 1829 and 1949 to dissolve or modify it. The author describes the course of the dispute until its settlement by the Marine Corps Bill in 1952. H A Staff

364. Hutchins, John G. B. (Cornell Univ.). THE AMERICAN SHIPPING INDUSTRY SINCE 1914. Business History Review 1954 28(2): 105-127. From 1914 to 1952 the U.S. merchant marine moved from fourth to first place among the merchant marines of the world, primarily because of public subsidies, as the USA considers a substantial commercial fleet as vital to its security. Concurrently with the increase in foreign shipping there was a decline in coastwise and intercoastal shipping, as a result of improved rail and motor service and government aid to the short- and long-haul trades. H A Staff

365. Lerner, Max (Brandeis Univ.). CHRISTIAN CULTURE AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. American Quarterly 1954 6(2): 126-136. Discusses the relationship between religion and political democracy, especially in light of the modern totalitarian spirit. Analyzes the diversities and ambiguities in the Judeo-Christian tradition and the pressures toward both conformity and religious and political dissent. Relates political democracy to the atmosphere of individual choice and decision-making, arising from religious diversity. Provides an interpretation of the significance of American religious history. D. Davis

366. McAlpin, William B. (Minister, Waverly Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.). PRESBYTERIANS AND THE RELATION OF CHURCH AND STATE. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1954 32(3): 187-202. The Presbyterian Church has stood for the doctrine of separation of Church and State. It has also taken an official stand in many areas of government activity, such as the censure of America's unwillingness to enter the League of Nations, opposition to war in principle but identification with the national policy in World Wars I and II. The stand of the Church on numerous other moral and national issues is cited. H A Staff

367. McCord, David. RADCLIFFE--AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN. New York Times Magazine 1954 5 December: 27, 32-34. Describes the humble beginnings of Radcliffe College as "The Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women" in 1879 and sketches the development of the College from then to the present, indicating its close relationship with Harvard Col-



lege, the varied activities of the students and the differences between the college girl of the 1880's and the modern college girl.

R. F. Campbell

368. Mead, Sidney E. (Univ. of Chicago). DENOMINATIONALISM: THE SHAPE OF PROTESTANTISM IN AMERICA. Church History 1954 23(4): 291-320. Attempts to delineate elements woven into the structure of denominationalism and to show their effect on American Protestantism. The denomination is neither territorial nor confessional, but purposive. The major elements in denominationalism are the claim to follow the primitive Church most closely, "voluntaryism," the function of missions, revivalism, the flight from Reason and triumph of Pietism, and the stimulation of competition.

E. Oberholzer Jr.

369. Mead, Sidney E. (Univ. of Chicago). THOMAS JEFFERSON'S "FAIR EXPERIMENT"--RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. Religion in Life 1954 23(4): 566-579. For Jefferson religious freedom was an experiment, and he was over-optimistic about its success. Today religious freedom in the United States is endangered by the teaching in the public schools of the democratic ideal as a religion. In effect, the public schools are the established church, and it has been suggested that the state should not tolerate the "dogmatic whims" of religious groups which recognize a higher ideal.

E. Oberholzer Jr.

370. Mook, Maurice A. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). THE AMISH COMMUNITY AT ATLANTIC, PENNSYLVANIA. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1954 28(4): 293-301. Describes the origin around 1924 of the small Amish community of Atlantic, located in southwestern Crawford County, which the author visited in 1950.

H A Staff

371. Mooney, Hughson F. SONGS, SINGERS AND SOCIETY, 1890-1954. American Quarterly 1954 6(3): 221-232. Analyzes the relation between the subjects and moods of popular American songs and the contemporary society. In the early twentieth century, songs were dominated by themes of patriotism, proletarianism, hedonism, while the increasing freedom of women was clearly reflected in music. By 1930, the mood had changed to a misty, self-centered disillusion. Hedonism gave way to frustration, melancholy, and nihilism. Only with the end of World War II did American popular music turn to the homey, earthy, and naively sentimental.

D. Davis

372. Mulder, William (Univ. of Utah). MORMONISM'S "GATHERING": AN AMERICAN DOCTRINE WITH A DIFFERENCE. Church History 1954 23(3): 248-264. In Mormonism before 1890, the doctrine of the gathering predominated. The Mormons' program called for evangelism, emigration and colonization. With the end of polygamy and civil prosecutions in 1890, Mormonism accommodated to the world, emigration was minimized, and the vision of an earthly Utopia faded.

E. Oberholzer Jr.

373. O'Callaghan, Jerry A. THE WAR VETERAN AND THE PUBLIC LANDS. Agricultural History 1954 28(4): 163-168. Based on published documents and reports. From Independence until the passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, the United States made grants of land from the public domain to its war veterans. Over 73 million acres were granted under those bounty acts. Many veterans sold their land rights to speculators.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

374. Phillips, N. Taylor. UNWRITTEN HISTORY. American Jewish Archives 1954 6(2): 77-104. Speech held by the author before Congregation Shearith Israel of New York. His reminiscences of members of the Congregation and his anecdotes give an insight into the cultural and religious life of the first Jewish institution on the North American mainland.

H A Staff

375. Rossiter, Clinton (Cornell Univ.). THE SHAPING OF THE AMERICAN TRADITION. William and Mary Quarterly 1954 11(4): 519-536. An essay on the origins and sources of the American tradition in religion, economics, society, and politics. Debunks certain ideas commonly held by persons not familiar with American history.

E. Oberholzer Jr.

376. Stoltzfus, Grant M. HISTORY OF THE FIRST AMISH MENNONITE COMMUNITIES IN AMERICA. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1954 28(4): 235-262. A description of the development of the various Amish communities in Pennsylvania between 1750 and 1845. The article is an extract from the author's dissertation.

H A Staff

377. Unsigned. THE JOURNAL'S FIRST HALF CENTURY. THE WHEEL OF TIME. Army Combat Forces Journal 1954 5(3): 17-20.

Describes the founding in 1904 of the Journal of the United States Infantry Association and its history.

H A Staff

378. Wassermann, Felix M. (Kansas Wesleyan Univ., Salina). DER KONSERVATIVE GEDANKE IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN [Conservative thought in USA]. Neues Abendland 1954 9(8): 451-458. Conservative thinking in the U.S. can be traced to the influence of Burke and is based primarily on two principles: 1) stability in the field of politics and 2) the leadership of the upper classes in a democracy. Its main exponents were John Adams and the statesmen of his family. There was a crisis in the sixties of the nineteenth century when politicians started to term intellectual academic education as un-American. In the twentieth century there was a renewed interest in conservative education in the confessional Catholic schools (Neo-Humanists: Irving Babbitt and Paul Elmer More). The most recent development has been the stand of conservatives with humanistic ideas such as Lewis Mumford, Hutchins and T. S. Eliot against the educational experiments of Dewey.

H A Staff

## B. 1775-1815

## GENERAL HISTORY

379. Avakumovic, Ivan. AN EPISODE IN THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEM IN THE ILLYRIAN PROVINCES. Journal of Economic History 1954 14(3): 254-261. French acquisition of the Illyrian provinces after Napoleon's victories over Austria led to an attempt to apply the Continental system. It broke down because of the failure of the salt supply. In 1810, the French turned to A. L. Adamich, a retired trader of Fiume, whose dealings with the commissioner of Malta, the Board of Trade, and the Foreign Office are here formulated. To avoid the possibility of confiscation by the French, Adamich proposed the organization of a trade route from Salonica through the Balkan peninsula and up the Danube, with the concealed participation of the Austrians. The scheme was not adopted but Adamich seems to have been responsible for an increase of British trade in the Adriatic.

F. L. Nussbaum

380. Hillig, Franz, S.J. DAS ZERBROCHENE WAPPEN [The broken coat of arms]. Stimmen der Zeit 1954 155(2): 81-88. Relates the story of Signor Joseph Pignatelli, the young Rector of the Jesuit College of Saragossa, at the time of the abolition of the Jesuit Order in Spain (1767-1814). H A Staff

381. Marcham, F. G. (Cornell Univ.). CASTLEREAGH: THE BALANCE OF POWER IN EUROPE. Current History 1954 27(160): 337-341. At the Congress of Vienna in 1814, Castlereagh, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs since 1812, succeeded in procuring for Great Britain the role of arbiter between the Powers. He persuaded the Powers to renounce their repatriation demands on France, thus restoring the balance of power on the continent.

H A Staff

382. Mathiex, Jean. TRAFIC ET PRIX DE L'HOMME EN MEDITERRANÉE AUX XVII<sup>e</sup> ET XVIII<sup>e</sup> SIÈCLES [The trade in and price of men in the Mediterranean in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries]. Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1954 9(2): 157-164. Based on archives in Malta, Marseilles, and Paris. Notes the dual role of Christian corsairs in shifting from piracy to trade and back as the relative profitability of the two occupations shifted. With the increasing normalization of relations between the European governments and the Barbary states, piracy tended to give way to trade and the supply of slaves fell; at the same time, demand declined as the French and Spanish navies abandoned galleys in mid-eighteenth century. Notes the high cost of those slaves bought or ransomed as individuals and also the higher prices exacted by the Moslems

for their Christian captives than vice-versa. Attributes this to the greater wealth and higher development of the European economy. Stresses the role of Christian piracy in stifling Moslem commercial development.

D. S. Landes

383. Preu, James (Florida State Univ.). SWIFT'S INFLUENCE ON GODWIN'S DOCTRINE OF ANARCHISM. Journal of the History of Ideas 1954 15(3): 371-383. Based largely on an analytic comparison of the fourth book of Gulliver's Travels, "A Voyage to the Houyhnhnms," with [An Enquiry Concerning] Political Justice. How Godwin drew on Swift is demonstrated in detail. The humorless anarchist took the satirist's Houyhnhnms as a serious exposition of the way men could be. This curious indebtedness has been fully recognized only by a forgotten and anonymous critic of Political Justice in 1793.

W. H. Coates

384. Raggi, Angelo Maria. LA CAMPAGNA FRANCO-AUSTRO-SARDA DEL 1795 NELLE LETTERE DI UN PATRIZIO ALESSANDRINO [The French-Austrian-Sardinian campaign of 1795 as reflected in the letters of a Patrician from Alessandria]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(1): 54-73. The campaign of 1795, in which the united forces of the Sardinians and the Austrians defended Upper Italy against invasion by the French army of the Alps, was completely overshadowed by the overwhelming success of Napoleon in the following year. The historical archives of Milan have preserved 59 letters written by the Marchese Carlo Guasco (1724-96) to the bailiff of his estates, Canon Giuseppe Borsalino, from which highly illuminating material on the campaigns of 1795 can be obtained. W. E. Heydendorff

385. Rufer, Alfred (Bern). DIE VELTLINER-FRAGE AUF DEM RASTATTER KONGRESS [The question of the Valtelline at the Rastatt Congress]. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1954 4(3): 321-347. Based on unpublished documents in the Vienna State Archives. On 22 October 1797 the Cisalpine Republic, created under French initiative, annexed the Valtelline. At the Congress of Rastatt Austria demanded a section of Italian (Cisalpine) territory in compensation from France which had consented to the annexation. The French government rejected this demand.

H A Staff

386. Unsigned. LE DROIT DES NEUTRES [The rights of neutral nations]. Revue Libérale 1954 (7): 26-31. Based on Napoleon's writings on St. Helena. After observing that in modern warfare the rights of neutral nations are very little respected, the author



quotes Napoleon's comments on this subject to show how moderate his views were. Napoleon's remarks dealt with the treatment of the civilian population during war, regulations governing maritime warfare and the rights of neutral ships at sea. He also discussed and condemned the British views on maritime warfare.

H A Staff

387. Villiers, L.-O. de LA FIN DU CONGRÈS DE RASTATT [The end of the Rastatt Congress]. Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires 1954 19 (9): 202-203. Describes the murder of two of the three French delegates to the Rastatt Congress on the day of their departure (28 April 1799). One can assume that the murderers acted on direct orders of the Archduke Karl.

H A Staff

388. Vossler, Otto (Frankfurt/Main, Germany). HUMBOLDT'S IDEE DER UNIVERSITÄT [Humboldt's idea of the university]. Historische Zeitschrift 1954 178(2): 251-268. Suggests that Humboldt's part in the creation of the University of Berlin, while Prussian Minister of Education, was paradoxical in view of his pronounced liberal views. The man who in 1792 would allow the state only police powers used the state in 1807 to further education. Shows how Humboldt apparently resolved the paradox by developing a unique concept of the university: 1) by securing royal gifts and others in the form of endowments, Humboldt sought to create a private and independent institution, supported by the state and in the service of the nation; 2) within the university, teachers would not give, and students would not receive, a static body of knowledge; instead, education should be the product of mutual stimulation of students and professors as both were engaged in original and creative study. The ultimate aim of such an education would be a deeper understanding expressed in the term "Bildung." Such education would enable each individual to push forward his own inner development; it was, therefore, consistent with Humboldt's own individualism and liberalism.

J. L. Snell

Later, servants of the Company, first as agents, then as contractors, and then again as commission agents provided them. The amount of investment increased in successive decades, the average in the 1790's being about £1,000,000. There was interminable wrangling with the Dutch and the French. The Court of Directors was partly aware that it was, perhaps, purchasing too large an amount for which no return was made. Unregulated private trade of the Company's servants affected investment, as well as new regulations, coercion and the monopoly of the weavers. The impact of the Industrial Revolution in England on investment policy and the beginnings of colonial economy are also described. Author

390. Woodman, Dorothy. RAFFLES OF JAVA, 1781-1826. History Today 1954 4(9): 581-590. Raffles' activities as governor of Java, 1811-1816, were actually a more significant phase of his career than his subsequent and more famous founding of Singapore. His successful administration was based on a profound knowledge of indigenous customs and institutions and on a humanitarian attitude. Many of his financial and economic reforms were retained by the Dutch when they returned.

W. M. Simon

## Europe

See also: 399

## BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

391. Andrić, Ivo (Serbian Academy of Science). PREDAJA [The hand-over]. Borba 1954 2 June. Based on Austrian documents deposited in archives in Vienna. Refers to an episode in the early history of the Greek revolutionary movement against the Turks, at the end of the 18th century, when the Greek patriot, Rigas of Ferrai, was caught by the Austrian imperial police in Trieste and subsequently handed over by the Austrian imperial government to the Turks, together with eight other Greek nationalist leaders. S. Gavrilović

392. Karasyov, B. K 150-LETIIU SERBSKOGO VOSSTANIJA 1804-1813 GODOV [On the 150th anniversary of the Serbian uprising 1804-13]. Slaviane 1954 6: 36-39. Reviews Russian economic and military aid to the Serbs who rebelled against Turkish domination and whom neither Habsburg Austria nor Napoleonic France would help. Suggests that the insurrection had the character of an "anti-feudal agrarian revolution." Explains that on the eve of the Napoleonic invasion of Russia Kutuzov could not insist on more than local autonomy for the Serbs (Bucharest Treaty of 28 May 1812, Art. 8). I. M. Zamorska

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Asia

See also: 502

389. Sinha, N. K. (Calcutta Univ.). EAST INDIA COMPANY'S INVESTMENT POLICY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Bengal Past and Present 1954 73(1): 25-44. Based largely on proceedings of the Board of Trade in Calcutta and letters to and from the Court of Directors. The English East India Company's purchases in India (termed investment) were, in the beginning, provided by local merchants.

## FRANCE

See also: 417, 443, 471

393. Bamford, Paul Walden (Ohio State Univ.). FRENCH SHIPPING IN NORTHERN EUROPEAN TRADE, 1660-1789. Journal of Modern History 1954 26 (3): 207-219. Based on printed and MS materials of French ministries. Examines the causes of French neglect of northern European trade, especially French pre-occupation with a primarily land-oriented policy, various government regulations having a harmful effect on French shipping, the relation between the French royal navy and the merchant marine, and the high level of shipbuilding and operating costs which made it impossible for French vessels to compete with the more efficient Dutch and English merchantmen.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

394. Barth, Hans. ANTOINE DE RIVAROL UND DIE FRANZÖSISCHE REVOLUTION [Antoine de Rivarol and the French Revolution]. Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte 1954 12: 23-49. Rivarol was regarded even by the Encyclopedists as one of the most brilliant representatives of the intellectual and social élite of Paris in the years 1777-92. His strength was derived from the spoken word. He produced relatively few writings, in all of which he defended the idea of legitimacy. In 1792 he emigrated. In 1794 he met Burke whose counterrevolutionary ideas he largely endorsed. Rivarol's written disputes on the revolution in France are compared with corresponding efforts of his contemporaries (Mallet du Pan, De Bonald, De Maistre, Tocqueville). Being a confirmed royalist, he desired a monarchical constitution, and, like Burke and De Maistre, he favored the principle of aristocratic leadership. H A Staff

395. Bondy, François. WAR NAPOLEON SO? REVISION EINER LEGENDE [Was Napoleon that way? Revision of a legend]. Monat 1954 6(72): 589-590. The facts of Napoleon's life were distorted by the historical and literary writing of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Jean Savant's book, Napoléon, tel qu'il fut, is discussed. Other modern French historians are attempting to do away with the legends surrounding the life of Napoleon and to portray him as he really was.

C. R. Spurgin

396. Bouis, R. DEUX DOCUMENTS INÉDITS RELATIFS L'UN À GARDIEN, L'AUTRE À NÉPOMUCÈNE LEMERCIER [Two unpublished documents, one concerning Gardien, the other Népomucène Lemercier]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1954 26(3): 260-263. Letter dated 17 May 1793 written by Barbot, tutor of Népomucène Lemercier, to Dinocheau, then procureur of the commune of Blois, enclosing a petition to the deputies on a mission to

Tours for the release from prison of young Lemercier, who had been arrested at Tours. The letter states that the petition was prepared on the advice of Gardien, who described the deputies on the mission as not all "maratisés." The letter and petition were intercepted by the Central Committee of the Department of Loir-et-Cher, which transmitted it to the Committee of Public Safety of the Department of Paris because it contained remarks tending to incriminate Gardien. The petition remains among the papers of the Loir-et-Cher Central Committee. Bouis supplies notes to documents. A. Saricks

397. Bourdon, Jean. DES PROVINCES AUX DÉPARTEMENTS: CRITIQUES INÉDITES D'UN DES AUTEURS DE LA NOUVELLE DIVISION [From provinces to departments: unpublished criticisms of one of the authors of the new redivision (Pinteville, Baron of Cernon)]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1954 Ser. 11 (10): 2-3. Pinteville criticized the redivision of France in 1790 on several grounds: too much concern was given to keeping departments uniform in territorial size and within old provincial boundaries and to forming departments so as to give administrative importance to some favorite city. But what were the old provinces? A. Brette says they were just indefinite historical memories. M. Esmonin says they were administrative districts, but differed in extent with different administrative authorities (military, financial, judicial, etc.), which explained the vagueness sensed by Brette. The deputies, however, seemed to know exactly to which province they belonged. More historical work needs to be done on the redivision question on the national level rather than on the departmental level. L. M. Case

398. Boyer, Ferdinand (L'École des Beaux-Arts, Paris). LES ARTISTES ITALIENS ET NAPOLEON [The Italian artists and Napoleon]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1954 1(3): 226-231. Napoleon, who assigned a political role to the arts, employed many Italian artists to glorify his regime. He did not impose an official style on them as they were already wedded to Neoclassicism. Contrary to recent view, Italian painters and sculptors gladly accepted Napoleonic commissions and offered no resistance to the desires of the Emperor. Sources used include the O<sup>2</sup> and AF IV series of the Archives Nationales (Paris) as well as published memoirs and monographs. D. L. Dowd

399. Charlier, Gustave (Member of the Belgian Academy). UNE RÉPLIQUE BELGE À CHATEAUBRIAND EN 1814 [A Belgian answer to Chateaubriand in 1814]. Bulletin l'Académie Royale de Belgique. Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques 1954 40(5): 342-351. Based on books, letters and memoirs. Discus-



ses a pamphlet published by the Belgian poet, Philippe Lesbroussart, in answer to Chateaubriand's attack on Napoleon: "De Buonaparte et des Bourbons." The purpose of this pamphlet was threefold: 1) it pointed out certain exaggerations on the part of Chateaubriand; 2) it suggested that not only Napoleon alone but the whole French nation, which supported him at the height of his power, should be held responsible; 3) it refuted Chateaubriand's allegation that under Napoleon, French schools had taught atheism, depravity and blind obedience to the sovereign. Chateaubriand later admitted that he had gone too far in his attack on Napoleon. H A Staff

400. Cobb, Richard. LE RAVITAILLEMENT DES VILLES SOUS LA TERREUR: LA QUESTION DES ARRIVAGES (SEPTEMBRE 1793) [City food supply under the terror: the question of deliveries (September 1793)]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1954 Ser. 11(10): 8-11. Points out that food supply was more a problem of distribution than of production. Normal obstacles to city supply were rural fear of famine and antipathy, frozen rivers in winter, low rivers in summer, and muddy roads. Added to these in 1793 were the war demands on men and transport equipment, district administrative autonomy, the maximum law, interception of perishables by resale merchants, and execution of some Paris supply agents as abettors of famine. Paris, however, obtained a moderate food supply by use of the Revolutionary Army, provincial district supply depots, and agents. L. M. Case

401. Cruickshanks, Evelyn G. PUBLIC OPINION IN PARIS IN THE 1740'S. THE REPORTS OF THE CHEVALIER DE MOUHY. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1954 27(75): 54-68. From French official archives, light is thrown on the activities of Mouhy, who listened to the gossip of Paris and reported to the police current news regarding the rivalries of politicians and generals, the manipulations of financiers and recruitment of the militia. From this evidence there appears no suggestion of challenge to the regime as yet. Journal

402. Festy, Octave. LA SITUATION DE LA POPULATION FRANÇAISE D'APRÈS LA SESSION DE L'AN IX DES CONSEILS GÉNÉRAUX DE DÉPARTEMENT [The situation of the French population according to the session of the departmental general councils of the year IX]. Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 1954 32(3): 281-292. An inquiry into the state of the nation in the year IX sought, among other things, to determine the movement of the population since 1789. The results were very unsatisfactory, as a formal census was not attempted. However, estimates indicated that more than 50 percent of the Departments appeared to have experienced a decline in population. Reasons listed for this decline included civil and foreign wars,

famines and epidemics. In general, neither the estimates nor the analyses of causes are of much scientific value. R. E. Cameron

403. Idzerda, Stanley J. (Michigan State College). ICONOCLASM DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. American Historical Review 1954 60(1): 13-26. Convinced by Diderot and the philosophes that art had been used by the old regime as an instrument of social control, the French revolutionary leaders faced the dilemma of preserving France's artistic inheritance while destroying the pre-revolutionary art whose social, political, or religious values now made them "untrue." Until 1792, the general tendency was to favor preservation of art objects. But following the collapse of the monarchy, under the theory that if the monarchy were to disappear, so must all its artistic and other symbols, came three years of destructive iconoclasm. Such new revolutionary artists as David readily joined the iconoclastic crusade to destroy the artistic "attributes of royalty." Eventually the leaders reversed their attitude, blamed the destruction on "English spies" and "counter-revolutionaries," and created the public "museum" to house many of the remaining art objects. Thus artistic political symbols were immured and iconoclasm was achieved without destruction. W. C. Langsam

404. Lepkowski, Tadeusz. Z NOWSZYCH BADAŃ NAD DZIEJAMI FRANCUSKIEJ REWOLUCJI BURŻUAZYJNEJ [New research on the history of the French Revolution]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 424-433. To date, no history of the French bourgeoisie, peasantry and working classes during the Revolution has been written. Bourgeois scholars are devoting their attention to minor subjects. In contrast, an article by A. Seboul on the class-struggle during the Revolution and three papers by G. Rude on certain problems of revolutionary Paris stand out. Seboul introduces a new "periodization" of the Revolution, "reversing" that of Mathiez. A. F. Dygnas

405. Massé, Pierre. LA COLONIE ACADIENNE DU POITOU--LES RAPPORTS ENTRE ACADIENS ET POITEVINS DE 1773 À 1792 [The Acadian colony at Poitou--the relations between the Acadians and the inhabitants of Poitou from 1773 to 1792]. L'Actualité de l'Histoire 1954 9: 4-14. Based on books and archival material. A social study of the relations between the Canadian exiles, resettled by the state in Poitou, and the inhabitants of Poitou. There was initial hostility from the Poitou population, but three years after the arrival of the Canadians they started to inter-marry and eventually there was complete fusion between the two groups. H A Staff

406. Palmer, R. R. (Princeton Univ.). HERMAN MELVILLE ET LA RÉVOLUTION FRANÇAISE [Herman Melville and the French Revolution]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française

1954 26(3): 254-256. Suggests that Melville's unfavorable opinion of the French Revolution, as reflected indirectly in Billy Budd, may have been somewhat influenced by his uncle, Thomas Melville, who lived in France from 1790 to around 1811. It is possible that Thomas was the "Mr. Melleville of Boston" who approached the British during the peace negotiations at Lille in 1797, representing himself as a secret agent of Barras and offering terms favorable to England in return for £450,000 (Historical Manuscripts Commission, Fortescue MSS. at Dropmore, III). Finds it interesting also, if Thomas were the agent "Melleville," that this offer, made by a respectable American citizen, not a mere adventurer, is an incident closely resembling and antedating the Talleyrand "XYZ Affair," which the American Federalist Party denounced as proof of the "ignoble character of democratic institutions." A. Saricks

407. Rude, George (Holloway School). JULY 14th 1789: THE FALL OF THE BASTILLE. History Today 1954 4(7): 448-457. Account of the episode in its context and as seen "from the viewpoint of the many thousands of Parisians who played a part in the drama of which it was the climax." The insurrectionary temper, fed on economic hardship and rumors of aristocratic plots, acquired bourgeois leadership after the Tennis Court Oath and the king's failure to dismiss the Assembly. The Bastille was important as a symbol of ministerial despotism and as the repository of a large quantity of gunpowder. The provisional city government tried vainly to stop the armed assault. Artisans predominated among the assailants. The fall of the Bastille greatly strengthened the cause of the Assembly against the king.

W. M. Simon

408. Rude, George. PRICES, WAGES AND POPULAR MOVEMENTS IN PARIS DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Economic History Review 1954 6(3): 246-267. Based largely on materials in the National Archives, Paris. Relates prices and wages in Paris, 1789-95, to popular movements of this period. Notes a general improvement in living standards over the whole period, punctuated, however, by crises of food scarcity. Proceeds chronologically to show a close, though not a complete correlation between discontent and the high price of necessities, particularly bread. Wage issues were of secondary importance. Stresses that material difficulties were only one of several sources of popular movements, whose character necessarily reflects the particular social and political atmosphere of the day. D. S. Landes

409. Rufas, Marcel. LE COMITÉ DE SURVEILLANCE ET LES SUSPECTS DE CARCASSONNE (17 AVRIL 1793--21 MARS 1795) [The Watch Committee and suspects of Carcassonne, 17 April 1793--21 March 1795]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1954 26(3): 232-253. A paper prepared under the direction of Professor

Jacques Godechot in fulfillment of requirements for a diploma at the Univ. of Toulouse. Based upon records in the archives of the Department of Aude. Summarizes the operations of the Carcassonne committee from its inception to its abolition, with emphasis upon its detention and release of suspects. Designates four periods in the career of the committee: 1) 20 April to September 1793; 2) October 1793 to ventôse year II; 3) 29 ventôse to thermidor year II; 4) thermidor year II to 30 ventôse year III. Finds the committee's treatment of suspects was generally mild, and without a single accusation of conspiracy or treason. The last section briefly considers the committee's supervision of the Carcassonne prison.

A. Saricks

410. Sirich, J. B. (Univ. of Illinois). THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES AFTER THERMIDOR. Journal of Modern History 1954 26(4): 329-339. Analysis of the reorganization of the Committee of General Security and the Committee of Public Safety, the efforts of the central government to retain control of all committee work, and ambiguous instruction to local committees concerning the enforcement of the law of suspects. The work of local committees is traced on the basis of numerous materials in departmental archives, especially committee action on problems of food provisioning, the apprehension of deserted soldiers, and the reopening of churches. With few exceptions, the committees took no part in the White Terror. In practice, the Thermidorian committees were less vigorous than their predecessors and showed a relatively independent attitude toward the central government. Journal (Johanna Menzel)

411. Soboul, A. (Professeur agrégé, Lycée Henri IV). SUR LA FORTUNE DES GIRONDINS [On the wealth of the Girondins]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1954 26(3): 257-260. Summary of two documents from the series of the funds of the Committee of General Security in the Archives Nationales (F7) giving some idea of the property and wealth of Isnard (F7 4747) and of Kervélégan (F7 4753) based on their claims for restitution of losses in accordance with the law of 20 nivôse year III. The nature and extent of these claims indicate clearly that these two proscribed Girondins were in the ranks of the well-to-do upper bourgeoisie. This is a follow-up of the author's similar studies on Buzot, Gorsas, and Pétion in the same journal, 1951 23: 181, 183, 298. A. Saricks

412. Soboul, Albert (Professeur agrégé, Lycée Henri IV). SUR LA MISSION DE SAINT-JUST À L'ARMÉE DU RHIN (BRUMAIRE AN II) [On the mission of Saint-Just to the army of the Rhine, October-November, 1793]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1954 26(3): 193-231. Publication, with introduction and notes, of a manuscript notebook of Saint-Just, Correspondance et opérations des



Représentants du peuple Saint-Just et Lebas envoyés extraordinairement à l'armée du Rhin, which was deposited in the Department of Manuscripts of the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1947 by Professor Paul Carnot. Covers only the period from 1 to 24 brumaire (23 October-14 November), about one-third of the total period of mission; consists of 306 arrêtés, proclamations, letters and orders of Saint-Just and Lebas. Soboul regards this notebook as an essential source for this significant part of Saint-Just's career and holds that it proves him an able, sincere practitioner of the revolutionary principles of social reform and of sans-culotte democracy. (87 of 306 entries here printed; remainder to follow).

A. Saricks

413. Stouff, Louis. LES REVENDEICATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES ET SOCIALES DE LA POPULATION MARSEILLAISE DANS LES CAHIERS DE 1789 [The economic and social demands of the population of Marseilles in the Cahiers of 1789]. Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 1954 32(3): 264-280. Far more than most other cahiers, those of Marseilles were concerned with economic questions. They demanded the abolition of privileges, the reorganization of the fiscal system, freedom of commerce through the abolition of internal tariffs and privileged companies, the establishment of customs frontiers for the kingdom as a whole and the protection of industry. However, these cahiers reflected the particular interests of a commercial city rather than the general interests of France. Radical on proposals for suppressing the obstacles to the commerce of Marseilles, they were conservative when it came to defending privileges which were advantageous to it. R. E. Cameron

414. Vidalenc, Jean (Univ. of Aix-en-Provence). LA VIE ÉCONOMIQUE DES DÉPARTEMENTS MÉDITERRANÉENS PENDANT L'EMPIRE [Economic life in the Mediterranean Departments during the Empire]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1954 1(3): 165-198. Based on unpublished documents in the Archives Nationales (Paris), Bibliothèque Méjanes (Aix-en-Provence) and various Departmental Archives. Examines the unfortunate economic effects of the Napoleonic wars (particularly the English blockade and the Continental System). Deals also with the internal policies of the Imperial government, as well as the weaknesses of the coastal defenses, the lack of roads and the effects of climatic conditions on the agriculture, industry, and commerce of the Departments of Pyrénées-Orientales, Aude, Hérault, Gard, Vaucluse, Bouches-du-Rhône, Var and Alpes-Maritimes. The resulting economic hardships and poverty contributed to the hostility of this region toward Napoleon and later toward Louis Napoleon.

D. L. Dowd

#### GERMANY

415. Eyck, Erich. FREDERICK THE GREAT. History Today 1954 4(10): 651-659.

Brief summary of the salient facts of the Prussian king's life and reign. His foreign and domestic activities stand in brutal contrast to his theoretical adherence to the principles of the Enlightenment. He "showed the Prussian state the way to attaining the status of a great power," yet crippled it by trying to retain full control over everything himself. Concluding reflections on the evanescence of Frederick's accomplishments.

W. M. Simon

416. Obermann, Karl (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). DZIAŁACZE NIEMIECKIEGO OŚWIECENIA WOBEC POLSKI [Attitude of the German intellectuals of the Enlightenment period towards Poland]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 192-196. Discusses the activities and writings of the physician, Johann Joseph Kausch (1751-1825), and the journalist Johann Erich Biester. Biester travelled to Poland and both of them knew many prominent Poles. During the "Great Diet" and the constitutional changes in Poland (1788-92), they popularized in German periodicals the democratic trends then prevailing in Poland. Based on printed sources.

A. F. Dignas

#### GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 459

417. Cobban, Alfred B. C. BRITISH SECRET SERVICE IN FRANCE, 1784-1792. English Historical Review 1954 69(271): 226-261. Uses departmental archives in Public Record Office and private correspondence in British Museum MSS. Total amount of secret service money expended by British government departments during these years suggests only small-scale activity in all countries. Agents' reports, usually through diplomatic representatives, were almost exclusively concerned with naval intelligence. Besides Foreign Office and Admiralty expenditure, money was spent by Nepean, Secretary of the Home Department, probably because in administrative reforms of 1782 the former Southern Department became the Home Office. Nepean promoted reports from British naval officers and from Messenia, a Corsican officer in the French service. In the Austrian Netherlands British agents had very limited objectives. The secret mission of Miles and Elliot in 1790 to members of the Comité Diplomatique was apparently ineffective. Agitators attached to the Orleanist faction were wrongly regarded as British agents; contrary to contemporary belief widespread British subversive activities did not become considerable until after 1792. Journal

418. Gee, Olive (Westfield College, Univ. of London). THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE IN THE LATER YEARS OF THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. Journal of Modern History 1954 26(2): 123-136. Based on records of the War Office and the private papers of Charles Jenkinson, war secretary from December 1778 to March 1782. Reviews Jenkinson's performance

in office, his debt to his predecessor, Viscount Barrington, various financial practices and the relation between military and civilian authorities. Stresses Jenkinson's competent execution of circumscribed administrative duties, de-emphasizing his role as the alleged power behind the scenes. English unfitness for war is attributed to the clumsiness of the administrative machinery as a whole and the deficiencies of individual ministers, not to the War Office. Journal (Johanna Menzel)

419. George, [Mary] Dorothy. THE CARTOON IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. History Today 1954 4(9): 591-597. Concentrates on English political cartoons. Throughout most of the century they were "primarily an Opposition weapon," contributing to the legend of George III trying to augment the powers of the Crown by the use of "influence." Hogarth was attacked as venal for etchings favorable to the government. From the time of the Fox-North coalition of 1783 cartoons sometimes had the support of the Crown and cartoonists were rewarded. The technique changed from accurate likenesses explained by texts to expressive caricature, appealing to a more sophisticated public.

W. M. Simon

420. Gill, Conrad (Univ. College, Hull). BLACKWELL HALL FACTORS, 1795-1799. Economic History Review 1954 6(3): 268-281. Based on the records of Hanson and Mills, cloth factors in London. Analyzes the structure of wool trade: the role of factors in distributing raw materials, adjusting production to the quantity and character of demand, and financing clothiers and wholesale cloth merchants. This firm specialized in West-of-England woollens but was increasingly interested in cloth from the Yorkshire and cottons from Lancashire (the latter partly intended for mixed shipments to the growing American market). The wars of the period were generally deleterious to the wool trade by tightening the money market and diminishing the supply of fine Spanish wool.

D. S. Landes

421. Keith-Lucas, B. (Nuffield College, Oxford). SOME INFLUENCES AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SANITARY LEGISLATION IN ENGLAND. Economic History Review 1954 6(3): 290-296. Based on contemporary printed materials. Notes an awareness of the sanitary problem in the eighteenth century and the beginnings of scientific inquiry into public health problems from the 1770's. Stresses the role of less-known provincial reformers, especially in the Midlands, who preceded better known figures like Chadwick, Southwood Smith and Playfair. Notes the progress made in cities like Liverpool and Worcester thanks to the numerous local Improvement Acts antedating the national legislation of 1848. D. S. Landes

422. Mackesy, P. G. THE ROYAL NAVY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM TRAFALGAR TO THE REVOLT OF SPAIN, 1805-8. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1954 27(75): 98-101.

This summary of the Corbett Prize Essay of 1952 narrates Collingwood's achievements during the period. Nelson's victory had not swept the seas of all enemy fleets and his successor had many crises to face. Besides the Admiral's own letter-books, use has been made of Admiralty, War Office and Foreign Office papers. Journal

423. Madariaga, Isabel de (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, London). THE USE OF BRITISH SECRET FUNDS AT ST. PETERSBURG, 1777-1782. Slavonic and East European Review 1954 32(79): 464-474. Based on British Foreign Office records. Discusses efforts of James Harris, British envoy to Russia during the War of American Independence, to induce Russia to join an alliance directed against France. Harris's expenditures of secret funds in his unsuccessful efforts were unusually high. C. F. Delzell

424. Meiklejohn, A. P. (Univ. of Edinburgh). THE CURIOUS OBSCURITY OF DR. JAMES LIND. Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1954 9(3): 304-310. On the 22 and 23 May 1953, a celebration was held in Edinburgh in honor of Dr. James Lind (1716-94). He discovered citric acid as a prophylactic and curative measure for scurvy. Due to unfortunate circumstances, Dr. Lind's scientific accomplishments were not recognized by his contemporaries. H A Staff

425. Namier, Sir Lewis (Univ. of Manchester). COUNTRY GENTLEMAN IN PARLIAMENT 1750-1783. History Today 1954 4(10): 676-688. Based on unpublished documents. A study of the predominance of the country gentleman whose characteristic was "disinterested independence." Supports well-known thesis that the eighteenth century House of Commons was not divided along strict party lines. The situation is analyzed as one of considerable complexity, in view of the differences which existed between Whigs and Tories, and within each of these groups in various parts of the country. Biographical details of several M.P.'s are offered in evidence, with quotations from speeches, letters, etc. The difficulties of defining "country gentleman" are considered. W. M. Simon

426. Plowman, Stephanie. LADY HESTER STANHOPE: A FAMILY EPISODE. History Today 1954 4(12): 844-850. An account of how the daughter of the third Earl Stanhope, a Rousseauist radical in England at the time of the French Revolution, helped her brother, the heir to the title, escape from the clutches of his father by appealing for help from her uncle William Pitt. Excerpts from some hitherto unpublished letters, including some to Pitt, are printed. W. M. Simon

427. Rees, Alan M. (Fellow in History, Ohio State Univ.). PITT AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ABOLITION. Journal of Negro History 1954 39(3): 167-184. Deals with the political and economic circumstances leading up to



abolition of the slave trade by Great Britain in 1807. Pitt, an outspoken proponent of abolition before 1792, was reluctant to stake his government and his reputation on an issue which might divide the country in a wartime crisis. Opposition of the West Indian Planters, the House of Lords, King George III, and elements of Commons was strong until after Pitt's death. Altered economic and political relationships enabled the Lord Grenville government to pass the bill. The role of Wilberforce is also stressed. C. R. Spurgin

428. Stanley of Alderley, Lord, ed. LETTERS FROM MARIA JOSEPHA LADY STANLEY TO HER FATHER, LORD SHEFFIELD. History Today 1954 4 (9): 628-637. Extracts from letters written between 1797 and 1814 on various subjects: arrangements to resist a French invasion, the effects of the blockade, dissatisfaction with the government, the behavior of the future George IV and William IV and of the soldiery and the conduct of the Peninsular War.

W. M. Simon

429. Stern, Walter M. (London School of Economics and Political Science). THE LONDON SUGAR REFINERS AROUND 1800. Guildhall Miscellany 1954 (3): 25-36. Detailed analysis, on the basis of unpublished documents, of the Sugar Refiners' Trade Committee from its beginning as a dining club. Three-quarters of the records are devoted to the purchase of raw materials. Contains a final discussion of the grievances over the high price of raw sugar, and the West India monopoly.

J. Erickson

430. Warner, Oliver (British Council). THE NELSON PORTRAIT. History Today 1955 5(1): 3-9. The differing pictorial representations of Nelson--modest, heroic, and flamboyant--reflect the different sides of his character. Gives an analysis of the portraits, of the circumstances under which they were done, and illustrations of the various sides of his complex personality. W. M. Simon

#### HABSBURG EMPIRE

431. Benna, Anna Hedwig (Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Vienna). ORGANISIERUNG UND PERSONALSTAND DER POLIZEIHOFSTELLE (1793-1848) [Organization and personnel of the court police 1793-1848]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1953 6: 197-239. Based on published materials of the Austrian administrative archives (II/1 and II/1,2) and materials in the Haus-, Hof-, und Staatsarchiv and the Central Administrative Archives in Vienna. Relates the history of the first Austrian ministry of police which was created during the reign of Josef II, was abolished under Leopold II and reintroduced by Franz II. The author describes the purpose for which this institution was created. Author

432. Forst de Battaglia, Otto (Univ. of Vienna). FÜRST METTERNICH--WELTBÜRGER UND EUROPÄER [Prince Metternich--world citizen and European]. Universitas 1954 9(7): 743-748. A character and career sketch of Metternich, giving his origin and family background. Metternich is described as "a West German nobleman of French culture of the Ancien Régime; a pupil of the Enlightenment." A short review of his career as a diplomat and socio-political theorist gives Metternich credit for the re-establishment of Austria's influence after the Napoleonic defeats describing the Metternich system as supra-national which gave Europe thirty-three years of peace, untroubled work, artistic, scientific, and economic progress. Metternich's hopes for co-operation among the governments of England, France, Prussia, Russia, and Austria were dashed, first, by the reaction to the "Hundred Days," and, later, by the clash of interests and lack of solidarity among the various states. W. E. Wright

433. Frančic, Miroslav. GENEZA TEREZJAŇSKICH I JÓZEFIŇSKICH REFORM AGRARNYCH V CZECHACH I NA MORAWACH [Origins of the Theresian and Josephinian agrarian reforms in Bohemia and Moravia]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10 (5/6): 18-44. The Theresian reforms were only one of many laws regulating socage in the Habsburg dominions from the seventeenth century on. As a rule, they were the result of preceding peasant revolts and were intended to placate the peasantry. Josephinian reforms were an exception to this rule, as they were but an anticipation of peasants' movements caused by the impending French Revolution. Bourgeois historians see in the Habsburg government's changing of peasant-landlord relations a force working independently of society, tending to change that society into a "modern" state. In fact, it was an East European form of the absolute, feudal monarchy which had grown through constant wars, was formed not on a national, but on a multinational basis, and adjusted its organization to circumstances. E. Boba

434. Gasser, Peter. ÖSTERREICHS LEVANTE-HANDEL ÜBER TRIEST 1740-1790 [Austrian trade with the Levant via Trieste 1740-1790]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1954 7: 121-130. Based on Austrian archives. Karl VI of Austria first formulated the concept that the economic expansion of Austria must be oriented eastward. Maria Theresia systematically tried to expand trade with the Near East by establishing consulates and sending out residents; Joseph II continued the policy of protecting the eastern trade. Describes some Austrian commercial establishments in Constantinople and Egypt. Despite the efforts of the Austrian Emperors, the Levantine trade did not develop as it might have, due to lack of initiative on the part of Austrian

traders and their incapacity to grasp long-term economic concepts. In Trieste, the ideal Mediterranean port of the Austrian Empire, Austrian traders soon lost their position of primacy to immigrant Greeks and Levantines. H A Staff

## ITALY

See also: 398

435. Kotasek, Edith (Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Vienna). EIN EINIGUNGSPLAN FÜR ITALIEN AUS DEM JAHRE 1812 [A plan for Italian unification in the year 1812]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1954 7: 208-218. Quotes from a recently discovered anonymous plan for the partition and organization of Italy, to be used in case the country was liberated from French domination. Presents a brief historical survey of the possibilities, origins and aims of such endeavors. The plan itself visualized a confederation of states. In the course of later events, this plan was not taken into consideration. Author

## POLAND

See also: 416

436. Mikulski, Tadeusz (Wrocław Univ.). UWAGI NAD UWAGAMI [Observations on observations]. Pamiętnik Literacki 1954 45(3): 241-267. Based on printed and MSS material. Discusses the date of the first edition of the famous political tract of Staszic, Uwagi nad Życiem Jana Zamoyskiego [Observations on the life of Jan Zamoyski]. Suggests 1787, rather than 1785, as the date of this edition.

A. F. Dygnas

437. Platt, Julian. NIEZNANE LISTY STANISŁAWA TREMBECKIEGO W ZBIORZE JABŁONNY [Unknown letters of Stanisław Trembecki in the Jabłonna Collection]. Pamiętnik Literacki 1954 45(3): 268-289, and Kott, Jan. OSTATN LIST TREMBECKIEGO [The last letter of Trembecki]. ibid.: 290-291. Supplements to the recently published correspondence of Trembecki. Letters from Jabłonna (now in the Old Records Office in Warsaw) cover the years 1796-97 and are addressed mostly to King Stanisław Augustus. They discuss the author's pecuniary troubles but also shed some light on the poor financial position of the King.

A. F. Dygnas

438. Radwański, Z. and J. Wąsicki. WPROWADZENIE PRUSKIEGO PRAWA KRAJOWEGO NA ZIEMIACH POLSKICH [The introduction of the Prussian Landrecht on Polish territory]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1954 6(1): 184-222. A study to determine the character of the Prussian Landrecht (introduced in Poland in 1793) and its sociological effects. Concludes that the Prussian code was feudal rather than capitalist in nature. Since it propagated feudal

institutions which had already fallen into disuse, it caused no profound changes in the social relations of the country. H A Staff

439. Rychlikowa, Irena. STOSUNKI SPOŁECZNO-GOSPODARCZE I WALKA KLASOWA W DOBRACH PORĘBY WIELKIEJ W DRUGIEJ POŁOWIE XVIII W. [Social and economic conditions and the class struggle in the estates of Wielka Poręba in the second half of the eighteenth century]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 156-191. Based on the manorial papers from the MSS Collection of Ossolineum in Wrocław and official documents from the Provincial Record Office in Cracow, as well as on other printed materials. Describes the resistance to socage of the sub-Carpathian villages situated near Cracow. Although the resistance had started before 1772, it increased in intensity after those provinces passed under Austrian occupation. The peasants, led by a few enterprising and well-to-do leaders, actually won. Towards the end of the century, the struggle subsided. The structure of the peasantry became more stratified and the leaders of the movement showed more solidarity with the landlord than with their brethren. A. F. Dygnas

## RUSSIA

See also: 423, 446, 580

440. Bak, I. S. OBNCHESTVENNO-EKONOMICHESKIE VOZZRENIIA I. A. TRET'IAKOVA [The social and economic views of I. A. Tret'iakov]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 104-113. Biographical sketch of the first Russian professor of law at the University of Moscow (lived 1740?-1776). As a student at the University of Glasgow, he was strongly influenced by Adam Smith. In jurisprudence, he followed the comparative historical method. Very much interested in economics, he propagandized Adam Smith's theories but modified them by advocating that the state play an active guiding role in the economic development of the country. Tret'iakov believed that economic conditions were the foundation of political life. Based on archival material and quotations of his writings in Izbrannye proizvedeniia russkikh myslitelei vtoroi poloviny XVIIIgo veka, volume I (1952). M. Raeff

441. Fedosov, I. A. MOSKOVSKII UNIVERSITET V 1812 GODU [The University of Moscow in 1812]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (6): 106-107. Sketches the condition and status of the University of Moscow in the first decade of the nineteenth century and as a result of the Statute of 1804. On the basis of contemporary memoir literature the author characterizes the teaching, influence, and scientific activities of the staff. The second part of the article briefly describes the fate of the university buildings, archives, equipment, staff, and



students during the French occupation. The last part sketches the practical and administrative difficulties connected with the re-opening of the university after the war.

M. Raeff

#### SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

442. Bergsgård, Arne (Norway's Teachers College, Lade near Trondheim). NOKRE BREV OM NOREG I 1814 [Some letters about Norway in 1814]. [Norwegian] Historisk Tidskrift 1954 37(2): 41-48. Based on unpublished letters in the archives of the British Museum, Liverpool Papers LXVIII, LXX and LXXI in vols. 38257, 38259, 38260, written by Archibald Cochrane, William Saunders, Gustava Beyer and C. D'Ohsson plus extracts from a letter by Czar Alexander. Discusses Norway's union with Sweden, Norwegian independence and the resignation of the Danish Crown Prince. Contains a reference to a Memorandum about Norwegian-Swedish union from the Foreign Office to Gladstone, 26 April 1893. A. Houkom

443. Carlson, Einar. NAPOLEON OCH SVENSKA POMMERN ÅR 1812 [Napoleon and Swedish Pomerania 1812]. [Swedish] Historisk Tidskrift 1954 17(2): 146-170. Sources used are documents from the Royal Archives, the British Foreign Office and the French Archives; memoirs, and published collections. Discusses the occupation of Swedish Pomerania by Napoleon, its background and rationale, with the usual considerations, such as economic blockade and Napoleon's preparations for his attack on Russia, subordinated to his desire to depose Karl Johan as Swedish crown prince by using threats of further aggression. Napoleon was aware of Swedish-English negotiations and of Edward Thornton's mission to Sweden. A proposed Franco-Swedish alliance was refused by Sweden and was used by France as a means to indicate Karl Johan's break with Sweden's traditional French alliance policy. Napoleon himself said: Sweden knocks on all doors and "to put an end to all this confusion I have let my troops occupy Pomerania." Napoleon's aggression was a mistake in strategy if he hoped to separate the Swedish people from Karl Johan and prevent either an Anglo-Swedish or Russo-Swedish alliance; rather, he hastened the conclusion of both treaties. R. E. Lindgren

444. Gasslander, Olle (Univ. of Uppsala). THE CONVOY AFFAIR OF 1798. Scandinavian Economic History Review 1954 2(1): 22-30. In the summer of 1798, during the Franco-British war, British war ships confiscated two Swedish convoys in the North Sea, thereby cutting off Swedish iron, wood and pitch exports and causing a serious crisis in the Swedish economy during the war period. H A Staff

445. Hildeman, Nils-Gustav. S. A. LEIJONHUFVUDS MINNESANTECKNINGAR SOM KÄLLA TILL DEN SENARE KARL-JOHANSTIDENS POLITISKA HISTORIA

[S. A. Leijonhufvud's memoirs as a source for the political history of Karl Johan's last years]. [Swedish] Historisk Tidskrift 1954 17(3): 241-267. Criticism of H. L. von Dardel's 1919 edition of the memoirs and the liberties he took with the manuscript which is (partly) in the Riksarkivet [Royal Archives]. Leijonhufvud, a jurist, was not an important person but his circle of friends was wide and his memoirs contain extensive information on Swedish political events. His sources of information include letters of friends, newspapers and memory, but the extent of his dependence upon each is uncertain.

R. E. Lindgren

446. Zutis, Ia. Ia. OB ISTORICHESKOM ZNACHENII PRISOEDINENIIA LATVII K ROSSII [On the historical significance of the annexation of Latvia by Russia]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (7): 95-105. Defends the thesis that the annexation of Latvia by Russia in the 18th century was of positive value to the Latvian people, despite the negative features of the Czarist regime. These positive results were three: 1) the Latvian economy became part of the larger Russian market and thereby was easily drawn in the direction of a progressive and capitalist development; 2) Latvian thought and revolutionary movement were guided and supported by the Russian intelligentsia and revolutionary parties; 3) Latvian culture, especially literature and social thought, was directly influenced by and benefited greatly from an intimate association with the progressive literature and advanced thought of Russia in the 19th century. M. Raeff

#### SPAIN

See: 451, 453, 454

#### Latin America

447. Muñoz Pérez. LA IDEA DE AMÉRICA EN CAMPOMANES [Campomanes' views on America]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos 1953 10: 209-264. Analyzes the attitude of Campomanes (1723-1802) toward the problem of the Americas. The author is primarily concerned with economic problems and he describes Campomanes' fundamental contribution to the commercial legislation of the Indies. Contains abundant documentation. F. Morales Padron

#### COLOMBIA

448. Otero D'Costa, ed. PRELUDIOS DEL 20 DE JULIO [Preludes to 20 July]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41: 210-217. Presents an unpublished report of the Audiencia of Santa Fe on Creole efforts to set up an autonomous junta in 1809, together with brief extracts of related documents in the Archivo General de Indias (Seville).

D. Bushnell

449. Restrepo Sáenz, José María. LA FAMILIA DE NARIÑO [The family of Nariño]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41: 237-248. Revised version of an earlier article. Based on careful archival research. Presents the genealogy of the Nariño family from its arrival in New Granada up to the early nineteenth century, together with similar data on the families of both the wife and the mother of Antonio Nariño. D. Bushnell

450. Valenzuela, Crisanto (Secretary of State and Foreign Relations of United Provinces of New Granada). SUCESOS DEL NUEVO REINO DE GRANADA (1814-1815) [Events in New Granada, 1814-1815]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41: 230-236. Official report of July 1815 (previously unpublished) to the New Granada agent in London, describing events of the previous year. Stresses internal divisions and the unpopularity of Bolívar. The tone is optimistic despite approaching Spanish reconquest. D. Bushnell

#### MEXICO

451. Burrus, Ernest J. (Rome, Italy). JESUIT EXILES, PRECURSORS OF INDEPENDENCE? Mid-America 1954 36(3): 161-175. Examines the commonly accepted thesis that the exiled Jesuits participated in and even assumed the initiative in the revolt and emancipation of the Spanish American colonies, particularly in Mexico, 1767-1814. Concludes that while they did not participate in a conspiracy against constituted authority, the exiles deserve the title "Precursors of Mexican Independence." Their influence took two forms: 1) an accurate and sympathetic presentation in their writings of the distinct and mature culture of the New World; and 2) their effective contributions, through their writings, to the formation of a distinct national consciousness among their countrymen. Marguerite J. Strahan

452. García Rufz, Alfonso. LA MONEDA Y OTROS MEDIOS DE CAMBIO EN LA ZACATECAS COLONIAL [Money and other means of exchange in Colonial Zacatecas]. Historia Mexicana 1954 4(1): 20-46. A general history of the problem of means of exchange in Colonial Mexico, with particular emphasis on the state of Zacatecas. Zacatecas, an area distant from the centers of population, experienced throughout the colonial period a scarcity of means of exchange which was never fully solved before independence in 1810. R. B. McCornack

453. Hernández Luna, Juan. HIDALGO PINTADO POR LOS REALISTAS [Hidalgo as pictured by the Royalists]. Historia Mexicana 1954 4(1): 1-19. An analysis of contemporary Royalist writings concerning the leader of the first phase of Mexican independence. Hidalgo is pictured by some writers as a rabble-rousing Protestant-inclined ruffian, by others as a learned but

misguided priest, and by others as the leader of a dangerous Indian revolt.

R. B. McCornack

454. Schmitt, Karl M. (Niagara Univ., New York). THE CLERGY AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF NEW SPAIN. Hispanic American Historical Review 1954 34(3): 289-312. Based on published materials. Concludes that the Mexican hierarchy and upper clergy were consistent in their opposition to liberalism, whether it came from the insurgents in Mexico or liberal governments in Spain. The lower clergy were grouped in three classes. The first gave important military and intellectual leadership to the rebellion; the second remained loyal to Spain; the third, the majority, professed neutrality and submitted to whatever side held power.

R. B. McCornack

#### MIDDLE EAST

See: 434

#### United States of America

(Also some articles on Colonial Period)

455. Bortman, Mark. PAUL REVERE AND SON AND THEIR JEWISH CORRESPONDENTS. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1954 43(4): 199-229. Based on books and correspondence deposited with the American Jewish Historical Society and the Massachusetts Historical Society. Discusses the activities of the Reverses as pioneers in the American copper-rolling industry at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Shows the relationship between the Reverses and the Jewish firms of Harmon Hendricks, who acted as purchasing agent for the Reverses, and Solomon Isaacs, who acted as sales and financial agent. The correspondence reveals the difficulties entailed in importing certain British goods to the United States. In 1815, the Reverses were in favor of a protective tariff on rolled copper, whereas the Isaacs' firm believed that British competition could be beaten only by improving the quality of United States produced copper. H A Staff

456. Brant, Irving (Washington, D.C.). MADISON, THE "NORTH AMERICAN," ON FEDERAL POWER. American Historical Review 1954 60(1): 45-54. In Volume VI of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson doubt is expressed regarding Madison's authorship of The North American No. 1 and No. 2, published anonymously in Philadelphia in 1783. The matter deserves serious study because the articles, unfriendly to the idea of state sovereignty, have additional significance if they really were written by Madison. Internal and circumstantial evidence confirm Mr. Brant in his view, expressed on earlier occasions, that the authorship of these statements can be assigned to Madison.

W. C. Langsam



457. Eisinger, Chester E. (Purdue Univ.). THE FARMER IN THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ALMANAC. Agricultural History 1954 28(3): 107-112. The almanacs published in America accepted the agrarian view of eighteenth-century life in America and conveyed it to their readers. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

458. Fabian, Bernhard. JEFFERSON'S NOTES ON VIRGINIA: THE GENESIS OF QUERY XVII, THE DIFFERENT RELIGIONS RECEIVED INTO THAT STATE? William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(1): 124-138. Compares Jefferson's discussion of religious liberty in the Notes with his recently published Outline of Argument used in 1776 in the discussion on disestablishment. The Outline formed the basis of this part of the Notes. Jefferson's Outline, in turn, was influenced by Locke's Letter Concerning Toleration and Shaftesbury's Letter Concerning Enthusiasm. E. Oberholzer Jr.

459. Fiore, Jordan D. (Chenery Library, College of Liberal Arts, Boston). SIR FRANCIS BERNARD, COLONIAL GOVERNOR. New England Social Studies Bulletin 1954 12(1): 13-18. A biographic sketch of the British governor of Massachusetts, Sir Francis Bernard (1711-79), who showed himself incapable of mastering the critical situation in Boston and was recalled after nine years of activity (1760-69). Extensive material on the period of his service as governor of Boston is available in the Houghton Library at Harvard. H A Staff

460. Greene, John C. (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE AMERICAN DEBATE ON THE NEGRO'S PLACE IN NATURE, 1780-1815. Journal of the History of Ideas 1954 15(3): 384-396. Based on selections from a dozen American and English anthropological treatises, including those of Jefferson and Benjamin Rush. The leading advocate of the unity of the human race was the Reverend Samuel Stanhope Smith. His opponents were not necessarily defending slavery when they placed the Negro on a lower plane than the white. The Scriptures were involved in the controversy. Discussions of race formation in 1812-1813 clearly anticipated Darwin in tentative suggestions about random variation and natural selection. W. H. Coates

461. Kenyon, Cecilia M. (Smith College). MEN OF LITTLE FAITH: ANTI-FEDERALISTS ON THE NATURE OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(1): 3-43. Influenced by Montesquieu and Rousseau, the Anti-Federalists of 1787-88 opposed the ratification of the Constitution because of their distrust in man's ability to use power wisely. They were not democrats and had no faith in representative government on a large scale. They lacked the faith and vision needed to apply their principles on a nation-wide scale. E. Oberholzer Jr.

462. Main, Jackson T. (San Jose State College, California). THE ONE HUNDRED. William and Mary Quarterly 1954 11(3): 355-384. A study of Virginia's hundred wealthiest men in the 1780's based on tax records. These "one hundred" controlled only 6 per cent of the land and 6 1/2 per cent of the slaves. Large plantations were beginning to be divided. Entail and primogeniture, if ever frequently practiced, seem to have had little effect on landholding. Illustrated by diagrams and tables. E. Oberholzer Jr.

463. Main, Jackson T. (San Jose State College). SECTIONS AND POLITICS IN VIRGINIA, 1781-1787. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(1): 96-112. An analysis of the counties' attitudes on political matters in relation to their socio-economic characteristics, based on tax lists and voting records. Not the Fall Line, separating the Tidewater and Piedmont areas, but the James River, separating the Northern Neck from the Southside, was the dividing line. Still more meaningful is the division between counties with access to navigable rivers and those removed from these streams. E. Oberholzer Jr.

464. Malone, Dumas (Columbia Univ.). THE MEN WHO SIGNED THE DECLARATION. New York Times Magazine 1954 4 July: 6, 26, 27. Describes with pertinent individual examples the group of men who signed the American Declaration of Independence. These men were of diverse backgrounds and talents. Most of them, however, were men of some wealth with experience in public life who were willing to stake their future on American independence. R. F. Campbell

465. McClurkin, Paul T. (The Reverend). PRESBYTERIANISM IN NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONALISM. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1954 32(2): 109-114. Continued from the same journal, December 1953 number; from a doctoral thesis prepared at the Hartford Seminary Foundation, Cooperation of the Presbyterian and the Congregational Churches was close, even providing for a Plan of Union (1801) which stipulated the joint establishment of missions and churches on America's Western frontier. H A Staff

466. Oliver, Frederick L. (Capt., retired, U.S. Navy). COMMODORE OLIVER HAZARD PERRY OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(7): 777-784. Biographical sketch of the career of Oliver Hazard Perry, with special attention to his part in the Battle of Lake Erie (1813). A small supplement contains a letter describing the battle and excerpts from the log of the U.S. sloop-of-war, Lawrence. H A Staff

467. Perkins, Bradford (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). A DIPLOMAT'S WIFE IN PHILADELPHIA: LETTERS OF HENRIETTA LISTON, 1796-1800.

William and Mary Quarterly 1954 11(4): 592-632. Letters of the wife of the British envoy to her uncle in England, with a brief introduction. The correspondence describes various aspects of American life during the John Adams Administration, as seen through the eyes of a Britisher. E. Oberholzer Jr.

468. Ryerson, Edward (Shady Hill School, Cambridge, Massachusetts). ON JOHN ADAMS. American Quarterly 1954 6(3): 253-258. Draws on John Adams' works to discuss his ambivalence between rebellion and conservatism, between self-castigation and self-justification, between order and reformation. Concludes that Adams was ambivalent toward both revolution and his own achievements. D. Davis

469. Simpson, Lewis P. (Louisiana State Univ.). A LITERARY ADVENTURE OF THE EARLY REPUBLIC: THE ANTHOLOGY SOCIETY AND THE MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY. New England Quarterly 1954 27 (2): 168-190. Describes how a small, brilliant group of Boston intellectuals and ministers promoted The Monthly Anthology and the Anthology Society during the first decade of the nineteenth century. This was a self-conscious literary undertaking which set the tone for the later Saturday Club and the North American Review. D. Davis

470. Smith, James Morton (Ohio State Univ.). ALEXANDER HAMILTON, THE ALIEN LAW AND SEDITIOUS LIBELS. Review of Politics 1954 16(3): 305-333. Disputes opinion of many of Hamilton's biographers that Hamilton was in no way connected with the enactment and enforcement of the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798. Relying to a good extent on Hamilton's writings, an examination is made of his efforts to change the originally proposed sedition law, and of his advocacy of the enforcement of the laws when finally adopted. Hamilton's role in the attempted suppression of the Greenleaf's Argus and the trial of David Frothingham are detailed.

Journal (D. Gorman)

471. Smith, James Morton (Ohio State Univ.). BACKGROUND FOR REPRESSION: AMERICA'S HALF-WAR WITH FRANCE AND THE INTERNAL SECURITY LEGISLATION OF 1798. Huntington Library Quarterly 1954 18(1): 37-58. Publication of the XYZ correspondence and the promotion of defense measures against France gave the Federalists an opportunity to attack the feared and democratic Republicans as "friends of France." For a time the two parties, though basically divided on American issues, contested with one another in terms of Old World influences. President Adams, vehement in his

replies to addresses, contributed much to the inflamed opinion from which sprang the Alien and Sedition Acts. The XYZ Affair was the occasion, not the cause, for this Federalist attempt to cripple the Jeffersonian party.

H. D. Jordan

472. Tolles, Frederick B. (Swarthmore College). THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION CONSIDERED AS A SOCIAL MOVEMENT: A RE-EVALUATION. American Historical Review 1954 60(1): 1-12. Through four lectures given at Princeton in 1925 and published in 1926 as The American Revolution Considered as a Social Movement, J. Franklin Jameson became one of the founders of American cultural and social history. Recent research, however, has suggested: 1) that the Revolution made less difference in the status of persons in America than Jameson believed; 2) that there was less diffusion or democratization of land ownership resulting from the break-up of large estates than Jameson supposed; 3) that Jameson perceived clearly that the Revolution loosed potent new forces in the American economy, forces whose relation to the social and political democracy still remain to be studied; and 4) that Jameson deserves credit for bringing American church history, intellectual democracy, and cultural nationalism within the purview of American historians. Despite some oversights and overstatements in his lectures, Jameson's "thesis" that the American Revolution involved more than political, democratic, and military history remains sound. W. C. Langsam

473. Wallace, Henry A. (former Vice President, USA). THOMAS JEFFERSON'S FARM BOOK. Agricultural History 1954 28(4): 133-138. Discusses Jefferson's wide interests in farming and points out the difficulties facing an experimenter. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

474. Weatherwax, John M. LOS ANGELES 1781. Negro History Bulletin 1954 18(1): 9. A short description of the founding of Los Angeles in 1781 by twenty-four Mexican immigrant families on the orders of King Charles III of Spain. Twenty-six of the founders were of Negro origin. The only two whites were married to Indian women. H A Staff

475. Zornow, W. F. (Kansas State College). THE SANDY HOOK LIGHTHOUSE INCIDENT OF 1787. Journal of Economic History 1954 14(3): 261-266. This article shows that, contrary to a number of noted authorities, the act of 1787 by the New York legislature, to which New Jersey reacted by taxing the Sandy Hook lighthouse, actually moderated the charges on New Jersey ships. F. L. Nussbaum



## C. 1815-1871

## GENERAL HISTORY

476. Beales, Derek. GLADSTONE ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION-JANUARY 1860. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(1): 96-104. Gladstone's letter to Lord Russell of 3 January 1860 (British Museum: Add. MSS 44291, folios 286-295) is reprinted in its entirety for the first time. In this letter Gladstone discussed the Anglo-French defensive alliance proposed by Napoleon III and the situation in Italy. Gladstone was ready to risk a war for the security of Italy. H A Staff

477. Besse, Guy. ACTUALITÉ DE L'IDÉOLOGIE ALLEMANDE [The relevance of the German Ideology]. La Pensée 1954 (56): 71-76. A review of the first work published in a series of Marx-Engels writings: L'Idéologie Allemande. Première partie: Feuerbach (Paris: Éditions Sociales, 1953). Outlines its major contributions to Marxist philosophy: 1) the establishment of the basic principles of dialectical materialism and of the objective laws of history; 2) its contribution to linguistics. According to Marx-Engel, Feuerbach's merit was that he pointed out the materialistic basis of man's existence. R. Mueller

478. Blumberg, Arnold. RUSSIAN POLICY AND THE FRANCO-AUSTRIAN WAR OF 1859. Journal of Modern History 1954 26(2): 137-153. Based on unpublished documents in the archives of the French Foreign Office, the British Foreign Office (Public Record Office), and the U.S. Department of State (in the National Archives), supplemented by published memoirs and correspondence of immediate participants. Examines background of Franco-Russian secret treaty of 3 March 1859, Russian efforts to mediate between France and Austria in March, Anglo-Russian tensions in the search for localization of the conflict, and Russian efforts to prevent Prussian entry into the war.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

479. Madden, Edward H. (Univ. of Connecticut). CHAUNCEY WRIGHT'S LIFE AND WORK: SOME NEW MATERIAL. Journal of the History of Ideas 1954 15(3): 445-455. This new material about Chauncey Wright (1830-1875), published with elucidating comments, is presented in two parts: 1) a philosophical section dealing with Wright's views on "psychozoology," which accord with Darwin's, and with his utilitarian conception of private wealth, which differs somewhat from Mill's; 2) a biographical section showing the intellectual stimulus of Wright on his Cambridge friends.

W. H. Coates

480. Markham, F. M. H. (Oxford Univ.). SAINT-SIMON: A NINETEENTH CENTURY PROPHET. History Today 1954 4(8): 540-547. Summary

of Saint-Simon's thought. He surpassed his contemporaries in being aware of social as well as political problems. He was "more realistic and less utopian than Marx in assuming that society is always governed by some form of intellectual élite." His advocacy of a planned economy could be described as fascist just as well as socialist, but in fact his followers, the Saint-Simonians, stressed by frequent distortion his socialist tendencies. He also influenced Comte, Carlyle, J. S. Mill, and Heine and was a prophetic forerunner of the twentieth century in his perception of "the difficulty of preserving human freedom in an age of mass-democracy and the welfare state."

W. M. Simon

481. Meyer, Ernst. THEODOR MOMMSEN IN ZÜRICH (1852-1854). Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte 1954 12: 99-138. A detailed biographical study dealing with Mommsen's sojourn in Zurich, after his removal from Leipzig University (in 1852) and before his call to Breslau (in 1854). Gives information, among others, on 1) the background of his appointment and on his activity as Professor of Roman Law in Zurich; 2) the origin of his works on Roman history and the collection of Roman inscriptions in Switzerland. Numerous quotations from Mommsen's letters and a bibliography of special literature concerning his stay in Zurich are also included. H A Staff

482. Møller, Erik. DET ENGELSKE KABINETT OG DEN DANSK-TYSKE STRID 1863-64 [The English Cabinet and the Danish-German War, 1863-64]. [Danish] Historisk Tidsskrift 1954 4(2): 232-312. Detailed account of British opinion and diplomacy at the time of the Danish-German war, drawn from biographies of British political leaders and their papers. Extensive use is made of British Foreign Office documents, the Royal Archives at Windsor, and the Swedish and Danish Royal Archives. The British cabinet's influence was great in the face of Queen Victoria's strong pro-Germanism; a temporary difference of opinion between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell on the subject of British policy prevented effective pressure by either. The famous Russell retreat was followed by Palmerston's intervention with the Austrian ambassador, Count Apponyi, which barred the Channel to the Austrian fleet. Partition of Schleswig (Slesvig) was rejected at the London Conference but a rapprochement between France and England was suggested, in which Russell was not adverse to territorial compensation for France. Had Danish independence been threatened, Britain would have intervened but it was not necessary after Denmark's capitulation. R. E. Lindgren

483. Møller, Erik. KARL XV's OG NAPOLEON III's PERSONLIGE ALLIANCE-FORHANDLINGAR 1863 [Karl XV's and Napoleon III's personal alliance negotiations in 1863]. [Swedish] Histo-risk Tidskrift 1954 17(3): 281-295. Based on dispatches in the Royal Archives of Sweden, personal family archives, deposits in the Uppsala University Library, and archives of France and England; adds to information from Cowley and diplomatic histories of the period. While involved in the Polish Revolution of 1863, Russia was the object of considerable adverse opinion and diplomacy. Ludvig Manderström, Swedish foreign minister, sought to play European politics but did not have sufficient courage to desert Sweden's neutral policy. However, Karl XV was both eager to play a role in Europe and without caution. He secured a French alliance commitment with which to confront the Swedish cabinet. France, however, influenced by the Prussian-Russian agreement on Poland and lukewarm towards war, refused to continue negotiations. Karl XV's principal objective was to convert the entire North into a single kingdom. Russia's pacific statements and policies quieted rumors of war and ended the proposed alliance.

R. E. Lindgren

484. Niederhauser, Emil. HERZEN UND UNGARN [Herzen and Hungary]. Acta Historica 1954 2 (3): 251-264. On the basis of the memoirs and correspondence of Herzen, the author describes Herzen's relationship with Ludwig Kossuth and Franz Pulszky during his exile.

H A Staff

485. Pokrovskii, S. A. O ROLI CHERNYSHEV-SKOGO I GERTSENA V SOZDANII REVOLIUTSIONNOI ORGANIZATSII [On the role of Chernyshevskii and Herzen in the creation of a revolutionary organization]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 81-88. Critique of a series of articles by B. P. Koz'min, M. V. Nechkina, and Ia. I. Linkov dealing with the role of Herzen, Ogarev, and Chernyshevskii in the development of the Russian revolutionary movement, ca. 1859-61. The author criticizes the work of Koz'min on Herzen for its insufficient appreciation of the revolutionary (as contrasted to liberal) component of Herzen's thought on the eve of 1861. At that time Herzen considered the desirability of organizing for revolutionary action. Nechkina and Linkov are criticized for equating the positions of Chernyshevskii and Herzen through a disregard of the specifically radical and practical revolutionary elements in Chernyshevskii's program and of his realization of the need for underground revolutionary leadership groups. Chernyshevskii's practical radicalism differed more fundamentally from Herzen's idealism than Nechkina and Linkov admit and it started a new period in Russian revolutionary ideology and practice. M. Raeff

486. Prvulović, Žika Rad (Univ. of Oxford). NJEGOŠ ON THE ORIGIN OF EVIL. Slavonic and East European Review 1954 32(79): 406-423. Based on writings of the Montenegrin prince,

bishop and poet, Njegoš (1813-1851). Discusses his meditations on the theological and philosophical implications of the problem of evil. Njegoš dared to assert that the origin of evil is not Satan but Heaven itself, implying that the Christian beneficent God and His love lie at the very root of evil. C. F. Delzell

487. Ryan, A. P. (Assistant Editor, The Times). THE JOURNALIST AS HISTORIAN: WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL 1820-1907. History Today 1954 4(12): 813-822. An account of the career of "the forthright [Times] correspondent who showed up the incompetence of the powers that were . . . in the Crimean War." Russell's dispatches provided the first opportunity in history for civilians to acquire a realistic knowledge of front-line conditions during a campaign. He also reported the American Civil War, the Austro-Prussian and Franco-Prussian wars, and on conditions in India and South Africa (for the Daily Telegraph). W. M. Simon

488. Santonastaso, Giuseppe. ATEISMO E SPIRITUALISMO IN UNO SCRITTO INEDITO DI AUGUSTO BLANQUI [An unpublished manuscript of Auguste Blanqui on atheism and spiritualism]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1954 38(1): 155-161. Based on an unpublished Blanqui manuscript in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris (Nouv. Acq. Franc. 95 92). Blanqui attacks all religions and spiritual attitudes whether Catholic, Protestant, deistic, or Mohammedan. He deplores religious fanaticism, persecution, unprogressive influences, and petrified institutionalism. He defends atheism as a promoter of a genuine social morality based on learning and science, of a social solidarity of the common people, and of a lofty impartiality and sense of justice which never persecutes but is ever a martyr.

L. M. Case

489. Smith, Wilson (Princeton Univ.). WILLIAM PALEY'S THEOLOGICAL UTILITARIANISM IN AMERICA. William and Mary Quarterley 1954 11 (3): 402-424. Discusses the impact of Paley's Moral Philosophy and his Natural Theology on American thought. The former, stressing Locke's concept of property, was discarded under the influence of dogmatic abolitionism and the Southern defense of slavery. The latter was standard reading in colleges in the ante-Bellum period until Fiske dealt it its death blow. E. Oberholzer Jr.

490. Tregonning, K. G. AMERICAN ACTIVITY IN NORTH-BORNEO, 1865-1881. Pacific Historical Review 1954 23(4). In 1865, some of the Borneo Islands were almost neglected, but some were of interest to various countries, the United States among them. The American Claude Lee Moses, adventurer pure and simple, secured concessions and sold them just as quickly. The obscure American settlement on the Kumenes River influenced British policy in North Borneo. W. S. Savage



### Military History

491. Franzel, Emil. OST-WEST-KONFLIKT VOR HUNDERT JAHREN [The East-West conflict a hundred years ago]. Neues Abendland 1954 9(9): 537-548. An examination of the Crimean War 1853-56, the first stationary war in world history and the first hostilities between the Atlantic Powers and Russia, with numerous bibliographical references. The article is divided into three sections: 1) causes, origin and description of the war; 2) military problems such as the reciprocal effect of strategic and political questions and the maritime war; 3) political objectives of the Crimean War (diverse interests of the Allies). The part Austria played as non-belligerent power is stressed. Austria missed her opportunity of creating a Central European Federation and, later, a European Federation as a new power bloc directed against Russia.

H A Staff

492. Unsigned. A LETTER FROM THE CRIMEA. Fortnightly 1954 176(1055): 336-337. A letter of T. J. Lancaster to his sister Mary, from Scutari, 10 November 1854. Reflects the terrible suffering among the wounded and the long-deferred hope for the fall of Sebastopol so that the troops might return home. The author shows himself as an educated man. He was in the artillery; his rank is not given.

J. G. Gazley

493. Volk, S. S. and D. K. Zhreblov. GEROICHESKAIA OBORONA SEVASTOPOLIA V 1854-1855 GODAKH [The heroic defense of Sebastopol in 1854-1855]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (10): 50-58. Describes the military aspect of the defense of Sebastopol. Major stress is placed on the significance of the use of earth-works and artillery. The successful defense was due to the heroism of the common soldier, the energy and military genius of Kornilov, Nakhimov and Istomin and the subaltern officers, whereas the eventual fall of the port was due to the criminal negligence or stupidity of the formal chiefs, Menshikov, Gorchakov and Totleben. No significant new sources are used. M. Raeff

494. Woodham-Smith, Cecil. THE LIGHT BRIGADE STILL HAUNTS HISTORY. New York Times Magazine 1954 17 October: 17, 54-59. Based principally on reports to The [London] Times by William Howard Russell of his eyewitness account of the Battle of Balaclava, 25 October 1854. Describes the Russian advance on Balaclava stemmed by "the thin red line" of Highlanders, the repulse of the Russians by the Heavy Brigade, and the fatal charge of the Light Brigade which resulted in the loss of 409 of the 607 cavalymen who went into action. Suggests that the tragedy was the result of a misinterpretation by Captain Nolan of an order of Lord Raglan's delivered by Nolan to Lord Lucan of the Light Brigade. In

this connection, emphasizes the personal enmity among these three men.

R. F. Campbell

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Asia

#### CHINA

495. Banno, Masataka (Tokyo Metropolitan Univ.). 1848-NEN SEIHO JIKEN NO ICHI-KÔSATSU--SHIN-MATSU KANJIN NO JÔYAKU KAISHAKU NO ICHIREI TO SHITE [On the Tsingpoo Incident of 1848--a case study of how the late Ch'ing Mandarins interpreted treaty clauses]. Jimbun Gakuhô 1954 11: 42-60. Basic sources: Correspondence Respecting Insults in China (Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty, 1857); the Chinese Repository, vol. 17 (1848); Ch'ou-pan I-wu Shih-mo; Tao-kuang-ch'ao; Li Wen-kung-kung I-chi; etc. In 1848 three English missionaries were attacked in Tsingpoo, thirty miles west of Shanghai, by a number of unemployed ship hands. In connection with this incident, the author has examined the Ch'ing understanding of Anglo-Chinese treaty agreements as regards the question of whether Tsingpoo was within a day's journey from Shanghai and whether the English consul was competent to negotiate directly with the Chinese Viceroy on the spot. The Chinese adopted a completely literal interpretation of the treaties applying to the situation. S. Yanagita

496. Ch'uan, Han-sheng. CHIA-WU CHAN-CHENG I-CH'IEH TI CHUNG-KUO KUNG-YEH-HUA YÜN-TUNG [The industrialization movement in China prior to the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95)]. Li-shih yü-yen yen-chiu-so chi-k'an 1954: 59-79. Describes attempts at Westernization by the Ch'ing government between the reign of T'ung-chih (1862-1874) and the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1894. Efforts in this period are said to have concentrated on the adoption of Western techniques and equipment for defense and related programs like railway building, mining, ship building, etc. The author maintains that these defense industries did little to better the living conditions of the Chinese people and they were mismanaged by the Ch'ing officials. The allocation of a large portion of national income for military purposes plus war indemnities further taxed the subsistence economy of China. It also resulted in the increasing domination of foreign capital in industries, mining, and railways in China after the Sino-Japanese War.

Chao Kuo-chün

497. Etō, Shinkichi (Tokyo Industrial Univ.). HÖKAN SEISAKU NO KEISEI--1834-NEN NI OKERU [Emergence of the "gunboat policy" toward China in 1834]. Kokusai-hō Gaikō Zasshi 1954 53(3): 143-166. Article to be continued.

498. Kawabata, Genji (Member, The Historical Society, Tokyo). TAIHEI TENGOKU NI OKERU KYÖKAN SÖCHI TO SONO HAIKEI [The beginning of the local administrative system of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo and its historical background]. Shigaku Zasshi 1954 63(6): 543-559. Based on Tsê-ch'ing Hui-tsuai [a collection of writings on the T'ai-p'ings], T'ien-ch'ao T'ien-mou Chih-tu [The land system in the Heavenly Kingdom], Kuo T'ing-i's T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo Shih-shih Jih-chih [Diary of historical events in the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo], T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo Shih-liao [Historical materials pertaining to the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, compiled by the Cultural Institute of the University of Peking and the Peking National Library], and various local gazetteers. Examines the local administration set up in Anhwei, Kiangsi, and Hupeh by the T'ai-p'ing rebels, and concludes that, while there are evidences of a partial attempt to realize the ideals of the rebellion, the actual system instituted was little different from that of the Ch'ing. In effect, the T'ai-p'ings were unable to put their revolutionary plans into actual practice. M. Sasaki

499. Kwang-Ching Liu (Graduate student, Harvard Univ.). FINANCING A STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY IN CHINA 1861-62. Business History Review 1954 28(2): 154-181. The first steam-navigation company in China was created through the initiative of Paul Sieman Forbes, manager of the American trading firm, Russell and Co., in Boston. The article is based on the Forbes Collection at the Baker Library in Harvard. H A Staff

500. Lo, Erh-kang. CHIN-T'IENT' CH'I-I SHIH-SHIH K'AO [Study on the facts of the Chin-t'ien insurrection]. Li-shih yen-chiu 1954 (3): 127-138. Study of some major factors in the Chin-t'ien [a village in Kwangsi province] insurrection which touched off the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion (1850-64). Conclusions include: 1) the Chin-t'ien insurrection was a premeditated affair, which is shown by the fact that Hung Hsiu-ch'uan, leader of the T'ai-p'ing t'ien-kuo [Heavenly Kingdom of Peace], sent for his family in the neighboring province of Kwangtung two months before the actual uprising; 2) the fight between native villagers of Chin-t'ien and immigrants from nearby districts helped to strengthen the rebels as the latter joined the T'ai-p'ing forces after being defeated by the native inhabitants in a local fight; 3) in June 1850, Hung Hsiu-ch'uan called for his followers to congregate at Chin-t'ien; this led to subsequent events.

Chao Kuo-chün

501. Saguchi, Tōru (Toyama Univ.). JŪ-KYŪ SEIKI ZEMPAN-KI NI OKERU KASHUGARIA NO NOGYŌ KAIHATSU [The reclamation of waste lands in Kashgaria under the Manchurian dominion in the first half of the nineteenth century]. Shigaku Zasshi 1954 64(11): 980-1007. Based primarily on Ta-ch'ing Hsüan-tsung Shih-lu; Na Yen-ch'êng, Na Wên-i-kung Tsou-i, Hsi-yü T'u-chih, and Hui-ch'iang-chih. After the rebellion of Jihangir (1826-27) had been quelled, the Ch'ing government carried out a survey of population and farm acreage in Kashgaria and found that both had doubled since 1760. The government thereupon tried to settle Chinese in this area but failed in its attempt.

M. Sasaki

502. Sasaki, Masaya (Member, The Historical Society, Tokyo). AHEN SENSŌ IZEN NO TSUKA MONDAI [Chinese currency in the years prior to the opium war]. Tōhōgaku 1954 8: 94-117. Based primarily on Wang Hui-tsu, Ping-t'a Mêng-hên-lu; Wang Hui-tsu, Mêng-hên Yü-lu; Cheng Kuang-tsu, Appendix (Tsa-ch'iu) to I-pan-lu; Ch'ien Yung, Li-yüan Ts'ung-hua; Wu Ch'i-chün, Wu Kung-pao-kung Tsou-i; and Lin Tsê-hsü, Lin Wên-chung-kung Chêng-shu. Considers the changes in the relative value of silver and copper currency after 1790, when silver appeared on the Chinese currency market, together with the relationship between these changes and the fluctuations in the price of rice. In this period the traditional copper currency was falling drastically in value because the copper coins were being displaced by bank notes and Western silver. After this monetary revolution had proceeded for a time, silver began to flow out of China because of the opium trade. The consequent increase in the value of silver created a chaotic currency situation.

Author

503. Terahiro, Teruo (Osaka Gakugei Univ.). KANTON NI OKERU KŌ-EI UNDŌ--SONO HAN-KAN HAN-SHIHAI-KENRYOKU-TEKI DŌKŌ NI TSUITE [The anti-British movement in Kwangtung--its anti-official, anti-authority tendencies]. Osaka Gakugei Daigaku Kiyō, Jimbun Kagaku 2 1954: 100-108. Based on I-fen Chi-wen, Chung-hsi Chi-shih, Ch'ou-pan I-wu Shih-mo, etc. Beginning with the San-yüan-li Incident in May 1841, there arose in the Kwangtung area an anti-British movement that continued until the end of the Opium War. This movement cannot be regarded simply as an anti-foreign demonstration, for in part it represented resistance on the part of the people of Kwangtung to Ch'ing rule. Various anti-social elements, such as wandering bandits, local banditti, and secret organizations joined in this anti-government activity which grew more and more serious. After the signing of the Tientsin Treaty the movement died, due both to strict government suppression and to lack of internal organization. With the disbanding of the resistance corps at Foshan-chen, the last large-scale force involved, the anti-government, anti-British activity



ceased. However, the spirit of resistance survived and it appears to have found expression in the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion. S. Yanagida

## INDIA

504. Biswas, D. K. (Calcutta). TATTABODHINI SABHA AND DEBENDRA NATH TAGORE. Itihas 1954 5(1): 31-49. Based on contemporary Bengali literature and journals. Sketches the history of the Bengali intelligentsia during the first half of the nineteenth century.

N. Sinha

## JAPAN

See also: 628

505. Fujii, Jintarō (Hōsei Univ.). BAKUMATSU NI OKERU GIKAI-SEI NO TENKAI--SATCHŌ RYŌHAN NO BURYOKU TŌBAKU NI TAI-SHITE [The development of parliamentary government at the end of the Tokugawa period--as opposed to the Satsuma-Chōshū policy for military overthrow of the shogunate]. Hōsei Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kiyō 1954 1: 3-22. After its punitive expedition against Chōshū, the Tokugawa shogunate was weaker than the Satsuma-Chōshū alliance. The Tosa fief supporting the Tokugawa proposed to settle the governmental crisis by establishing a parliament centered about the feudal lords. Satsuma, abandoning a plan to send an army against the shogunate, joined forces with Tosa. The latter urged the shogunate to abandon political authority; this advice was followed. The court, having accepted Tokugawa Yoshinobu's return of the governmental reins toward the end of 1867, summoned a conference of the feudal lords for which it held high expectations. Almost none of the feudatories attended, however, and at the beginning of 1868 the revival of the imperial system was formally instituted. (The conference in question was to have centered around the emperor and the feudatories but there was at the time a trend toward equalitarianism and in some places limited public elections were held.)

T. Tawara

506. Horie, Eiichi (Kyoto Univ.). MEIJI ISHIN NO SHAKAI KŌZŌ [The social framework of the Meiji Restoration]. Nihon-shi Kenkyū 1954 22: 1-9. Suggests a framework for interpreting the political revolution involved in the Meiji Restoration. Consists of theoretical argument rather than analysis of data. The restoration represented a shift from a class relationship based on the Shogunate-feudatory organization to one based on an absolutist imperial system. Under the Shogunate the dichotomy of the military and agricultural classes was the basic inconsistency and that of the village authorities and ordinary farmers an ancillary inconsistency. Under the absolutist imperial system this secondary inconsistency became the basic one. Also discusses

the peasant uprisings of the Tokugawa Period and the origin of the parasite-landlord system. Z. Kawamura

507. Lensen, George Alexander (Florida State Univ.). RUSSIANS IN JAPAN, 1858-1859. Journal of Modern History 1954 26(2): 162-173. Examines Russo-Japanese relations as reflected in the experiences of the Russian vessel "Askol'd" which spent the year 1858-59 in various Japanese ports. The friendly relations between the crew and Japanese officials and civilians in Nagasaki and the tensions during the ship's stay in Tokyo are described and analyzed. Touches on aspects of Putiatin's mission of 1858, and Murav'ev's mission of 1859. Based on published accounts by several crew members, reports in the Russian Navy Ministry, Murav'ev's published correspondence, and Japanese secondary sources.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

508. Sakata, Yoshio (Research Institute for Humanistic Science, Kyoto Univ.). SHOKI MEIJI SEIFU NO KINDAI-KA SEISAKU NO SEIKAKU [The character of the modernization policy of the Meiji government in its first phase]. Jimbun Gakuhō 1954 4: 1-18. Deals with the conflict between Etō Shimpei and Ōkuma Shigenobu over the governmental reforms of Meiji 3-4 (1870-71). Etō, who advocated the consolidation of both central and provincial judicial organs under one national ministry along generally conservative lines, met with the opposition of Finance Minister Ōkuma, who favored a policy promoting capitalism. Etō was ultimately forced to resign. T. Tawara

## Canada

See also: 544

509. Ormsby, William G. THE CIVIL LIST QUESTION IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA. Canadian Historical Review 1954 35(2): 93-118. Based on material from the Public Archives of Canada. A study of the period 1838-48 with special reference to the Civil List question, which has been almost ignored. In Lower Canada it was a question closely related to the struggle between the legislature and the executive for financial control. In Upper Canada the attempt by the Crown in 1831 to gain a more comprehensive civil list than that of 1831 failed. The question remained a constant source of political tension. In 1847 the civil list had ceased to be an explosive issue and by 1855 "the political re-adjustment was practically completed." J. Erickson

510. Pouliot, Léon, S.J. (Quebec, Canada). LES ÉVÊQUES DU BAS-CANADA ET LE PROJET D'UNION (1840) [The bishops of Lower Canada and the union project (1840)]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1954 8(2): 157-170.

Based on books, contemporary journals and ecclesiastical archives. Shows that the four bishops of Lower Canada opposed the project for the union of the two Canadian provinces because they feared it would lead to the separation of all American colonies from Great Britain. They also feared the republican tendencies of a union and that the proposed new legislation would put an end to the Catholic schools and Anglicize Lower Canada. Although the union was adopted, history shows that the bishops were right in their opposition: the union disappeared after 25 years to give place to another form of government.

H A Staff

## Europe

### BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

See also: 556, 570

511. Baysun, M. Cavid. MUSTAFA REŞİT PAŞA'NIN SİYASÎ YAZILARI [Political writings of Mustafa Reşit Pasha]. Tarih Dergisi 1954 6(9): 39-52. Publication of seven documents written in 1834, which are now located in government archives, the Başbakanlık Arşivi. Documents 1-4 deal with the independence of Serbia; document 5 deals with Mehmet Ali, governor of Egypt; document 6 concerns a book which General Guilleminot requested from Istanbul; document 7 deals with the relations between Persia and the Ottoman Empire. N. Lugal

512. Cioranescu, Georges. AUTOUR DE QUELQUES PROJETS FÉDÉRALISTES OUBLIÉS, CONCERNANT LE BAS-DANUBE [About several forgotten federalist proposals for the Lower Danube]. Revue des Études Roumaines 1953 1: 176-201. A detailed discussion, supported by reference to contemporary material and printed documents, of the attempts, both before and during 1848, to form a federation in the Lower Danube area. The first Danubian federalist projects are examined, beginning with the suggestions of Nicolae Rosnoveanu in 1826, to the Czarist representative in Jassy. On the basis of the sixteen points of the Blaj Assembly and the work of Simion Bărnuț the actions and intentions of the Rumanians in 1848 are examined. The Moldavian-Wallachian federalist plans are discussed with reference to the ideas of the poet Cesar Boliaș, the efforts of Dumitru Brătianu in May 1848 for a Rumanian-Hungarian federation, and the conference of 18 May 1849. Considerable attention is devoted to the question of German-Rumanian relations in the 1848 period and at the Frankfurt parliament, as well as to the work and writings of Maiorescu.

J. Erickson

513. Duker, Abraham G. JEWISH VOLUNTEERS IN THE OTTOMAN-POLISH COSSACK UNITS DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR. Jewish Social Studies 1954 16 (3): 203-218. The contribution rendered by Polish emigrants of Jewish origin to the Pol-

ish struggle for independence has not been adequately recognized by nationalists and monarchists. The author supports this view with the example of the Jewish volunteers who fought in Polish units which aided the Turks in the Crimean War. Article to be continued.

H A Staff

514. Pappas, Spyridon. L'AIGLON ET LA GRÈCE [The Duke of Reichstadt and Greece]. L'Hellénisme Contemporain 1954 8(4/5): 362-378. Based on books and archival material. Discusses several Greek poems written in honor of the birth of Napoleon II and describes the delegation sent by the Greek Senate in 1811 to congratulate Napoleon I on the birth of his son. Discusses the Duke of Reichstadt's reaction to Prokesch's suggestion of accepting the throne of Greece. Two documents, both unidentified as to authorship, contain a proposal that the Duke of Reichstadt be offered the throne of Greece. Even if this vague project had taken on definite shape, Austria, and probably also England, Russia and France would have opposed it. H A Staff

515. Radonić, Jovan. L'AUTOBIOGRAPHIE DU PATRIARCHE JOSIF RAJAČIĆ [The autobiography of the patriarch Josif Rajačić]. Bulletin de l'Académie Serbe des Sciences 1951 7(2): 123-124. A summary by Jovan Radonić of his work on the Serbian Patriarch Josif Rajačić, an autobiography of whom was issued as a special edition of the Serbian Academy of Sciences, on the centenary of the Serbian revolutionary movement of 1848-49 in the Voivodina. The book is based largely on unpublished archival material. J. Erickson

516. Radonić, Jovan. L'IMPRIMEUR JOVAN KAULITZI ET LE MANIFESTE DE L'EMPEREUR ET ROI FERDINAND V [The printer Jovan Kaulitzi and the manifesto of Emperor and King Ferdinand V]. Bulletin de l'Académie Serbe des Sciences 1951 7(2): 125. A summary of the author's works on Jovan Stefanović Kaulitzi, who was tried in 1848 for printing the Imperial Austrian manifesto of 3 October 1848. The account is based on the records of the municipality of Novi Sad and it is an illustration of the state of Serb-Hungarian relations in 1848.

J. Erickson

517. Radonić, Jovan. LE PATRIARCHE JOSIF RAJAČIĆ ET LE GÉNÉRAL DJURO RUKAVINA [The patriarch Josif Rajačić and General Djuro Rukavina]. Bulletin de l'Académie Serbe des Sciences 1951 7(2): 120-122. Deals with the Serb revolutionary movement in 1848. Includes not only the relations of the Serbs with the Croats, but also with the Germans and Hungarians. Discusses the differences between Rajačić and General Djuro Rukavina, Commander in the Banat. A section which deals with the relations of Rajačić and Bistrozonsky (sic), the agent of the French government and of Prince Czartoryski, incorporates much new archival material. J. Erickson



## BELGIUM

518. Radulesco, I.-Horia. PORTÉE MORALE ET SOCIALE DU THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS CHEZ LES ROUMAINS, AU XIX<sup>e</sup> SIÈCLE [Moral and social significance of the French theatre performances in Rumania in the nineteenth century]. Revue des Études Roumaines 1953 (1): 7-26. Based on books and contemporary French and Rumanian journals and newspapers. Analyzes plays performed by the French theatre in Moldavia-Wallachia in the first half of the nineteenth century and discusses critiques which appeared in the Rumanian newspapers of the time. Shows that the French theatre had a great influence on the cultural, moral and social development of Rumania. At a time when Rumania was beginning to look toward the West but did not as yet have a political and literary movement of its own, the French theatre with its exposure of social problems and its democratic tendencies brought the new spirit of the century to Rumania. H A Staff

519. Soulis, George C. (Harvard Univ.). EVERETT-KAPODISTRIAS CORRESPONDENCE: DOCUMENTS. Journal of Modern History 1954 26(3): 272-273. Reproduction of an exchange of letters between Edward Everett, Harvard professor and leader of American philhellenes, and John Kapodistrias, first president of Greece, during the summer of 1828, with a brief introductory statement by the editor. The originals are in the archives of Kapodistrias in Corfu. Kapodistrias' answer to Everett's congratulatory message on the occasion of his election to the presidency is not reproduced in the four-volume correspondence of Kapodistrias edited by E. A. Bétant.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

520. Charles, R. P., S.J. (Univ. of Louvain). RAPPORT SUR LE DOSSIER: "LETtres DE LA REINE LOUISE" [Report on the records: "Letters of Queen Louise"]. Bulletin des Séances. Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(1): 222. Suggests that these six letters, written by Queen Louise to her mother, Maria Amelia, during 1845-46 should not be kept in the Institute's archives because they are exclusively of a personal nature. They are, at best, interesting for a few spicy observations on mid-nineteenth century Belgian court life. R. Mueller

521. Simon, A. LA NONCIATURE FORNARI À BRUXELLES (1832-1842) [Fornari's nunciature in Brussels]. Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique 1954 49(2/3): 462-506. Based on Belgian, Austrian and Vatican archives and books. Examines Fornari's activities during his nunciature in Brussels from two aspects: 1) in the light of the complex situation of Belgium in reference to internal politics and international relations; 2) as an expression of the new Papal policy of political action, instituted after the revolutions of 1789 and 1830 in reaction to the rise of Liberalism. Fornari

contributed to the internal stability of Belgium by supporting a mixed cabinet of Catholics and Liberals, and he pacified Flanders. He also eased the tension created by the situation in the Rhineland and by the Treaty of the XXIV Articles of 1831. Fornari's activity had a beneficial effect on the political stability of Belgium and the international situation but on the other hand his active political interference strengthened the anticlericalism of the Liberals. H A Staff

## FRANCE

See also: 518, 569, 600

522. Aguet, Jean-Pierre (Lausanne). LES GRÈVES DE MINEURS EN FRANCE SOUS LA MONARCHIE DE JUILLET (1830-1848) [Miners' strikes in France during the July Monarchy]. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1954 4(3): 348-385. Aguet emphasizes that the origin of strikes is much earlier than generally assumed. Between 1830 and 1848 there were more than a thousand strikes dealt with by the courts. For the most part, they were put down by the army. The most important of these were the strikes in the coal mines of Anzin and the Loire area. The article is based on newspapers and unpublished documents in the French national archives. H A Staff

523. Collins, Irene. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF LOUIS PHILIPPE. English Historical Review 1954 69 (271): 262-282. Contemporary legal records and newspaper files show how the government, lacking an official censorship, attempted to curb the press by imposing crippling financial obligations, particularly prosecutions for infringement of regulations, leading to heavy fines and imprisonment. The policy was successful in the provinces, especially after the September laws. Most national newspapers, however, managed to survive and remained fiercely hostile in 1847. Journal

524. Diard, George. TREIZE NOUVELLES LETTRES INÉDITES DE P.-J. PROUDHON [Thirteen unpublished letters of P.-J. Proudhon]. L'Actualité de l'Histoire 1954 9: 15-25. Gives excerpts from recently discovered letters of Proudhon dated between 1844 and 1856. These letters are addressed to a notary and refer to a debt which Proudhon was unable to pay. In these letters Proudhon also refers to some works he intends to publish, to the sale of a house and to an intended visit to Brussels. The letters are offered as material to historians interested in tracing an objective portrait of Proudhon. H A Staff

See also: 526

525. Duroselle, J. B. (Univ. de la Sarre). LES "FILIALES" DE LA CONGRÉGATION, 1815-1830 [The affiliated societies of the Congregation, 1815-1830]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire

Moderne 1954 Ser. 11(10): 4-6. Gives brief history of five affiliates of the Congregation: 1) La Société des Bonnes-Oeuvres (1816-1848), worked among the upper classes; 2) La Société de Saint-Joseph, among merchants, artisan shop-owners, and workers; 3) La Société des Bonnes-Études (founded 1822), among intellectuals; 4) La Société Catholique des Bons Livres (1824-1830), published Catholic books to counter rationalism, promote piety, and support monarchy; 5) L'Association pour la Défense de la Religion Catholique (1828-1830), engaged in publication, legal action, and education activities. There was no direct affiliation with the Congregation, only interlocking membership of some of their members and leaders. Their influence was small and they were never mass movements. L. M. Case

526. Gamache, Pierre. TREIZE LETTRES IN-ÉDITES DE P.-J. PROUDHON À UN NOTAIRE [Thirteen unpublished letters of P.-J. Proudhon to a notary]. L'Actualité de l'Histoire 1954 9: 26-30. Commenting on the thirteen recently discovered letters of Proudhon addressed to a notary, concludes that these letters were probably addressed to Maître Renaud, a notary in Besançon. Comments on some of Proudhon's remarks in these letters. Excerpts from other letters are used to explain the allusions in the thirteen new letters. H A Staff

527. Rousseau, R. LE VIN A VERON (YONNE) DE 1790 A 1851 [Wine crops at Veron from 1790 to 1851]. Annales: Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1954 9(2): 165-175. Analysis of the notes of a small merchant wine-grower in the Yonne. These notes give the date of the harvest, quantity and quality of the yields, and prices for most years; occasionally there are explanatory comments. D. S. Landes

528. Spring, Elsbeth. TOCQUEVILLES STELLUNG ZUR FEBRUARREVOLUTION [Tocqueville's attitude towards the February Revolution]. Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte 1954 12: 50-98. Based on the Tocqueville papers. Examines the political and social problems of the period. 1) Tocqueville's conception of freedom and the February Revolution. Tocqueville's conception of freedom, limited by law, forms the core of his ideas. Tocqueville saw freedom endangered both by the democratization of society and by Socialism. He saw the revolution of 1848 as the triumph of the spirit of unrest among the lowest classes (extreme left). 2) Causes, development and consequences of the revolution. The causes of the uprising are to be found in the corruption of the governing class and in the unrest of urban labor. Tocqueville placed great emphasis on details and on "chance." 3) Forms of state and political institutions during the revolution. Tocqueville rejected the despotism of Louis Napoleon and the dictatorship of the workers;

otherwise, his realistic attitude led him to adjust to different forms of state. Freedom is possible only within the framework of orderly government. 4) The role of man during revolution. Tocqueville judged politicians according to their unselfishness. His analysis of the fourth estate was characterized by a dislike of the masses. He considered the rural population of small communities as the really valuable section of the population. 5) Revolutions in history. The chain of revolutions and the levelling-down process represent a danger to human freedom.

H A Staff

#### GERMANY

529. Crosse, Felix W. THE DIAMOND DUKE. History Today 1954 4(10): 689-696. Claims to be the first historical study of the "partly criminal, wholly preposterous" Charles II who was dethroned as Duke of Brunswick in 1830, in the aftermath of the French July Revolution. An account is given of his life in exile both before ascending, and after being deposed from his throne. In his later years he spent some of his vast fortune on hopeless schemes to effect his restoration, one of which involved a treaty of mutual assistance with Louis Napoleon. He opposed the absorption of his former duchy into the North German Confederation in 1866. On his death in 1873 he left all his property to the city of Geneva, his last place of asylum. W. M. Simon

530. Engelberg, Ernst (Karl-Marx-Univ., Leipzig). DIE ROLLE VON MARX UND ENGELS BEI DER HERAUSBILDUNG EINER SELBSTÄNDIGEN DEUTSCHEN ARBEITERPARTEI 1864-1869 [The part of Marx and Engels in the formation of a German Independent Workers' Party 1864-69]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1954 2 (4): 509-537 and (5): 637-665. Based on the letters of Marx and Engels and on unpublished documents from the Zentralarchiv of Merseburg. The spontaneous class movement of the proletariat and the increasing authority of Marx and of the International Workingmen's Association led to a political disintegration of the pro-Bismarckian and sectarian "Lasalleanism." Due to the same causes, the liberal-democratic workingmen's associations became more radical. As a result, the Marxist Social-Democratic Workers' Party was formed in 1869. Journal (F. Klein)

531. Kemmerich, Max (Colonel, retired). EIN PIONIER DER WIRTSCHAFT, AUGUST BORSIG, 23.6.1804 - 6.7.1854 [A pioneer of business, August Borsig, 23 June 1804 - 6 July 1854]. Militärpolitisches Forum 1954 3(6): 8-14. An essay on the German industrial magnate.

H. T. Freiburger

532. Kemmerich, Max (Colonel, retired). FRIEDRICH LIST 1789-1846. Militärpolitisches Forum 1954 3(8): 8-17. An essay reviewing List's life. H. T. Freiburger



533. Pönicke, Herbert. GESPRÄCH BISMARCKS MIT THEODOR REUNING [A conversation between Bismarck and Theodor Reuning]. Die Welt als Geschichte 1954 14(2): 132-134. A dinner conversation held in Berlin on 16 March 1867 as recorded by Theodor Reuning, founder of the Landeskulturrat (Cultural Council) of Saxony. Briefly touches on the following points: 1) Prussian policy towards Saxony; 2) defensive and offensive alliances with Central German states; 3) the French military position in case of war; 4) the plan to fortify Dresden; 5) Napoleon's demands in 1866 and Bismarck's reaction; 6) extension of the Zollverein to include Southern Germany; 7) imposing an indirect Reich tax on the states of the North German Confederation. Journal (H. Nobel)

534. Reinhold, P. Julius, O.F.M. P. IGNATIUS JEILER UND DIE ALKANTARINERBEWEGUNG IN NORDDEUTSCHLAND [P. Ignatius Jeiler and the Alcantarinean movement in North Germany]. Archivum Franciscanum Historicum 1954 47: 3-44. In 1851, a group of Franciscan monks of the Saxonian Order left the Order and founded the Alcantarinean Custodia in Silesia with the approval of the Pope. In 1854, Pater Jeiler wrote the history of the origin of this ascetic Order which particularly emphasized the ideal of poverty. After four years, the Order was prohibited by the Pope. The second part of the article quotes the full Latin text of Pater Jeiler's Origo Custodiae. H A Staff

535. Schramm, Percy Ernst (Univ. of Göttingen). DIE DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFT UND ENGLAND UM 1840. AUSSCHNITTE AUS DEM GESAMTBILD. LANDWIRTSCHAFT--EISENINDUSTRIE--LEINENWEBEREI--HANDELSFLOTTE [German economy and England around 1840. Excerpts from the total picture. Agriculture--iron industry--linen weaving--merchant marine]. Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung 1954 62: 517-536. A comparison of the economic situation in the two countries shows that beginning with the 1820's German industry had to face insurmountable British competition in trade and industry. During this period the first appeals to the national conscience were voiced in Germany and the struggle against British monopoly began. The origins of later tensions can be found in this period. H A Staff

536. Stein, Guido. DIE BEZIEHUNGEN VON JOSEPH GÜRRES ZU WIEN NEBST ZWEI BRIEFEN VON GÜRRES AN ANTON GÜNTHER [Joseph Gürres' relations with Vienna and two of his letters to Anton Günther]. Historisches Jahrbuch 1954 73: 142-152. After a scholarly introduction on the relations between the two centers of Catholic restoration in the first half of the nineteenth century, Vienna and Munich, Stein publishes two letters of Gürres to Anton Günther, dated 4 July 1830 and 13 September 1832. H A Staff

537. Strauss, Herbert. ZUR SOZIAL- UND IDEENGESCHICHTLICHEN EINORDNUNG ARNOLD RUGES [Arnold Ruge's place in social and intellectual history]. Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte 1954 12: 162-173. During the years 1838-43 Ruge, the German political theorist and journalist, changed from a liberal with leanings towards free Protestantism, to a radical democrat. Under the influence of the Young Hegelians, he gave up his closely intertwined religious and political ideas in favor of more radical views. His liberalism and his concept of democracy differed sharply from the views of his contemporaries, and his concept of morality finally led to his separation from Marx and to the controversy with German and French Socialism. H A Staff

538. Winkler, Gerhard (Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin-Institut, Berlin). ÜBER DIE HISTORISCHE STELLUNG DES "BUNDES DER KOMMUNISTEN" IN DER DEUTSCHEN ARBEITERBEWEGUNG [About the position of the "Communist League" in the history of the German labor movement]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1954 2(4): 538-550. Opposes the conception that the Communist League had been only the "nucleus" of a Marxist party. The Communist League was the highest form of the organization of the most advanced part of the German proletariat and of the most resolute revolutionaries of other nations. Scientific socialism was its political and ideological basis. Democratic centralism was its principle of organization. Therefore, the Communist League was the first Marxist party of the German as well as of the international working class. Journal (F. Klein)

#### GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 495, 535, 639, 717

539. Buchan, Alastair (Journalist). WALTER BAGEHOT. History Today 1954 4(11): 764-770. A short biographical and analytical sketch which sees Bagehot's continuing relevance as the result of his psychological insight into the operations of politics, and secondarily, of his attractive style. W. M. Simon

540. Cecil, Lord David (Oxford Univ.). MELBOURNE AND THE YEARS OF REFORM. History Today 1954 4(6): 365-373 (7): 437-446 and (8): 529-536. Extracts from a book announced for publication in September 1954.

W. M. Simon

541. Cowherd, R. G. (Lehigh Univ.). THE POLITICS OF ENGLISH DISSENT, 1832-1848. Church History 1954 23(2): 136-143. Shows how the dissenters, usually in alliance with the Whigs, influenced legislation. They succeeded in the repeal of the Corn Laws, in securing emancipation and civil registration of births and deaths, but they failed in their aims to secure a national system of education

and to disestablish the churches of England and Ireland. The dissenters were a well-organized, articulate, middle-class group.

E. Oberholzer Jr.

542. Galbraith, John S. (Univ. of Southern California). THE LITTLE ENGLANDERS. Current History 1954 27(160): 353-358. Between 1850 and 1860, an influential group existed in British public opinion which followed the ideas of the "Manchester School" in opposing the retention of the colonies. This group lost its influence during the rise of imperialism under Disraeli. H A Staff

543. Gibson, Edward H., III (Carson-Newman College, Jefferson City, Tennessee). BATHS AND WASHHOUSES IN THE ENGLISH PUBLIC HEALTH AGITATION 1839-1848. Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1954 9(4): 391-406. In most English towns there were still no public baths at the beginning of the 1840's. Gibson reports on the growth of private charitable societies in Liverpool and London about 1844 through whose initiative the first free public bath and washhouses for the working class were built. Shortly thereafter, the government passed a Public Bath and Washhouse Bill in 1846. H A Staff

544. Gibson, James A. (Carleton College, Ottawa). THE COLONIAL OFFICE VIEW OF CANADIAN FEDERATION, 1856-1868. Canadian Historical Review 1954 35(4): 279-313. Based on despatches and minutes in the British Colonial Office correspondence with Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, together with certain unpublished memoranda in the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company, London. Examines changes in attitude during the period when proposals for federation were presented in a detailed form, and considers factors of personality involved in these changes. Also considers related factors of trade policy, defence policy, and developments within the Colonial Office itself. Author

545. Rostow, W. W. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). FACTORS IN A BRITISH TRADE CYCLE. Journal of Economic History 1954 14(3): 266-270. Reviews R. C. O. Mathews, A Study of Trade-Cycle History, Economic Fluctuations in Great Britain, 1833-42 (New York, 1954). Mathews' method is to present a general sketch of the subject matter; to deal, successively, with the strategic factors in business fluctuations and to close with an analytical account of the cycle's pattern. The book is "good history and good analysis." Common problems of cycle history confront Rostow and Mathews.

F. L. Nussbaum

546. Stuart, C. H. (Univ. of Oxford). THE FORMATION OF THE COALITION CABINET OF 1852. Transactions of the Royal Historical Society 1954 4(3): 45-68. Based mainly on the privately printed Selections from the Correspondence of George, Earl of Aberdeen, and on unpub-

lished manuscript materials found in the British Museum. Analyzes the part played by the Court, the House of Commons, and men of official rank or experience in the formation of the unexpected political alliance of Lord Aberdeen, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston. The author concludes that the Court and Commons played only minor roles and that the Whig-Peelite coalition, which laid the foundations of the later Liberal Party, was primarily the decision of the leading politicians of the period. S. H. Zebel

547. Swain, James E. (Muhlenberg College). CANNING: THE NEW WORLD AND THE OLD. Current History 1954 27(160): 342-346. George Canning (1770-1827), who succeeded Castlereagh in 1822 as British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, introduced a new course of action which led to cooperation with USA and reintroduced the idea of "splendid isolation." H A Staff

548. Turner, Robert T. (Montana State Univ., Missoula). TITHE REFORM IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH, 1830-36. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1954 23(2): 143-166. Based on primary sources. Examines opposition to tithe and the rise of this question to national importance. Russell's Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, based on an earlier bill by Peel, was a conservative measure, aimed at economic, not religious, reform. The act demonstrated the supremacy of Parliament over the Church of England. E. Oberholzer Jr.

549. Unsigned. T. H. HUXLEY ON ADMINISTRATIVE NIHILISM. Fortnightly 1954 176(1054): 247-255. A reprint from The Fortnightly of November 1871. Starting with an approval of the Education Act of 1870, Huxley attacks the extreme laissez-faire views of Herbert Spencer. The state should intervene at many points to promote the good of mankind. Public enterprise is not necessarily less efficiently conducted than private enterprise. If it could be conclusively proven that the abolition of private property would conduce to the public welfare, property should be destroyed rather than protected by the state.

J. G. Gazley

550. Unsigned. WALTER BAGEHOT ON SENIOR'S JOURNALS. Fortnightly 1954 176(1053): 181-188. A reprint of an article which originally appeared in The Fortnightly in August 1871. Nassau Senior might have been a great economist but he wasted his talents in becoming a "publicist." His journals lack not only color but discrimination as well. His fame, therefore, is only the "immortality of quotation." J. G. Gazley

551. Welch, P. J. CONTEMPORARY VIEWS ON THE PROPOSALS FOR THE ALIENATION OF CAPITULAR PROPERTY IN ENGLAND (1832-1840). Journal of Ecclesiastical History 1954 5(2): 184-195. Based on books, contemporary journals and let-



ters to Gladstone. Describes the proposals of the Commission of Archbishops and Bishops appointed by the government in 1835 to study reforms in the distribution of Church property. The main proposal of the Commission was the abolition of cathedral prebends and transfer of the property to a common fund by means of which the Church might distribute its revenues more evenly. This proposal met with the opposition of cathedrals but was supported by practically all Anglicans outside cathedrals and by Peel. In 1840, the Whig government introduced and passed a bill based on the report of the Commission. H A Staff

#### HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 431, 432, 566, 571

552. Engel-Janosi, Friedrich (Catholic Univ. of America, Washington). DIE ÖSTERREICHISCHE DIPLOMATISCHE BERICHTERSTATTUNG ÜBER DAS VATIKANISCHE KONZIL, 1869-1870 [Austrian diplomatic reports on the Vatican Council, 1869-70]. Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung 1954 62: 595-615. Based on the diplomatic reports of Count Trautmannsdorff, the Austrian Ambassador to the Vatican, and on instructions of Count Beust to Trautmannsdorff, now kept in the Austrian State Archives. Sheds new light on the attitude of the Austrian government towards the Vatican at that time, a subject which has been inadequately treated so far. Trautmannsdorff erroneously believed that a compromise could be arrived at by which the pro-Austrian minority of bishops could have an opportunity to express its attitude at the Council. The annex of the article contains a note about new Austrian source material on the revocation of the Austrian Concordat of 1855.

H A Staff

553. Fellner, Fritz (Univ. of Vienna). KAISER FRANZ JOSEPHS HALTUNG IN DER KRISE DES BÜRGERMINISTERIUMS. NACH AUFZEICHNUNGEN UND BRIEFEN IGNAZ VON PLENER [The attitude of Emperor Franz Joseph during the crisis of the Bürgerministerium. According to notes and letters by Ignaz von Plener]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1953 6: 327-337. Based on unpublished material in the Austrian Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv. The article describes the conflict among members of Austria's first constitutional government from 1868 to 1870 over a federal or centralistic constitution, and the resultant division of the cabinet into two groups. In the end Emperor Franz Joseph sided with the cabinet minority, representing a conservative, federalist solution to the problems of suffrage reform and Czech nationalism, in opposition to the majority, which advocated liberalization and centralization. C. R. Spurgin

554. Mayr, Josef Karl. DIE ANFÄNGE THEODOR SICKELS [The early career of Theodor Sickel]. Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung 1954 62: 557-573. Based on letters of Sickel now deposited at the Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung, documents of the Austrian Imperial Ministry of Education, of the Austrian State Archives and of the University of Vienna. The author gives a biographic sketch of Sickel's early academic career, his expulsion from Berlin in 1850 because of political activity in democratic-liberal circles, his work for the French Ministry of Education and his activity as instructor at the newly founded Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung (1856). The study closes with the appointment of Sickel as professor of history at the University of Vienna (1867). The author emphasizes the difficulties Sickel had to face from the Austrian authorities because of his political past and his Protestantism. H A Staff

555. Mód, Aladár. MARX UND DIE UNGARISCHE GESCHICHTE [Marx and the history of Hungary]. Acta Historica 1954 2(3): 217-249. A survey of Marx's support and ideological stimulation of the Hungarian Marxist movement after 1848. On the basis of the Chronologische Aufzeichnungen, Marx's interest in Hungarian history is pointed out. H A Staff

556. Nemetz, Walter (Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Vienna). FÜNF JAHRZEHNTE ÖSTERREICHISCHE SCHULE IN KONSTANTINOPOL [Fifty years of the Austrian school in Constantinople]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1954 7: 310-335. Surveys the development of the Austrian school established in Pera (Constantinople) in 1850. This school has been a centre of Austrian cultural influence in the Near East. Author

557. Posch, Andreas (Graz). LAMENNAIS UND METTERNICH. Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung 1954 62: 490-516. Sources not previously used, from the Austrian State Archives, clarify the question of the part played by Metternich in the political surveillance of the revolutionary French Abbé Lamennais during his sojourn in Rome in 1832. Lamennais wanted to obtain a decision from the Pope on his demands for a separation between Church and State and for unrestricted freedom of the press and of conscience. On the basis of reports of Count Lützow, the Austrian Ambassador to the Vatican and instructions from Metternich to Lützow, the author proves that the assumption held until now is correct, namely, that Metternich ordered police surveillance of Lamennais and regularly submitted intercepted letters from Lamennais to the curia through the Austrian Ambassador in Rome. H A Staff

558. Purš, Jaroslav. POUŽITÍ PARNÍCH STROJŮ V PRŮMYSLU V ČESKÝCH ZEMÍCH V OBDOBÍ DO NÁSTUPU IMPERIALISMU [The use of steam engines in the Bohemian industry in the epoch of early imperialism]. Československý Časopis Historický 1954 2(3): 442-509. Article to be continued.

559. Wassilko, Theophila (Allgemeines Verwaltungssarchiv, Vienna). DER UNTERRICHTSRAT (1860-1867) [The Educational Council 1860-1867]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1953 6: 312-326. Examines the organization, the field of activity and the importance of this institution. Based on sources in the Austrian State Archives and in the archives of Parliament. Author

560. Wentzcke, Paul (Frankfurt/Main). JULIUS FICKER UND OSKAR VON WYDENBRUGK. Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung 1954 62: 588-594. The author gives extracts from a hitherto unknown letter from Julius Ficker to Oskar von Wydenbrugk, dated 8 October 1863. The politician Wydenbrugk and the scholar Ficker found a common ground in their pursuit of the great German idea. H A Staff

561. Woinovich, Maria (Hofkammer- und Finanzarchiv, Vienna). DIE UMGESTALTUNG DER K.K. ALLGEMEINEN HOFKAMMER IN DAS K.K. FINANZMINISTERIUM IM JAHRE 1848 [The transformation of the Imperial-Royal General Court Chamber into the Imperial-Royal Ministry of Finance in 1848]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1954 7: 583-592. Based on documents in the Austrian State Archives. Describes the reorganization of the highest Austrian finance authority when the constitution was granted in March 1848; the appointment of the first minister of finance, Baron Carl Friedrich Kmbeck; his abdication and the appointment of his successor, Baron Philipp Krauss. Author

#### ITALY

See also: 563, 732

562. Composto, Renato. LA BORGHESIA SICILIANA DI FRONTE AL PROBLEMA UNITARIO NEL 1860 [The Sicilian bourgeoisie confronted by the problem of unification in 1860]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(1): 9-16. The revolt in Palermo of 4 April 1860 against the Bourbon dynasty did not find the expected support among the Sicilian aristocracy, in the groups of rural landowners and within the bourgeoisie since the conservatives feared a Jacobinist rising. The correspondence between Prince Castelcicala and King Francis II, which is in the State Archives in Palermo, and the reports of the central administration in Naples clearly bear this out. Therefore, when Garibaldi landed in Sicily in May people imagined that they saw the shadow of Mazzini behind him. Likewise, when Bourbon official-

dom went over to the Savoy dynasty, the social problems of Southern Italy, of the Mezzogiorno, still went unsolved under the new masters. The mood in Sicily is still characterized by resistance against recruiting for the army, a decrease in revenues, opposition to the suppression of religious bodies and the activities of the Mafia.

W. E. Heydendorff

563. Ghisalberti, Alberto Maria (Univ. of Rome). LINCOLN, MELLONI, MAZZINI E C<sup>1</sup> [Lincoln, Melloni, Mazzini and others]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(1): 17-29. An alleged letter of President Lincoln to the Italian physicist, Macedonio Melloni (1798-1854), translated by Giuseppe Mazzini, on the right of the Italians to the Venetia Julia and a large part of Dalmatia, has long been proved a forgery [cf. same journal, 1931, No. 3]. Ghisalberti objects to new attempts to prove the authenticity of this letter and defends himself against the accusation that he is endangering the just claims of Italy against Yugoslavia. The cause of truth and justice would be badly served by defending a notorious and crude forgery. W. E. Heydendorff

564. Ghisalberti, Alberto Maria (Univ. of Rome). REAZIONE DI CATTOLICI ALLE "SPERANZE D'ITALIA" [The reaction of Catholics to the publication of The hopes of Italy]. Archivio Storico Italiano 1954 112(2): 195-216. On the centenary of the 1848 uprisings in Italy, little attention was given to the role of the "moderati," the moderate writers, in spreading the hope for a unified Italy. Patriots such as Azeglio, Gioberti and Balbo strove to serve the cause not through force and the organization of secret societies but by taking a public stand in favor of the national ideals. Cesare Balbo's Speranze d'Italia [The hopes of Italy] caused the government as much anxiety as the activities of Mazzini; this is evidenced by a letter from Metternich to the Grand Duke of Tuscany dated 24 April 1847 and above all by the exchange of letters in 1844 between the Barnabite Father Paolo Venturi and Cardinal State Secretary Luigi Lambruschini, which is published in the annex of the article.

W. E. Heydendorff

565. Guichonnet, Paul. LES MÉMOIRES D'UN SOLDAT DU PAPE [Memoirs of a soldier in the Papal service]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(1): 83-95. The author publishes excerpts from the unpublished memoirs of a Savoyan mercenary in the service of the Pope who participated in the penal expedition of the Curia against Perugia in 1859.

H A Staff

566. Porzio, Guido. LA GUERRA REGIA IN ITALIA NEL 1848-49 [The royalist war in Italy in 1848 and 1849]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1954 38(1): 121-154. A continuation of articles in the Nuova Rivista



Storica (1952, 1953) by the same author. Article to be continued. A bitter indictment of the "congenital liar," King Charles Albert of Sardinia-Piedmont, who, having granted a constitution to his people and having professed that he was motivated solely by a desire to liberate the other Italian states from Austrian domination, actually was determined to annex Lombardy and Venetia to his monarchy, to undermine the republican movements, and to spurn the aid of revolutionary volunteers. The last four chapters (XI-XV) deal with his allegedly inept and faithless leadership in the events connected with the battles of Goito, Pastrengo, Santa Lucia, and Curtatone-Montanara between 8 April and 29 May 1848. L. M. Case

567. Renaudet, Augustin (Collège de France). UN GROUPE MILANAIS AMI DE STENDHAL: LE CONCILIATORE [A group in Milan, friends of Stendhal: Il Conciliatore]. Annales: Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1954 9(3): 289-295. Review of the re-edition of Il Conciliatore, an Italian patriotic journal of 1818-19, suppressed by Austrian authorities. Discusses in turn the literary, political, historical, and economic articles of this journal whose editors were particularly concerned with the possibilities of Italian economic development and published numerous articles on the economies of other countries. Notes the effectiveness of ever-imminent Austrian censorship in restricting the subject matter of the journal. D. S. Landes

568. Saitta, Armando. DUE NOTERELLE RISORGIMENTALI DI PROVENIENZA ISPANICA [Two short notes of Spanish provenance on the Italian Risorgimento]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(1): 74-82. The Spanish archives contain research material on the Italian Risorgimento, with special reference to the revolts of 1820-21. For example, a pamphlet, "El Solitario y la Ninfa" [The Hermit and the Nymphs], Granada, 1821, is addressed to the Congress of Laibach. Similarly, in the Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid and in the papers of the Infanta Maria Louisa, ex-Queen of Etruria and Duchess of Lucca, there is information on a London-published pamphlet by the Neapolitan captain Francesco Romeo (1822) on the establishment of a Confederate Italy with the existing dynasties—with the exception of the Papacy—but with non-Italian influences excluded. W. E. Heydendorff

569. Vidal, César. I RAPPORTI TRA LA FRANCIA E LA TOSCANA DOPO IL COLPO DI STATO DEL 2 DIC. (1851-1852) [The relations between France and Tuscany after the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon on 2 December (1851-52)]. Archivio Storico Italiano 1954 112(2): 217-232. Based on the writings of the French representatives in Florence, J. Murat, De Montessuy and De Gabriac, in the archives of the Quai d'Orsay. Grand Duke Leopold II recognized Louis Napoleon as Prince-President because

France was successfully rivalling Austria on the Apennine Peninsula. The efforts of the government of Tuscany to obtain, for reasons of economy, a reduction of the Austrian troops occupying the country since 1849 were wholeheartedly approved by the French representatives. Furthermore, the Grand Duke strove to get rid of the constitution of the revolutionary year 1848. The decision under whose leadership the new Italy was to be created had not been made, but "Leopold II lacked the courage of Victor Emanuel" (Federico Curati).

W. E. Heydendorff

#### NETHERLANDS

570. Renting, R. A. D. NEDERLAND EN DE GRIEKSE VRIJHEIDSOORLOG [Holland and the Greek revolt against the Turks]. Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis 1954 67(1): 21-49. Deals with the repercussions of the Greek rebellion on Holland. Based on contemporary publications. Shows that both Protestant and Roman Catholic writers on the subject were divided in their opinions on its legality. It also discusses the activities of the committee organizing support for the rebellion, the unfriendly attitude of the government towards it and the candidature of Prince Frederic of Orange for the Greek crown. D. van Arkel

#### POLAND

571. Barycz, Henryk. ZAPOMNIANA KARTA W POLSKO-CZESKICH STOSUNKACH KULTURALNYCH [A forgotten episode in Polish-Czech cultural relations]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10(5/6): 5-17. A biography of Henryk Suchocki (1811-72), professor of Polish philology at the universities of Prague and Cracow. Based on printed material and MSS correspondence. E. Boba

572. Brock, Peter (Former postgraduate student at Cracow and Oxford). ZENO ŚWIĘTOSŁAWSKI, A POLISH FORERUNNER OF THE NARODNIKI. American Slavic and East European Review 1954 13(4): 566-587. Deals with the first Polish socialist organization, Kud Polski, established in England in 1835 by a group of emigré peasant soldiers and gentry exiles. The article tells the story of the Humán Commune, a group of nobles on Jersey, and its leader, Świętosławski, who was a doctrinaire democrat and a mystic. Common ownership of land was the basic principle for this Utopian socialist group. The first two years of the organization were most fruitful, although the Humán Commune refused to cooperate with other emigré democrats. Świętosławski was supreme for the last six years. The Commune dissolved itself in 1843 and the Kud Polski ended in 1846. Świętosławski probably helped influence the political thinking of Herzen.

R. B. Holtman

573. Janion, Maria (Instytut Badań Literackich Polskiej Akademii Nauk). JESZCZE JEDNO NIEPOROZUMIENIE WOKÓŁ LIBERALIZMU [One more misunderstanding about liberalism]. Pamiętnik Literacki 1954 45(3): 112-142. Professor Józef Chałasiński published in Nauka Polska 1954 (1) a strong criticism of Maria Straszewska's Czasopisma literackie w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1832-1848, Cz. I (1832-1840) [Literary periodicals in the Kingdom of Poland in the years 1832-48. Part 1 (1832-40)], published by the Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy. It is stressed that there was cultural regress in the Congress Kingdom. Revolutionary movements of Zaliwski and Zawisza had the character of the "revolution of nobility." The liberalism that then played an important role in the intellectual life of the Kingdom was the type of "bourgeois liberalism" severely criticized by the Marxist classics. Kazimierz Brodziński, so highly praised by Chałasiński, was a typical exponent of this type of liberalism. A. F. Dygnas

574. Kozarynowa, Zofia. NA MARGINESIE WSPOMNIENI MATLAKOWSKIEGO [On the margin of Matlakowski's memoirs]. Wiadomości 1954 9 (40): 1. Recollections about the author's father Franciszek Rawita-Gawroński, noted historian of the Polish-Cossack struggles in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Emphasizes his unsuccessful attempt to join the insurrection against Russia in 1863 at the age of 16 and his subsequent imprisonment in Russia. A. F. Dygnas

#### RUSSIA

See also: 507

575. Aksenov, Iu. P. BURZHUAZNYE REFORMY 60-70-KH GODOV V ROSSII [The bourgeois reforms of the sixties and seventies in Russia]. Prepodavanie Istorii v Shkole 1954 (5): 1-14. The various reforms (introduction of the Zemstva, reorganization of communal administration, reform of the courts, the army, finances) are described. They are viewed as necessary steps taken by the government to halt the revolutionary movement through half-hearted measures. H A Staff

576. Bryner, Cyril (Univ. of British Columbia). MARGINALIA: GOGOL'S THE OVERCOAT IN WORLD LITERATURE. Slavonic and East European Review 1954 32(79): 499-509. Discusses the extent to which The Overcoat can serve as a proper measure of Gogol's position in world literature. C. F. Delzell

577. Christian, R. F. (Univ. of Liverpool). V. G. KOROLENKO (1853-1921): A CENTENNIAL APPRECIATION. Slavonic and East European Review 1954 32(79): 449-463. Based on the Ukrainian author's writings and on literary criticisms of his work, Korolenko was "most at home in the provinces, but his works were known

throughout educated Russia." He "spoke courageously on issues of national concern" and demonstrated the "power for good of the individual personality divorced from party and creed." He "believed that the new 'synthesis' must reveal the significance of personality against the background of the importance of the masses." C. F. Delzell

578. Druzhinin, N. M. KONFLIKT MEZH DU PROIZVODITEL'NYMI SILAMI I FEODAL'NYMI OTNOSHENIAMI NAKANUNE REFORMY 1861 GODA [The conflict between productive forces and feudal relationships on the eve of the reforms of 1861]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (7): 56-76. Argues that the ground for the abolition of serfdom and the development of capitalism was prepared by the transformations in Russia's economic life in the first half of the nineteenth century. Cites interesting examples of technological innovations and inventions in industry and--to a lesser extent--agriculture made by local engineers, craftsmen, and agronomists. These technological changes increased the productive capacity of both town and village and necessitated the organization of labor along "capitalist" lines. Full development of this trend, however, was hampered by the existence of "feudal" norms of property rights as well as by a class structure based on serfdom. It was this basic inner contradiction in Russia's social and economic system which weakened the old order and facilitated the transition to a "capitalist" order. The illustrative material is taken from contemporary periodical literature, publications by agricultural and economic societies and government reports. M. Raeff

579. Fedorov, V. A. DVIZHENIE NARODNYKH MASS V ROSSII V PEROVI CHETVERTI XIX V [Mass movements in Russia in the first quarter of the nineteenth century]. Prepodavanie Istorii v Shkole 1954 (3): 40-51. Survey of the unrest among the serfs, workers and soldiers with a description of their living conditions which led to the unrest. Statistical data explain the reaction of the lower classes to the reactionary measures (particularly Arakcheev's) after 1815. Gives a vivid picture of conditions in the notorious military settlements, and discusses in detail these major periods of unrest: 1) among the Don peasants (1818-20); 2) among the workers near Ekaterinburg (1822-23); 3) in the Semenovskii Regiment (October 1820); and 4) among the military settlers around Taganrog (1819). Contains a brief reference to the Decembrists. H A Staff

580. Grishchenko, N. P. BOR'BA UDEL'NYKH KREST'IAN SREDNEGO POVOLZH'IA ZA ZEMLIU V KONTSE XVIII - NACHALE XIX VEKA [The struggle of the appanaged peasants of the Middle Volga for land at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (10): 108-115. Based on documents in local state archives. Describes how



private noble landowners encroached on the land and personnel of the appanaged domains on the Middle Volga during the reigns of Paul I and Alexander I. As a result of these encroachments, many appanaged serfs passed into private ownership; the economic condition of the remainder deteriorated greatly. A few concrete examples are given to illustrate the point. M. Raeff

581. Schultze, Bernhard S.J. (Rome). EIN BEACHTLICHER TEXT ČAADĀEV'S ÜBER DIE LEIBEIGENSCHAFT IN RUSSLAND [A noteworthy text by Čaadāev concerning serfdom in Russia]. Ostkirchliche Studien 1954 3(2/3): 193-204. Petr Jākovlevič Čaadāev (1794-1856) was the first Russian philosopher of history. He was declared insane by Nicholas I after the publication of his "first philosophical letter" because it was so critical of contemporary Russian social conditions. Schultze includes extensive quotations from another letter of Čaadāev which contains a criticism of serfdom in Russia. A German translation of Čaadāev's letters, published only in Russian to date, will be published soon by the Osteuropa Institut in Munich. H A Staff

## SCANDINAVIA

582. Holm, Nils F. DEN SVENSKA SKARPSKYTT-TERÖRELSENS UPPKOMST [The development of the Swedish Sharpshooters' Society]. [Swedish] Historisk Tidskrift 1954 17(2): 188-199. Based on diaries, personal correspondence, and newspaper articles, especially those in the Göteborgs Handelstidning (1859). These societies were to act as adjuncts to the Swedish defense system. In addition, they were advocated by the Liberals because of their economy and their service in spreading liberal political thought. They were modelled on English societies and their chief advocate was Viktor Rydberg, the Swedish writer and philosopher. Both cabinet and monarchy were opposed to their creation because they feared the possibility of revolutionary activity. Recruits were mainly from the middle class; laborers generally abstained; Göteborg favored the societies, whereas Stockholm opposed them. Their creation and activity resulted in greater consideration of general plans for Swedish defense. R. E. Lindgren

583. Linvald, Axel (Chief archivist, Royal Archives, Copenhagen). OMKRING KIELERFREDEN. BIDRAG TIL DANMARKS OG NORGES HISTORIE I DE FØRSTE MÅNEDER AF 1814 [Concerning the Treaty of Kiel. Supplement to Denmark's and Norway's history in the first months of 1814]. [Danish] Historisk Tidsskrift 1954 4(2): 165-231. Documents from private and official sources on the first months after the Treaty of Kiel (14 January 1814) which illustrate the policy of the Danish government, the king, and the Norwegian statholder, Christian Frederik. The

thesis is to disprove the Swedish contention that Denmark and the statholder sought to prevent the peaceful transfer of Norway to Sweden. Letters exchanged between Frederik VI and Christian Frederik prove the Swedish contention unfounded but the content of oral instructions given to Christian Frederik cannot be clearly ascertained. Ernst Schimmelmann, member of the Danish council, hinted that a private policy by Christian Frederik aimed at attaining the same end. R. E. Lindgren

## SPAIN

See also: 601

584. Busuioceanu, Alejandro. UNE HISTORIA ROMÁNTICA: DON JUAN VALERA Y LUCIA PALADI [A romantic story: Don Juan Valera and Lucia Paladi]. Revue des Études Roumaines 1953 1: 27-43. As a young diplomat at the Spanish Embassy in Naples, Valera met the Marquesa de Bedmar, a Rumanian princess (1847). His love for this highly educated and intelligent woman influenced Valera's literary work for many years. Ingeborg Luyken

## SWITZERLAND

585. Bäschlin, Beat Chr. JEREMIAS GOTTHELF UND DER POLITISCHE RADIKALISMUS. ZU GOTTHELF'S 100. TODESTAG AM 22. OKTOBER [Jeremias Gotthelf and political radicalism. The hundredth anniversary of the death of Gotthelf on 22 October]. Deutsche Rundschau 1954 80(10): 1010-1015. Some observations on the Swiss political situation during Gotthelf's time, with quotations from his works. H A Staff

Latin America  
(and HAITI)

See also: 449

586. Corbitt, Dubon C. (Asbury College). HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE MARTÍ CENTENNIAL. Hispanic American Historical Review 1954 34(3): 399-405. From the flood of materials published in recent months (on the centennial of the birth of Jose Martí) a selection is made of the works about him which appear to have historical significance. The author concludes that the attempt to build a saintly legend around Martí is being abandoned and that modern students of Martí are basing his greatness on a more human plane. R. B. McCornack

587. Eder, Phanor J. NOTAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS SOBRE VIAJEROS SUECOS EN COLOMBIA [Bibliographical notes on Swedish travelers in Colombia]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41: 218-221. Describes several works concerning the Swedes who visited Colombia in the nineteenth century, with special attention paid to Carl August Gosselman. D. Bushnell

588. Helguera, J. León. EL GENERAL MOSQUERA Y DON SIMON RODRIGUEZ [General Mosquera and Don Simón Rodríguez]. Boletín

de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41: 182-187. Presents three unpublished letters relating to financial assistance offered by President Tomás C. Mosquera in 1846 to Bolívar's former tutor. D. Bushnell

589. Lovaton, Ramon Lugo. AMBITO Y RUTAS DE JOSÉ REYES Y DE EMILIO PRUD'HOMME [Greatness and career of Reyes and Prud'homme]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1954 17(82): 258-308. Short biography of the composer of the San Domingo national anthem, José Reyes (born 1835) and of the poet who wrote its text, Emilio Prud'homme (born 1856). Describes the law which established the hymn as the national anthem and the law which decreed that the earthly remains of the two men should be transported to the "Chapel of the Immortals" in the Cathedral of San Domingo (1953). Ingeborg Luyken

590. Puente Candamo, José Agustín. JOSÉ DE LA RIVA AGÜERO Y LA HISTORIOGRAFIA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA DEL PERÚ [José de la Riva Agüero and the historiography of the independence of Peru]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos 1953 10: 501-555. A study of the ideas and opinions of the historian Riva Agüero on the political emancipation of Spanish America. He describes the point of view of Riva Agüero on: 1) the causes of the movement for independence and its antecedents (in the eighteenth century); 2) José Baquijano y Carrillo and Hipólito Unzué; 3) the period of San Martín; 4) the governing Junta of the Bolívar epoch in Peru; 5) the class which was to guide the new nation. F. Morales Padron

591. Unsigned. ACTA DEL MOVIMIENTO POLITICO DEL 7 DE JUNIO DE 1846 [Manifesto of the political movement of 7 June 1846]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1954 18(1-6): 87-93. A document stating the program of the coup that deposed José Rafael Gallegos as president. Gives some ostensible reasons for the coup (mostly the alleged weakness of the 1844 constitution) and offers a plan for a provisional government. D. Bushnell

592. Unsigned. CARTAS RELACIONADAS CON LA GUERRA CIVIL DE 1823 [Letters relating to the Civil War of 1823]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1954 18(1-6): 24-33. Unpublished documents from the principal towns involved in the first Costa Rican civil war between local republicans and sympathizers of the Mexican Empire. Relates to the consolidation of the republican victory rather than to the struggle itself. D. Bushnell

593. Unsigned. DECRETOS DE LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL CONSTITUYENTE DE LA REPUBLICA FEDERAL DE CENTRO AMERICA EN QUE SE MANDA INFORMAR SOBRE EL ESTADO DE LA INSTRUCCION PUBLICA Y ORGANIZACION DE LA FUERZA CIVICA [Decrees of the National Constituent Assembly of the Federal Republic of Central America in which in-

formation is demanded on the state of public instruction and organization of the civic force]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1954 18(1-6): 34-38. Two decrees as described in the title addressed to local authorities throughout Central America. D. Bushnell

594. Unsigned. MENSAJES Y PROCLAMAS DEL PRESIDENTE DEL CONGRESO, DON JESUS JIMENEZ, DON BRUNO CARRANZA, DON TOMAS GUARDIA, DON VICENTE SAENZ Y DON ANTONIO PINTO [Messages and proclamations of the President of Congress, Don Jesús Jiménez, Don Bruno Carranza, Don Vicente Sáenz, and Don Antonio Pinto]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1954 18(1-6): 94-136. Miscellany of official messages and statements containing very little detailed information. Most of the material is from the administration of President Tomás Guardia. The one subject most frequently mentioned is the construction of the railway to Puerto Limón, which Guardia proclaimed as his chief concern in office. D. Bushnell

595. Unsigned. SENTENCIAS PENALES DE LA EPOCA HAITIANA, DE 1822 A 1831 [Penal sentences of the Haiti Epoch between 1822-1831]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1954 17(82): 327-337. Reprint of two acquittals (robbery and manslaughter) and three sentences with prison terms up to three years for libel against the government, mistreatment of a soldier and theft of cattle. Ingeborg Luyken

596. Ynsfran, Pablo Max (Univ. of Texas). SAM WARD'S BARGAIN WITH PRESIDENT LOPEZ OF PARAGUAY. Hispanic American Historical Review 1954 34(3): 315-331. Based on unpublished material in State Department archives and on obscure published materials. Sam Ward [1814-1884], famous lobbyist and public figure, is shown to have achieved his first success when acting as a confidential agent for President Lopez in his negotiations with the United States government over the financial claims of the United States and the Paraguayan Navigation Company. The settlement of the various claims in Paraguay's favor resulted in a large payment from Lopez to Ward. R. B. McCornack

#### MEXICO

597. Flaccus, Elmer W. (Austin College, Texas). COMMODORE DAVID PORTER AND THE MEXICAN NAVY. Hispanic American Historical Review 1954 34(3): 365-373. A short account of the brief career of David Porter as commander of the infant Mexican navy, based, for the most part, on letters from Porter to Joel Roberts Poinsett (Minister to Mexico 1825-29). Porter, despite official apathy, governmental instability, popular suspicion of a foreigner in command and extremely meager resources, made a creditable performance for a short while before succumbing



to the inevitable failure. As a result, Mexico failed to develop her potential as a sea power.  
R. B. McCornack

# United States of America

See also: 547, 596, 599, 763, 772, 773

598. Flores D., Jorge. EL PRIMER PROYECTO DE COLEGIO MILITAR EN MEXICO [The first project of the military college in Mexico]. Historia Mexicana 1954 4(1): 66-98. A biographical sketch of the Spanish-born Mexican officer, Pedro Torr  ns, whose plan for the establishment of a military college in Mexico presented to General Agust  n Iturbide on 5 September 1821, is stated to be the first such project in Mexican history. The plan and the letter of transmittal are reproduced in full. R. B. McCornack

599. Nicolau d'Olwer, Luis. SANTA ANNA Y LA INVASI  N VISTOS POR BERM  DEZ DE CASTRO [Santa Anna and the invasion as seen by Berm  dez de Castro]. Historia Mexicana 1954 4(1): 47-65. Based on the forthcoming archive publication of the Spanish Legation in Mexico. Summarizes the observations of the Spanish minister concerning the invasion of American troops. Berm  dez de Castro blames lack of national feeling and poor leadership for the Mexican defeat. R. B. McCornack

600. Woodcock, George. MAXIMILIAN OF MEXICO. History Today 1954 4(7): 476-485. Tragedy of a liberal prince accepting a throne under conservative and foreign (French) auspices in a divided country. His position was fatally undermined when the French troops, the main bulwark of his power, were withdrawn by Napoleon III. He was personally courageous and noble in defeat. Juarez and many of the republican leaders who came after him in fact governed much as Maximilian had; on the pattern of liberal dictatorship. Maximilian brought Mexican society closely in touch with European culture. W. M. Simon

601. Zuno, Jos   Guadalupe. EL INSURGENTE PEDRO MORENO Y LA LUCHA POR LA INDEPENDENCIA DE M  XICO [The insurgent Pedro Moreno and the struggle for the independence of Mexico]. Cuadernos Americanos 1954 78(6): 156-209. Episodes in the Mexican struggle for independence from Spain (1812-17). Pedro Moreno (1775-1817) led a guerrilla army in the area near San Juan de Los Lagos. Influenced by Miguel Hidalgo, Moreno fortified a mountain valley and maintained it as a base for attack upon the Spanish loyalist troops. He was joined in 1817 by Francisco Javier Mina, a Spanish liberal who came to Mexico to aid the independence movement. Moreno's forces defeated the loyalist troops in several battles but he was finally defeated and killed on 27 October 1817. H. Kantor

602. Armstrong, Maurice W., ed. CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY, 1859-1860. BY COURTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1954 32(2): 115-141. Letters by the corresponding secretary and general agent of the Presbyterian Board of Education, mostly in reference to financial matters, scholarships, as well as encouragement and advice to young men entering the ministry. H A Staff

603. Beck, Warren (Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin). HONORARY FRIEND CHARLES LAMB AND THE QUAKERS. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1954 43(2): 67-83. On the basis of Lamb's essays and correspondence, this article shows that, although he was not a Quaker, Lamb (1775-1834) felt great admiration and respect for the Quakers and was influenced by the Quaker doctrine. H A Staff

604. Collins, Jason (Captain). LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP INDEPENDENCE (with an introduction by John Richards). American Neptune 1954 14(3): 192-202. Based on the captain's contemporary account. Over 125 lives were lost when the Independence struck a reef on 16 February 1853, off Margarita Island (near Lower California). Describes the transportation of survivors to San Francisco. P. B. Johnson

605. Covington, James W. (Univ. of Tampa). CUBAN BLOODHOUNDS AND THE SEMINOLES. Florida Historical Quarterly 1954 33(2): 111-119. Based on American military and territorial papers, newspapers, Congressional Globe, and a biography of Zachary Taylor. The effort to subdue the Seminoles in Florida, 1840, through the use of Cuban bloodhounds failed because of swamps and water and, possibly, improper training and handling of the dogs.

G. L. Lycan

606. Cronkhite, G. Ferris (Cornell Univ.). WALT WHITMAN AND THE LOCOMOTIVE. American Quarterly 1954 6(2): 164-172. Describes how Walt Whitman attempted to humanize the mechanical force and power of the locomotive through poetry. He was the first major American poet to utilize this theme and to identify himself poetically with this new symbol of mechanized power. Describes early locomotives as well as Whitman's interpretations.

D. Davis

607. Cunningham, H. H. (Elon College). CONFEDERATE GENERAL HOSPITALS: ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION. Journal of Southern History 1954 20(3): 376-394. Description of Confederate hospital facilities drawn largely from doctors' accounts, biographies, and official records. There was a chaotic situ-

ation until well into 1862, with deplorable over-crowding and a high mortality rate among the wounded. After that, many adequate way hospitals and a few excellent hospital centers were established. Some transportable hospitals were moved from eastern states to the Western theatre. Lack of expansion brought a new crisis during the spring campaign of 1864 but by summer the situation was generally under control. D. Davis

608. Deschamps, Margaret Burr (Agnes State College). UNION OR DIVISION? SOUTH ATLANTIC PRESBYTERIANS AND SOUTHERN NATIONALISM, 1820-1861. Journal of Southern History 1954 20(4): 484-498. Traces the growing intrusion of political prejudice in the Southern Presbyterian Church, despite attempts to limit church affairs to religion. Much antagonism appeared in the South to visiting Northern clergymen, while sentiment grew in the 1830's to form a separate Southern church. Yet the moderates maintained control, especially in the Upper South, until individual states had seceded. Uses family documents and letters to relate religious attitudes with sectional issues.

D. Davis

609. Doherty, Herbert J., Jr. (Univ. of Florida). THE GOVERNORSHIP OF ANDREW JACKSON. Florida Historical Quarterly 1954 33(1): 3-26. Based on standard biographies, official state papers, correspondence of American officials, and six hitherto unpublished Jackson letters. A brief, sympathetic account of Andrew Jackson's actions in receiving the transfer of Florida, 17 July 1821, from the erstwhile Spanish Governor, José Callava and Jackson's spectacular eleven-weeks' administration as civil governor of the territory. Illustrates the conflict between Jackson's desire to establish orderly civil government and his tendency to use the strong arm of the military to provide prompt justice for the common people. G. L. Lycan

610. Dupont, Ralph P. (Student, Harvard Law School). THE HOLDERBORDEN. New England Quarterly 1954 27(3): 355-365. Based on court records in Massachusetts, describes a famous admiralty case on the question of the right of a crew to salvage their own vessel. Also furnishes some data on the whaling industry in the 1840's. D. Davis

611. Farrison, William E. (North Carolina College, Durham). WILLIAM WELLS BROWN IN BUFFALO. Journal of Negro History 1954 39(4): 298-314. Between 1836 and 1845, Brown created a Negro movement in Buffalo which opposed the slave trade. He also organized a temperance movement among the Negroes.

H A Staff

612. Filler, Louis (Antioch College). LIBERALISM, ANTI-SLAVERY, AND THE FOUNDERS OF THE INDEPENDENT. New England Quarterly 1954

27(3): 291-306. Drawn largely from the files of the Congregational Independent, an American religious paper founded in 1848, which promoted Congregational polity, attacked slavery, and commented on a variety of social issues. Discusses the men who organized this influential newspaper and the subtle shades of opinion which divided men on religious liberalism and slavery. The Independent claimed a circulation of 45,000 in 1860 and more than double that after the war. Henry Ward Beecher became a regular contributor. D. Davis

613. Glick, Wendell (Univ. of Minnesota, Duluth). BISHOP PALEY IN AMERICA. New England Quarterly 1954 27(3): 347-354. Analyzes the reasons for the popularity of William Paley's books in America. The most widely-read moral philosopher before 1850, Paley had a tremendous influence on American education and religion. Theologians welcomed his rationalistic defense of revealed religion but were disturbed by his doctrine of moral expediency. Material is drawn from Paley's works and American criticism. D. Davis

614. Greenwald, William I. (The City College, New York). THE ANTE-BELLUM POPULATION, 1830-1860. Mid-America 1954 36(3): 176-189. Studies U.S. population changes, 1830-1860, within the limitations of available U.S. census gross statistics. Includes quantitative and qualitative analyses of population both regionally and by composition and characteristics. Concludes that this was a period of unusual growth and expansion in the U.S. Marguerite J. Strahan

615. Havard, William C. (Univ. of Florida). THE FLORIDA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: AN EXPERIMENT IN CIVIL WAR ADMINISTRATION. Florida Historical Quarterly 1954 33(2): 77-96. Based on Florida state papers, Florida Sentinel, personal memoirs, and monographs. Florida's secession convention, 1861, created an Executive Council to supervise the state's military activity. Governor John Milton called the Council illegal, accepted it only in an advisory capacity, and induced the legislature of 1862 to liquidate it. G. L. Lycan

616. Hering, Julia F. (Florida State Univ.) PLANTATION ECONOMY IN LEON COUNTY, 1830-1840. Florida Historical Quarterly 1954 33(1): 32-47. Court records, contemporary newspapers, and personal papers are the basis for this description of the cotton culture, slavery, land speculation, and banking practices in the Tallahassee area during the two decades preceding Florida's admission to the Union as a state. G. L. Lycan

617. House, Albert V. (Harpur College, Endicott, New York). LABOR MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS ON GEORGIA RICE PLANTATIONS, 1840-1860. Agricultural History 1954 28(4): 149-155.



Based on published documents. In economic characteristics, the Georgia rice plantations had little in common with medieval manors or seventeenth and eighteenth century plantations. The planters sent their rice into a competitive market with a goal of private profit. The slave labor was managed to provide for its most efficient and economical use. Within the limits of their resources and economic status, the Georgia rice planters managed their labor well. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

618. Jones, Stanley L. (Univ. of Illinois). JOHN WENTWORTH AND ANTI-SLAVERY IN CHICAGO TO 1856. Mid-America 1954 36(3): 147-160. Discusses the political views and activities, 1836-56, of the prominent Chicago politician and newspaper editor. Conclusions are based on the political, economic and social views expressed in his editorials. Stresses Wentworth's recognition that the political balance of power in northern Illinois was held by anti-slavery radicals. Insisting that Northern Democrats must oppose Southern economic "aggressiveness," including slavery, he called for a "Fusionist" movement of all like-minded men. For this, Wentworth was called a traitor to the Democratic party and was almost read out of its ranks.

Marguerite J. Strahan

619. Kawada, Hitoshi (Keio Univ.). NAMBUKU SENSŌ SAIKEN-KI NI OKERU RŌDŌ UNDŌ [The American labor movement during the Civil War and reconstruction]. Mita Gakkai Zasshi 1954 47 (5): 482-504 and 47(6): 599-623. Examines the American labor movement between 1860 and 1872. Analyzes social and economic conditions from a Marxist viewpoint during the Civil War and Reconstruction periods, the attitude of laborers toward the war, the expansion and strengthening of labor unions, the activities of consumers' organizations and the labor movement during the reconstruction period. Criticizes the idea that the movement is uniquely American. T. Saito

620. Kelly, Robert L. THE HYDRAULIC GOLD MINING INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA. Pacific Historical Review 1954 23(4). The beginning of the hydraulic process in the gold fields of California began almost at the same time gold was discovered. This method made processing of gold in the state much more important, although it took several years to learn how to work these deposits. There were, of course, certain problems connected with these industries, such as drainage, which limited their possibilities. Most of the towns built as a result of this industry are now ghost towns. W. S. Savage

621. Lander, Ernest M Jr. (Clemson College). THE IRON INDUSTRY IN ANTE-BELLUM SOUTH CAROLINA. Journal of Southern History 1954 20(3): 337-355. Detailed account of the struggling iron industry in South Carolina,

based on deeds, contracts, and newspapers. Provides many specific examples of financial problems, methods of production, marketing, and labor. The industry was stronger in backwoods areas where transportation was poor, hit a peak in capital investment around 1840, and was declining by the Civil War.

D. Davis

622. Lang, Elfrieda (Indiana Univ.). IRISH-MEN IN NORTHERN INDIANA BEFORE 1850. Mid-America 1954 36(3): 190-198. Studies the influx of Irish immigrants, mostly laborers, to the northern tier of Indiana counties between 1830 and 1850 and their role in the expanding economic life of the state. Statistical tables contrast the improved economic status (particularly in real property holdings) of the new arrivals with that of their compatriots who never left the "Ould Sod." The high degree (73 per cent) of illiteracy among these immigrants in 1850 impelled them to take full advantage of public education for their children. Marguerite J. Strahan

623. Leach, Richard H. (Georgia Institute of Technology). GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS AND DANIEL WEBSTER'S "VILLAINIES." New England Quarterly 1954 27(3): 391-395. Prints two letters of George Ticknor Curtis, which reveal the difficulties and decisions connected with writing Webster's biography. D. Davis

624. LeDuc, Thomas (Oberlin College). STATE DISPOSAL OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIP. Agricultural History 1954 28(3): 99-107. Under an Act of 2 July 1862, the Federal Government donated to the states land or scrip in the amount of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Congressman. Since the states were unwilling to appropriate sufficient funds to get the agricultural colleges started without using income from the investment of proceeds from scrip sales, the scrip was sold within a few years after issuance. The evidence indicates that the states sold the scrip at the prevailing market value.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

625. Lucey, William, S.J. MAINE IN 1854: LETTERS ON STATE POLITICS AND KNOW-NOTHINGISM. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1954 65(3): 176-186. Publication of the letters of three young men from Maine which throw light on the controversies between the political parties and on the fight of the Know-Nothing Party against the Catholics in Maine during the election campaign of 1854, in which the newly founded Republican Party participated for the first time. H A Staff

626. Miura, Susumu (Fukuoka Univ. for Women). NAMBUKU SENSŌ CHOKUZEN NI OKERU "PUA HOWAITO" NI TSUITE [Concerning the "poor whites" in the period just prior to the American Civil War]. Seiyō-shi-gaku 1954 22: 772-

788. Discusses the number of "poor whites" in the southern United States prior to the Civil War (1861-65), as well as the concept of "poor white" and the origin of this class. Takes up in detail the theories of American historians concerning these questions. Points out that the term "poor white" was used in a psychological and ethical sense to express contempt and cannot therefore be interpreted by strictly economic standards. T. Saito

627. Naroll, Raoul S. (Los Angeles State College). LINCOLN AND THE SHERMAN PEACE FIASCO--ANOTHER FABLE? Journal of Southern History 1954 20(4): 459-483. Challenges the thesis accepted by many historians that the terms of peace given by General William T. Sherman to General Joseph E. Johnston near Durham Station on 17 April 1865, were in reality a reflection of Lincoln's liberal Reconstruction policy. Draws largely on the official records to show that Admiral David D. Porter's account of the meeting was inaccurate and that Lincoln had not sanctioned the extremely liberal terms. D. Davis

628. Neumann, William L. RELIGION, MORALITY, AND FREEDOM: THE IDEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE PERRY EXPEDITION. Pacific Historical Review 1954 23(3). When the Administration of Millard Fillmore decided to send an expedition to Japan, the American temper was in one of its most optimistic and self-assuring phases. The real objective of the Perry expedition was clearly economic. There was fear among some supporters that the gun boats would be used if Japan refused to meet the American request, which actually did occur. There was certainly some inconsistency in attempting to spread Christianity by means of a naval force--an aspect overlooked by many writers. The Christian settlers felt this was one way to spread Christianity and democracy.

W. S. Savage

629. Nogee, Joseph (Univ. of Chicago). THE PRIGG CASE AND FUGITIVE SLAVERY, 1842-1850. THE PRIGG CASE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. Journal of Negro History 1954 39(3): 185-205. Deals with background data bearing on the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Prigg vs Pennsylvania* (1842) and subsequent measures in the pro-abolitionist Northern states to circumvent the decision in the years 1842-1850. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1783 was declared constitutional and states were forbidden to legislate on fugitive slavery. Some states, however, forbade their officials to fulfill their duties under the act, thus frustrating attempts to recapture fugitives.

C. R. Spurgin

630. Oppenheimer, Eleonore. A GERMAN JEWISH EMANCIPATOR ON THE NEGRO QUESTION. Negro History Bulletin 1954 18(1): 11. As he wrote in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Gabriel Riesser was greatly upset when he saw Negro slaves in Washington during his trip through

America in 1848. Subsequently, he added to his demands for social equality of Jews in Europe the same demands for Negroes.

H A Staff

631. Primm, James N. (Univ. of Missouri). THE G.A.R. IN MISSOURI, 1866-1870. Journal of Southern History 1954 20(3): 356-375. The story of a powerful veterans organization in a border state after the Civil War, largely derived from newspaper accounts. In St. Louis the Grand Army of the Republic became an instrument of radicalism, backing up the harsh Reconstruction program. Greatly worried about treason and loyalty, the group assumed a military character and attempted to intimidate alleged Copperheads. Conservative newspapers attacked its secrecy and warned against the dangers of a military state. With Grant's election in 1868 and inner political tensions, the group's power began to wane. In Missouri the collapse was especially rapid, partly because numerous German-Americans followed Karl Schurz away from ultra-Radicalism. D. Davis

632. Riker, William H. (Lawrence College). SIDNEY GEORGE FISHER AND THE SEPARATION OF POWERS DURING THE CIVIL WAR. Journal of the History of Ideas 1954 15(3): 397-412. Based mainly on Fisher's *The Trial of the Constitution*, 1862. The principle of separation of powers has been strongly criticized by both Europeans and Americans, but in the U.S. between 1787 and the Civil War it was sacrosanct. Fisher was the first American to challenge it in the nineteenth century and he was prompted to do so by Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus in 1861. He put the case for the sovereignty of Congress. His work is important for its empirical approach. W. H. Coates

633. Roppolo, Joseph P. (Tulane Univ.). UNCLE TOM IN NEW ORLEANS: THREE LOST PLAYS. New England Quarterly 1954 27(2): 213-226. Discovers pro-Southern stage versions of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in contemporary newspaper accounts. While New Orleans was angered by Mrs. Stowe's novel and the Northern stage adaptations, the character of Uncle Tom was taken over as counter-propaganda. These plays were ineffective answers to the novel, however, and only served to emphasize the lines of division. Only the character of Uncle Tom himself, it appeared, could pass between the two regions as common currency. D. Davis

634. Russell, J. F. S. (Univ. of Manchester). PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON. History Today 1954 4(9): 618-626. Disputes the general belief that Johnson's tenure of office was a national disaster. Sketches his early life and political career, then concentrates on the Civil War period. His belief in white supremacy was secondary to his belief in democracy, which he saw as the cause of the North, so that he be-



came the only Southern senator to defend the cause of the Union. It was ironic that he was elevated to the presidency of a Northern and predominantly Republican government. This inevitably led to the conflict culminating in his impeachment. However, his conciliatory policy would have been preferable in the long run to that of the radicals and "carpet-baggers." Also discusses the reasons for his continuing unpopularity. W. M. Simon

635. Schwartz, Harold (Univ. of Maryland, Overseas Program). FUGITIVE SLAVE DAYS IN BOSTON. New England Quarterly 1954 27(2): 191-212. Based largely on newspaper accounts and correspondence. Furnishes a picture of morally indignant Boston after the Fugitive Slave Act. Deeply aware of their history of resisting tyranny, Bostonians regarded the Act as illegal and as an echo of British legislative oppression. However, in specific instances, they were inexperienced in extra-legal work before the Burns case. After 1854 the Vigilance Committee grew in power and effectiveness. The Fugitive Slave Law was nullified in Boston. D. Davis

636. Skeabeck, Rev. Andrew, C.S.S.R. MOST REV. WILLIAM GROSS: MISSIONARY BISHOP OF THE SOUTH. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1954 65(3): 142-157. This third part of the study is a report on the activity of Bishop William Gross as itinerant missionary bishop in the years

1865-71. Describes the trips undertaken by him. H A Staff

637. Stover, John F. (Purdue Univ.). SOUTHERN AMBITIONS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Journal of Southern History 1954 20(4): 499-510. Uses company records and reports to trace the history of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1850 to 1883. Sponsored originally by Senators Stephen A. Douglas and William R. King, the railroad was part of a great project to create a transportation system from the Gulf and Southern states to the Great Lakes. Financially, the building was a tremendous undertaking. The Federal Government made land grants but there were problems in securing labor and providing connecting links in the South. Mergers and new connections occurred after the Civil War. D. Davis

638. Unsigned. MINUTES OF CHIPPEWA PRESBYTERY. STATEMENT OF THE LABORS AND LABORERS ON THE FIELD OF CHIPPEWA PRESBYTERY. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1954 32(3): 203-212. The minutes, 1858-60, throw light primarily on the procedures used for running the presbytery. H A Staff

639. Whitridge, Arnold. THE TRENT AFFAIR, 1861. History Today 1954 4(6): 394-402. Popular account of "an Anglo-American crisis that almost led to war." Minimizes the English sympathy for the Confederate cause. The crisis was overcome by Seward's reasonableness and Palmerston's attachment to the policy of neutrality. W. M. Simon

## D. 1871-1918

### GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 487

640. Amberley, Viscount. CAN WAR BE AVOIDED? Fortnightly 1954 176(1051): 34-40 and (1052): 104-110. A reprint of an article originally published in The Fortnightly in 1871 and occasioned by the Franco-Prussian War. The only way to abolish international anarchy is through international government. The European states should pioneer in establishing a Federal Council with the power to settle international disputes and to enforce its decisions by military means if necessary. J. G. Gazley

641. Benna, Anna Hedwig (Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Vienna). STUDIEN ZUM KULTUS-PROTEKTORAT ÖSTERREICH-UNGARNS IN ALBANIEN IM ZEITALTER DES IMPERIALISMUS (1888-1918). [Studies on the religious protectorate of Austria-Hungary in Albania during the age of Imperialism 1888-1918]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1954 7: 13-46. Based on unpublished materials in the Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Vienna. Describes the functioning of Austria-Hungary's protectorate over the Catholic Church in Albania from the

Turkish negotiations with the Vatican concerning a Concordat (1888) to the abolition of capitulations by Turkey. Shows the conflict of interests between Austria-Hungary and Italy in Albania where Italy tried to create a sphere of cultural influence by means of Catholic monastic schools. Discusses the efforts of Turkey to abolish the capitulations and the efforts of the Curia to make Concordats with non-Catholic powers. Author

642. Ciardo, Manlio. LA LIBERTÀ NEL PENSIERO POLITICO DI F. DE SANCTIS [Liberty in the political thought of Francesco De Sanctis]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1954 38(1): 207-212. Indicates that De Sanctis distinguished between a legalistic, Pharisaical, formal, absolute liberty of entrenched privilege and despotism, and a human, social, moving, purposeful liberty of ideal humanity transforming itself into the concrete humanity of action. De Sanctis defined the latter as the genuine liberty and, in so doing, was a successor of Mazzini and Cavour and a precursor of Croce. L. M. Case

643. Deborin, A. M. "SREDINNAIA EVROPA" - ORUZHIE GERMANSKIKH IMPERIALISTOV ["Middle Europe" - weapon of the German imperialists].

Voprosy Istorii 1954 (8): 21-32.

Traces the origins and development of the idea of Mittleuropa. Points out that it arose in the ultra-nationalistic, reactionary, imperialistic circles of Junkers and industrialists as an instrument of German expansion and domination. During the First World War it was used to justify and organize Germany's and Austria-Hungary's conquests in the East and South-East. The same idea, picked up and elaborated by the geopolitical school became part and parcel of the Nazi expansionist ideology and program. In the final analysis, all the so-called plans of European unity or unification hark back to this concept of Mittleuropa and are nothing but camouflage for imperialist designs on Eastern Europe, in particular Russia. M. Raeff

644. Duchesne, Albert. LES ASPECTS DIPLOMATIQUES DU PROJET D'EXPÉDITION BELGE EN CHINE EN 1900 [Diplomatic aspects of the Belgian expedition in China in 1900]. Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire 1954 32(1): 104-114.

Based on journals, newspapers and books of the time. Examines the attitude of the great powers towards the Belgian project for an autonomous expeditionary force to participate in the pacification of China in 1900. The project was inspired and promoted by Leopold II of Belgium. Ostensibly, Belgium wished to protect its missionaries, technicians and merchants against the Boxer movement; actually Leopold hoped to secure a foothold for Belgium in China. The project was well received by the interested powers (USA, Russia, Japan, France, the Netherlands), noted without comment by England, but had to be abandoned in the face of the opposition of Germany which feared Leopold's real plans in China and maintained that such an expedition would endanger Belgian neutrality.

H A Staff

645. Edwards, E. W. (Univ. College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff). THE FAR EASTERN AGREEMENTS OF 1907. Journal of Modern History 1954 26(4): 340-355. Considers the Russo-Japanese and Franco-Japanese agreements of 1907 in the context of a developing system of world-wide alliances, especially against the backdrop of the Anglo-Russian rapprochement. Japan's wish to raise a loan in Paris afforded France an opportunity to aid Russia by making the loan dependent on a Russo-Japanese agreement and to obtain a Japanese guaranty for her strategically vulnerable possessions in the Far East. Britain's role in bringing about the Russo-Japanese rapprochement and the attitude of the negotiating statesmen, especially Iswolsky, toward a possible German reaction to the world-wide agreements of 1907 are sketched. Based largely on vols. X and XI, Series II of Documents diplomatiques français, and on Iswolsky's Correspondance diplomatique. Journal (Johanna Menzel)

646. Engel-Janosi, Friedrich (Catholic Univ. of America). L'AUSTRIA E IL VATICANO DURANTE LA PRIMA DECADE DEL PONTIFICATO DI LEONE XIII, 1878-1887 [Austria and the Vatican during the first decade of Leo XIII's pontificate, 1878-1887]. Rivista Storica Italiana 1954 66(3): 348-376. Based mainly on documents in the Haus-, Hof- und Staats-Archiv. Austria, represented by Count Paar, urged Leo XIII to be reconciled with Germany in the Kulturkampf dispute, advised Roman Catholic caution and patience in the Balkans, discouraged the plan of the pope's flight in 1881, and tried to explain the Triple Alliance to the Vatican as a move to save Italy for conservatism. In 1887, pro-Austrian Galimberti failed to receive the appointment as cardinal secretary of state but the appointee, Rampolla, showed signs of reconciliation with Italy. A complete reversal, hostile to the Triple Alliance, came, however, when Crispien went to Friedrichsruhe. Leo XIII felt deserted by Austria and yet stood alone by rejecting French and Russian overtures.

L. M. Case

647. Engel-Janosi, Friedrich (Catholic Univ. of America). THE ROMAN QUESTION IN THE FIRST YEARS OF BENEDICT XV. Catholic Historical Review 1954 40(3): 269-285. Based on unpublished despatches of Austrian ambassadors to the Holy See, 1903-22, in the Staatsarchiv in Vienna. Examines the Vatican's early moves for settlement of and proposals for public discussion of the Roman Question at the peace conference ending World War I and the reactions to the Vatican policies of the Austrian Government. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

648. Fine, Sidney (Univ. of Michigan). IS MAY DAY AMERICAN IN ORIGIN? Historian 1954 16(2): 121-134. Largely based on published records of Socialist congresses in 1889 and 1890. Examines and discards the claim that an American delegate to the International Socialist Congress of 1889 proposed or inspired the resolution leading to the celebration of 1 May as an international labor holiday. The resolution was presented by Raymond Lavigne of the Federation of Trade Unions and Working Men's Associations of France. E. C. Johnson

649. Fisch, Max H. (Univ. of Illinois). ALEXANDER BAIN AND THE GENEALOGY OF PRAGMATISM. Journal of the History of Ideas 1954 15(3): 413-444. Based largely on the papers of C. S. Peirce and the works of Alexander Bain. Several questions are answered concerning the origin of pragmatism in the Metaphysical Club at Cambridge, Massachusetts in the early 1870's. The members of the Club, including Peirce, were previously conversant with Bain's writings, but it was Nicholas St. John Green who urged the application of Bain's definition of belief — "that upon which a man is pre-



pared to act." Peirce then incorporated Bain's concept into his previously developed theory of cognition, thus producing pragmatism. That pragmatism was a "corollary" from Bain's definition has been obscured by the contemporary prominence given to the Darwinian theory. W. H. Coates

650. Hahlweg, Werner (Univ. of Münster). LENIN UND CLAUSEWITZ. EIN BEITRAG ZUR POLITISCHEN IDEENGESCHICHTE DES 20. JAHRHUNDERTS [Lenin and Clausewitz: a contribution to the history of political ideas of the twentieth century]. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1954 36 (1): 30-59. Although Clausewitz' approach to the philosophical aspects and problems of war and of politics were early recognized and discussed by Marx and Engels, it was Lenin who first applied those principles to the proletarian revolution. Lenin devoted a considerable part of the year 1915 to a serious study of the works of Clausewitz. Lenin's notes on this period of study are here surveyed. The notes indicate that Lenin was primarily concerned with the relatively unchanging and timeless aspects of Clausewitz' thought, i.e., the philosophical basis of his theories, the dialectical method, the art of war and its relation to politics and the fluid relationships of defense and attack, rather than with specific military problems. Reveals the close intellectual relationship between the great revolutionary and the classic military thinker. H. v. Wahlde

651. Kautsky, Karl. DER MARX-ENGELS-NACHLASS [The Marx-Engels papers]. Zukunft 1954 (10): 274-277. A hitherto unpublished document in which the author relates the difficulties connected with the publication of the Marx-Engels papers. H. v. Wahlde

652. Lalande, André (Institut de France). FROM SCIENCE AND HYPOTHESIS TO LAST THOUGHTS OF H. POINCARÉ (1854-1912). Journal of the History of Ideas 1954 15(4): 596-598. Translated from an article in Le Monde (Paris, 18 May 1954), p. 9. Both the doubts and the affirmations about science expressed by H. Poincaré in his four chief works published between 1902 and 1913 have probably become generally accepted by thinking men. He always maintained "a solid faith in truth and reason." Present, though not in the foreground of his thought, was "the supreme value of identity." W. H. Coates

653. Reisswitz, Johann Albrecht von (Munich). ZUM 100. GEBURTSTAG VON KONSTANTIN J. JIREČEK [On the hundredth birthday of Konstantin J. Jireček]. Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas 1954 2(2): 206-211. A centennial appreciation of the noted Slav scholar, Konstantin J. Jireček, with biographical information, an outline of his academic career, and a chronological list of his works. J. Erickson

654. Saul, S. B. (Univ. of Liverpool). BRITAIN AND WORLD TRADE, 1870-1914. Economic History Review 1954 7(1): 49-66. Carries further the analysis of pre-1914 pattern of world trade settlements attempted in the 1942 League of Nations study The Network of World Trade. Derived from an unpublished doctoral thesis in the library of the University of Birmingham and based on calculations of both commodity and capital movements for every major country or area in the world. Stresses the development of the United States as a major industrial nation, the effect of this and other changes on the British position and the role of India in Britain's balance of accounts. Notes that British free trade was a major factor in easing international competition for markets and thereby, paradoxically, protected British industry against foreign rivals.

D. S. Landes

655. --. THE ENTENTE CORDIALE. British Survey 1954 (66): 1-23. Part I: Allison, Barley. 50 YEARS OF ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS. Short survey of the history of the Anglo-French Entente from its creation in 1904 to the present. One characteristic French attitude persists today: France was more inclined than Great Britain to form an alliance with Russia and had greater faith in the good intentions of Russia. PART II: Jenkins, Roy. THE ORIGINS OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE. A BRITISH VIEW. After the failure of the German-British rapprochement in 1901, Great Britain was left with the choice of approaching France or Russia. An alliance with Russia was impossible because of the incompatibility of the governments, conflicts in the Middle East and the British-Japanese treaty. De Crouy-Chanel, Comte. A FRENCH VIEW. The French Minister praised the achievement of the four men who played the leading roles in establishing the Entente. PART III: Unsigned. THE EXPANSION OF THE ENTENTE. Anglo-French treaties after World War II led to stronger ties than those of the Entente. Excerpts from the texts of these treaties are given. H A Staff

## WORLD WAR I

656. Andersch, Alfred. EIN GEDENKBLATT [A memorial]. Frankfurter Hefte 1954 9(8): 575-579. An assessment of the political climate throughout Europe on the eve of the First World War. The leading statesmen could resolve only upon war to escape the tension resulting from a century of imperialism and chauvinism. Andersch agrees with Lloyd George that the leading statesmen drifted into the war when peace had become untenable. Nevertheless, the war was a voluntary contrivance and no government strove seriously to avert it. R. Mueller

657. Birke, Ernst. DIE FRANZÖSISCHE OST-EUROPA-POLITIK 1914-1918 [French policy in Eastern Europe 1914-1918]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1954 3(3): 321-359. A comprehensive, well-documented study of the changes in French policy towards Russia and the Slav successor states. In the secret Franco-Russian agreement of 1917 France gave Russia a free hand on its Western frontiers. After the outbreak of the Russian Revolution and the resulting termination of the Franco-Russian alliance, French policy changed. It intervened against the Bolsheviks, and gave active support to the Southern Slav unionist movement and to the Czech and Polish claims for independence. Article to be continued.

H A Staff

658. Cubrilović, Vasa (Yugoslav political leader). SARAJEVSKI ATENTAT, 1914-1954 [The assassination in Sarajevo, 1914-1954]. Politika 1954 27 June. Refers to the vast literature on the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand. Pleads for a systematic study of this event which during the past forty years was dealt with either on a fragmentary basis or almost exclusively with reference to the question of responsibility for the outbreak of World War I. Formulates under broad headings the issues for study: seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina by another foreign power; revolt of young generations of nationalists against the Habsburgs; local conditions which did not permit mobilization of the unorganized and backward masses but led instead to individual actions such as assassination; and the connection between these developments and the contemporary struggle for freedom and independence of oppressed nations. S. Gavrilović

659. Czernin-Chudenitz, Graf Otto. RETTUNGSVERSUCH IN LETZTER STUNDE. AUS DEN TAGEN DES ZUSAMMENBRUCHES 1918--BRIEF AN EINEN ALTEN FREUND [Last minute attempt at salvation. From the days of the collapse in 1918--letter to an old friend]. Österreichische Furche 1954 10 (45): 3. Reveals for the first time a plan which Czernin-Chudenitz submitted to the Emperor in 1918 for the preservation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This plan proposed that the Entente should dispatch a commission to Vienna to study the problems on the spot and decide on the fate of the future Austria-Hungary. The plan was accepted by the Emperor but was dropped as a result of Hungarian opposition. H A Staff

660. Franz, Georg. AKTEN, FAKTEN . . . LITERATUR ZUR KRIEGSSCHULDFRAGE 1914 [Documents and facts. Literature concerning the war guilt question, 1914]. Österreichische Furche 1954 10(33): 6. In 1918 the Versailles Conference declared that the Central Powers were responsible for the outbreak of the war. Since then, the publication of state archives and extensive research conducted in this field have resulted in an ex-

planation of the Central Powers. The Serbian archives showed the responsibility of the Serbian nationalist and the Russian Pan-Slavist movements for the assassination of Franz Ferdinand. By the thirties, even the victorious powers had reached the conclusion that the attribution of the entire war guilt to the Central Powers had been unfounded.

H A Staff

661. Funder, Friedrich. WELTGESCHICHTE - EIN WELTGERICHT [World history - world judgement]. Die Österreichische Furche 1954 10(25): 3, (26): 3-4, (27): 3-4, (28): 3-4, (29): 3, (30): 6-7, (31): 3-4, (32): 3-4. Reexamines the causes of the Sarajevo murder on the basis of documents released for publication since World War I. Concludes that the Serbian national movement rather than Austria-Hungary was responsible. The Serbian secret societies, such as Narodna Obrana hired and trained political assassins. A document not previously published shows that the plot against Franz Ferdinand was planned in 1911. Leading circles of the Serbian government sought to use the secret society for their anti-Austrian foreign policy. Certain elements of the army were in sympathy with the Narodna Obrana and supplied it with arms smuggled into the country. The trial of the Sarajevo assassins in Salonica (1916) revealed the activity of the secret societies but the part played by members of the government and the army did not come to light. The reopened Salonica trail in 1953 showed that the Serbian government had been aware of the activities of the secret societies and had tolerated and used them for the attainment of its foreign policy aims.

H A Staff

662. Grosfeld, Leon. TAK ZWANY AKT 5-GO LISTOPADA [The so-called Act of the 5th of November]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 61-95. Describes political activities of Austrian, German and Polish military and political circles, which led to the declaration of the independence of Poland by the Emperors of Austria-Hungary and Germany on 5 November 1916. Germany and Austria did not think of granting real independence. Out of provinces taken from Russia they created a country which was entirely dependent on Germany, with undefined frontiers and a small territory. The chief (though not the only) aim of their policy was to find a legal basis for utilizing the manpower of the Polish provinces which, up to then, had been only under military occupation by the Central Powers. On the Polish side, the act aroused general enthusiasm among the propertied classes; the Communist was the only party opposing German exploitation. In addition to published literature the author uses the Paderewski Papers from the Archives of the Polish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the J. Stecki Papers from the Manuscript Collection of the Catholic University in Lublin, the Moraczewski Memoirs from the Communist Party archives and some papers from the New Record



Office in Warsaw. In the introductory paragraphs, by way of analogy to the present, the contemporary collaboration of Adenauer, Washington and the Vatican with Polish emigrants is discussed. A. F. Dygnas

663. Hagen, Maximilian von (Berlin). DIE PÄPSTLICHE FRIEDENSVERMITTLUNG 1917 [The Papal Peace Mediation 1917]. Historische Zeitschrift 1954 177(3): 517-520. Using no important new sources, this author rejects a recent revival of the overly simplified thesis that German Protestant bigotry in high places, personified by Chancellor Georg Michaelis, caused the failure of the peace efforts of Benedict XV in 1917. J. L. Snell

664. Maiorov, S. M. BOR'BA SOVETSKOGO PRAVITEL'STVA V KONTSE 1917 G. ZA VSEOBSHCHII DEMOKRATICHESKII MIR [The struggle of the Soviet government at the end of 1917 for a general democratic peace]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (8): 8-20. Summarizes efforts made by the Soviet government in late 1917 to bring about a general cease-fire and peace negotiations. Describes the attempts at securing a cease-fire on the Russian front by diplomatic means as well as by direct appeals. Author maintains that an essential condition made by the Soviet negotiators was that the Germans promise not to transfer troops to the Western front. Germany's refusal to give this promise led to the failure of the negotiations. At the same time, the workers of the world were trying to influence their governments in the same direction by supporting the Soviet peace efforts. All these efforts failed because the imperialist bourgeois governments wanted to continue the war. M. Raef

665. Neck, Rudolf (Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Vienna). DAS "WIENER DOKUMENT" VOM 27. März 1917 [The "Vienna Document" of 27 March 1917]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1954 7: 294-309. A preliminary report on the author's examination of unpublished documents of the Vienna Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv concerning Austro-German relations during World War I. Analyzes the agreement on the spheres of influences of 27 March 1917, which was not put into effect. Deals with the Polish question, 1915-16, and especially with the different attitudes of the Central Powers towards the efforts for peace, 1916-17. Author

666. Seregin, V. UROKI ISTORII I BORBA ZA MIR--K SOROKALETIU PEROVOI MIROVOI IMPERIALISTICHESKOI VOINY [The teachings of history and the struggle for peace--on the fortieth anniversary of the first imperialist world war]. Kommunist 1954 (11): 81-95. Draws a parallel between the events preceding 1914 and 1939 and present developments, with emphasis on war propaganda and the attitude of the Socialist parties. Today there exists a power actively striving for peace; before 1939, peace efforts failed because of the pas-

sivity of the Western powers. After the experiences of two world wars, the German question has assumed particular significance. Chances for a peaceful solution of conflicts have substantially improved because the position of the capitalists who favor war is much weaker today than it was before the two world wars. H A Staff

667. Trevor-Roper, H. R. (Oxford Univ.). WORLD WAR I--START OF AN AGE OF VIOLENCE. New York Times Magazine 1954 1 August: 9, 43. Discusses the causes and effects of the First World War, which marked a far greater change in history than did the Second. It inaugurated a new age of violence and international anarchy and marked the first stage in the suicide of Europe. Denies that the war was the inevitable result of any economic or other development. Imperialist rivalries led to "incidents" throughout the world but none of these incidents led to war. It has been "proved" that the war was caused "by deliberate German aggression" following a policy determined by the Imperial General Staff. In spite of similarities between 1914 and 1954, likelihood of war now is less than in 1914. R. F. Campbell

668. Unsigned. GRADJANI SARAJEVA ODAJU POSTU PRIPADNICIMA "MLADE BOSNE" [Citizens of Sarajevo pay tribute to the adherents of the "Young Bosnia" movement]. Borba 1954 29 June. The Bosnian revolutionary nationalists who took part in the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand were honored by wreaths laid on their graves on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Sarajevo assassination. Among the delegates from various local and national institutions were Ljubica and Damjan Bozic. They were instrumental in transmitting confidential correspondence on 27 June 1914 to the leaders of the "Young Bosnia" movement on direct instructions from the Headquarters of the "National Defense" Organization in Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

669. Charles, R. P., S.J. (Univ. of Louvain). RAPPORT SUR LE DOSSIER: "COMMISSION D'ENQUÊTE" [Report on the records: "Commission of Inquiry"]. Bulletin des Séances, Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(1): 210-221. The governmental Commission of Inquiry, which during 1904-05 investigated reports of ill treatment of the natives, misappropriation of government funds, and inefficient government administration in the Belgian Congo completely failed in its task. The members of the Commission were diligent and sincere in the performance of their duties, but misinformed, unqualified and poorly equipped for their tasks. R. Mueller

670. Cox, Frederic J. (Univ. of Alabama). THE AMERICAN NAVAL MISSION IN EGYPT. Journal of Modern History 1954 26(2): 173-178. Based mainly on "Correspondance diplomatique d'Egypte" and other unpublished documents in the Archives Abdin in Cairo, and on consular reports of the U.S. Department of State. Discusses the achievements of the mission of 1870-78 and its contribution to the defensive efforts of Khedive Ismail, especially the surveying of the coast, reorganization of coastal defenses, the establishment of a torpedo net system and the purchase of submarines, and the foundation of a submarine warfare school. Concludes with a discussion of the role played by the remaining American officers in the revolution of 1881-82 under Colonel Ahmed Arabi. Journal (Johanna Menzel)

671. Depage, H. (Membre de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge). NOTE AU SUJET DE DOCUMENTS INÉDITS RELATIFS À DEUX EXPÉDITIONS DE H. M. STANLEY [Notes on some unpublished documents regarding two expeditions by H. M. Stanley]. Bulletin des Séances. Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(1): 129-152. These four documents, recently discovered in the Belgian Congo Museum at Tervueren, indicate that, aside from scientific achievements, Stanley's expeditions in 1874-77 and 1887-88 aided King Leopold II's design to establish the Belgian-Congo State. The documents also contain observations by Stanley and his assistants on missionary and colonizing efforts by France, Britain, and Germany in the Uganda region. R. Mueller

672. Shepperson, George (Univ. of Edinburgh). THE POLITICS OF AFRICAN CHURCH SEPARATIST MOVEMENTS IN BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, 1892-1916. Africa 1954 24(3): 233-246. Description of the nearly thirty years of missionary activity of three British religious societies in Central Africa, before the first official government administration was introduced in 1916. H A Staff

673. Stengers, J. (Univ. of Brussels). NOTE SUR L'HISTOIRE DES FINANCES CONGOLAISES: LE "TRÉSOR" OU "FONDS SPÉCIAL" DU ROI-SOUVERAIN [Observations on the history of Congo finance: The king's "treasury" or "special fund"] and INTERVENTIONS DE MM. O. LOUWERS, V. GELDERS ET DU R. P. P. CHARLES, S. J., ET RÉPONSE DE M. J. STENGERS [Comments ... and Rejoinder ...]. Bulletin des Séances. Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(1): 153-195 and 240-252. An examination of the intricate problems of the public finances of the Belgian Congo prior to and after the proclamation of its independence. Special funds, provided unofficially and clandestinely by King Leopold II, defrayed the colony's expenses and served as the rudiment of the State's subsequent treasury. Leopold II managed these funds efficiently, though his actions frequently were unconstitutional. The annex contains reprints of letters written by

the king to negotiate loans for these funds. Louwers: The king had to employ his private funds since no governmental appropriations were available for the colonizing venture. Gelders: Lack of popular support and/or understanding for the project forced Leopold to keep his transactions confidential. Charles: Stengers, though otherwise correct, errs in terming the monarch's action as unconstitutional. Stenger's rejoinder: subscribes to Louwers' and Gelders' but not to Charles' views.

R. Mueller

## Asia

See also: 746

## CHINA

674. Hatano, Yoshihiro (Faculty of Letters, Univ. of Nagoya). MINKOKU KAKUMEI UNDŌ NI OKERU SHIN-GUN--KANTŌ SHIN-GUN NO HANRAN WO CHŪSHIN TO SHITE [On the part played by the new armies in the Chinese Republican Revolution--with special reference to the mutiny of the new army of Canton]. Nagoya Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kenkyū Ronshū 1954 8 (Shigaku 3): 63-76. Based on Ta-Ch'ing Shih-lu (Tê-tsung) Hsüan-t'ung chêng-chi, Ta-ch'ing Kuang-hsü Hsin-fa-ling, and Parliamentary Papers: Correspondence on the Affairs of China, 1912. The modernized armies created at the end of the Ch'ing Period supported both the anti-revolutionary movement and provincial autonomy. This paradox is evident in the revolt of the new army of Canton in 1910. The Pei-yang Army of Yuan Shih-k'ai tended to be the personal military force of its commander. In contrast the modernized armies in the various provinces, officered and manned by persons having a common local background and common interests, tended to share the discontent of the provincial landowners, tradesmen, and farmers with the Ch'ing court (particularly in central and southern China). Consequently the activities of these armies took on a revolutionary aspect. S. Yanagita

675. Kitayama, Yasuo (Osaka Gakugei Univ.). CHŪGOKU NI OKERU KANFĒI GUNJI KŌGYŌ NO ICHI-KŌSATSU--KŌNAN SEIZŌ-KYOKU O CHŪSHIN TO SHITE [A note on military production under the supervision of officials in China--with particular reference to the Chiang-nan Ordnance Factory]. Historia 1954 9: 1-8. Based on Kuang-hsü Chêng-yao, Li Wen-chung-kung Chi-tson-kao, and others. The factory established in Chiang-nan by Tsêng Kuo-fan and Li Hung-chang for the purpose of supplying the government with military equipment was completed in 1867. After the early years of Kuang-hsü (1875-1907), the plant limited itself to the production of ammunition and powder and relied almost entirely on foreign countries for the steamships, weapons, and so on, that it had hitherto been turning out. The direct causes of this state



of affairs were profiteering in the arms-import business and private exploitation of military manufacture on the part of corrupt officials. However, the situation was also partly caused by the comprador-like nature of Tsêng, Li, and other high officials, as well as by their unwillingness to recognize the cultural and politically superior qualities of the West. S. Yanagida

676. Kurohane, Shigeru (Tōhoku Univ.). AMERIKA MONKO-KAIHŌ SEISAKU NO SEIRITSU KATEI NI TSUITE [On the formation of the "open-door" policy in America]. Bunka 1954 18(4): 354-372. The "open-door" policy toward China is generally said to be an American idea. Actually it developed in English policy. President McKinley's open-door policy was influenced by the reports of Dr. Shurman, Chairman of the President's Philippine Commission, who had taken several points from a certain Japanese politician (Ōkuma Shigenobu?). Uses the research of Griswold and Bailey. T. Saito

677. Uchida, Naosaku (Seijō Univ.). EKKAN TETSURO FŪCHŌ NO KEIKA--SHINGAI KAKUMEI NO ICHIDANMEN [Development of the dispute over the Yüeh-Han railway: a phase of the Chinese revolution of 1911]. Hitotsubashi Ronsō 1954 32(4): 336-382. Based principally on Chinese newspapers published in Canton (Ch'i-shih-êrh Hang-shang-pao, Yang ch'êng-pao, Yüeh-tung Hsin-pao, A-chou-pao, etc.) and propaganda leaflets. Examines efforts of Canton merchants' guilds to secure construction rights for the Yüeh-Han Railway at the time when the Ch'ing government was negotiating with the American China Development Company for a loan to finance the proposed line. Discusses the dispute over this matter between the conservative officials on the one hand and the merchants' guilds and revolutionary officials on the other. Despite the strenuous activity of the guilds in this test case, they were unable to shake off the control of the government bureaucrats and establish their own position. This was one of the factors that prevented the Chinese Republican Revolution of 1911 from being a bourgeois revolution. M. Sasaki

#### JAPAN

678. Beckmann, George M. THE POLITICAL CRISES AND THE CRYSTALLIZATION OF JAPANESE CONSTITUTIONAL THOUGHT, 1871-1881. Pacific Historical Review 1954 23(3). The modernization of the Japanese government begins with the Meiji Restoration and the establishment in 1868 of a new central government to replace the Tokugawa government. The main principles of the government, as firmly expressed in the Meiji Constitution 1871-1881, developed in a period of extreme nationalism and a true political crisis. The constitutional issue does not tell the whole story of the Ito-Ōkuma conflict. In the spring of 1881, an important difference

arose between them regarding economic policy. The framework of government was democratic but there was in it the hand of the past. This movement in 1881 cemented the relation between the Satsuma and Choshu oligarchies, which were determined that there would not be an uprising among the people. W. S. Savage

679. Fujiwara, Akira (Tokyo Municipal Univ.). NIHON GUNKOKU SHUGI NO SENRYAKU SHISŌ--1886-89 NO GUNSEI KAIKAKU O CHŪSHIN TO SHITE [The theory of warfare in Japanese militarism--with particular reference to the army reform of 1886-89]. Shisō 1954 365: 1269-1290. A first step toward a history of Japanese militarism. The military reform that took place between 1886 and 1889 made a modern people's army out of Japan's military establishment. However, in a society that had not undergone a democratic revolution the creation of a popular army led to many inconsistencies. This article discusses the requisite measures for military reform and their meaning, as well as the various inconsistencies involved. In the course of examining the theory of warfare current at the time of the reform, the author makes clear the nature of Japanese militarism, which came into being at the same time. Materials used are statistical yearbooks of the War Ministry, as well as opinions and biographies of military men connected with the army reform. Z. Kawamura

680. Matsumoto, Sannosuke (Osaka Municipal Univ.). MEIJI RIKKEN SHUGI TO SEITŌ--KINDAI NIHON SEITŌ-SHI JOSETSU [Meiji constitutionalism and the political parties--a preface to the history of modern Japanese political parties]. Hōgaku Zasshi 1954 1(3): 62-84. Article to be continued.

681. Motoyama, Yukihiro (Research Institute for Humanistic Science, Kyoto Univ.). BUMMEI KAIKA-KA KI NI OKERU SHIN-CHISHIKI-JIN NO SHISŌ--MEIROKUSHA NO HITOBITO O CHŪSHIN TO SHITE--[The ideologies of the new intelligentsia in Meiji Japan]. Jimbun Gakuhō 1954 4: 45-84. Considers the educational activities of the new intellectual class of the Meiji Period. Demonstrates that their overall aim was to bring people in line with the new social and economic structures produced in the rapid reforms of the Meiji government but that the standpoint of various groups varied considerably. Discusses the birth of enlightened social consciousness in the early years of Meiji and clarifies the position of that organization of new intellectuals known as the Meirokeisha. In particular, analyzes the theories of Katō Hiroyuki, Tsuda Masamichi, Nishi Amane and other members of the Meirokeisha concerning Fukuzawa Yukichi's Gakusha Shokubun-ron. T. Tawara

682. Okabe, Hiroji (Member, The Historical Science Society). RANSHINGU-ISHII KYOTEI NO IGI [The significance of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement]. Rekishigaku Kenkyū 1954 175: 11-

20. Based primarily on U. S. Department of State Foreign Relations of the United States. Examines the memoranda exchanged in 1917 between U. S. Secretary of State Lansing and the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Kikujirō Ishii. Discusses Japanese-American relations from the end of the nineteenth century, with special reference to the open-door policy and the question of "special interests," or "spheres of influence." Investigates concrete causes for the Lansing-Ishii Agreement and maintains that diplomacy between Japan and America was connected with the interests of monopolistic capital. T. Saitō

683. Ōkubo, Toshiaki (Nagoya Univ.). MINYŪSHA NO ISHIN-SHI-RON [The Minyūsha's theory of the history of the Meiji Restoration]. Nihon Rekishi 1954 77: 8-16. The Minyūsha, which put out the magazine Kokumin no Tomo and numerous other publications, had a strong influence on the Japanese intellectual classes of the middle Meiji Period. Tokutomi Sohō was a central personality in this organization and his views may be taken as representative of its attitude. The present author, by examining articles published by Tokutomi in Kokumin no Tomo, has clarified the Minyūsha's interpretation of the Meiji Restoration.

Z. Kawamura

684. Peter, Prince of Greece and Denmark. ZAMACH W OTSU [The Attempt in Otsu]. Wiadomości 1954 9(34): 1. Account of the attempt on the life of Czar (then Crown Prince) Nicholas II of Russia made by a Japanese policeman in Otsu on 29 April 1891, as told to the prince by his father who was then in the entourage of Nicholas. Also contains the personal description of the memories still surviving in Otsu and mementoes of the attempt found by the prince during his visit there in January 1954. A. F. Dygnas

685. Shimoyama, Saburō. (Member, The Historical Science Society). MEIJI JŪ-NEN-DAI NO TOCHI SHOYŪ KANKEI O MEGUTTE--JINUSHI BURUJOA SHŌRON [Concerning land ownership in the Meiji 10's--a note on bourgeois landowners]. Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū 1954 176: 1-15. A study of the landowners and bourgeoisie who led the Japanese movement for popular rights. This subject is a key to the understanding of the entire movement for civil rights and of recent Japanese politics in general. As regards the basic facts of land ownership in the Meiji 10's (1877-87), it offers a statistical table on the proportion of tenant farm lands and of nationally held lands compiled from provincial records and statistical year books. By reference to provincial agricultural surveys, etc., it analyzes regional tendencies in the production of commercial products, and distinguishes five regional types accordingly. Examines the connection of each of these types with the civil rights movement. Z. Kawamura

686. Shōji, Kichinosuke (Fukushima Univ.). KOME-SŌDŌ NO TENKAI KATEI--SHIRYŌ-TEKI NI MITA ZENKOKU KOME-SŌDŌ TO FUKUSHIMA-KEN NO BAAI [The process of development in rice riots--a national rice riot and the situation in Fukushima Prefecture, as seen in historical data]. Rekishi Hyōron 1954 8(58): 1-24 and 9(59): 23-39. Examines the rice riots that spread over Japan in 1918. This interim report of the author's research introduces data concerning a riot in Fukushima. Discusses the relation between the development of national capitalism and that of local capitalism and examines the part played in a rice riot by local laborers, farmers, fishermen, small businessmen, and capitalists. The phenomenon studied here is closely connected with the labor, agrarian, and socialist movements in Japan. Z. Kawamura

687. Tsukatani, Hiromichi (Kokugakuin Univ.). HOKKAIDŌ TAKUSHOKU JIGYŌ NO KIHON-TEKI SEIKAKU [The basic nature of development in Hokkaidō]. Seikei Ronshū 1954 3(2): 46-59. After the Meiji Restoration, the new imperial government of Japan quickly undertook the opening of Hokkaidō. Official progress reports and contemporary publications reveal that, on the one hand, this development was aimed at defense against Russia, while, on the other, it was directed at the protection and enlightenment of landowners and capitalists. Z. Kawamura

688. Umetani, Noboru (Research Institute for Humanistic Science, Kyoto Univ.). KINDAI NIHON GUNTAI NO SEIKAKU KEISEI TO NISHI AMANE [Nishi Amane and the formation of the modern Japanese army]. Jimbum Gakuhō 1954 4: 19-44. The establishment of the Japanese army, that is to say, the publication of the conscription law, resulted not from an internal political movement but from the need to resist foreign pressure. Ōmura Masujirō, aware of the inevitability of armament, set up plans for national conscription, with greater stress on the army than on the navy. His work was continued by Yamagata Aritomo, under whose leadership the modern armed forces took form. However, the progressiveness of the new army conflicted with old feudal tenets and within the army there arose a consciousness of popular rights. There was, therefore, a need for clarifying the position of the armed forces in national politics and government. The Gunjin Chokuyu (Imperial Precept to the Armed Forces) was issued to meet this need. This document was preceded by the Gunjin Kunkai (Instructions to the Armed Forces of Meiji 11, 1878), which was published under the name of Yamagata, but written by Nishi Amane. Aside from the fact that the later document removed the armed forces from the jurisdiction of the government, the two ordinances are much the same. Both are founded on the ideology of Bushido. T. Tawara



## KOREA

689. Kyō.Zaigen (Member, The Historical Science Society). CHŌSEN NI OKERU HŌKEN-TAISEI NO KAITAI TO NŌMIN-SENSŌ [The decline of Korean feudal society and the peasant war in 1894]. Rekishī-gaku Kenkyū 1954 173: 1-15 and 177: 12-25. Based primarily on Ri Tonka, comp., Tendo-kyō Sōken-shi; Go Chi-hyō, Tōgaku-shi; Itō Hirobumi, Chōsen Kōshō Shiryō; Tōhō Kyōkai, Chōsen Ihō; and others. The Eastern Studies Party, an anti-Christian religious organization, was formed in 1860. It succeeded in organizing the Korean peasants on a large scale and developed into an anti-feudal, anti-imperialist movement. It was one of the causes for the intervention of Japan and the Ch'ing government in Korea and was suppressed after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894. The author emphasizes that this movement represented not only a religious conflict but a class struggle on the part of the peasants. Having begun as a reform movement of a more or less peaceful nature, the activity of the party grew into a violent military struggle.

M. Sasaki

## Canada

690. Charland, Thomas, O.P. L'INTERDICTION DU PÈRE GONTHIER, O.P. [The interdiction of Father Gonthier, O.P.]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1954 8(1): 72-96.

Based on books, contemporary journals and letters. Describes the foundation of the first Catholic periodical in Quebec in 1907, the Action Catholique whose principal contributor was to be the theologian and writer Father Dominique-Ceslas Gonthier. The project for such a journal was approved by the Pope but met with the opposition of both the Canadian liberals and certain Canadian Catholics, primarily the Archbishop of Montreal, who feared a renewal of the religious struggle. The author describes the polemic between Father Gonthier and the opponents of the project which developed in the Canadian press, and which led to the interdiction of Father Gonthier by the Archbishop of Montreal.

H A Staff

691. Roe, Frank Gilbert. THE ALBERTA WET CYCLE OF 1899-1903: A CLIMATIC INTERLUDE. Agricultural History 1954 28(3): 112-120. Theorizes that the totally different conditions under which the North American West was settled may have set in motion forces for which the previous history of climatology furnishes no precedent.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

692. Stewart, Alice R. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD AND THE IMPERIAL DEFENCE COMMISSION OF 1879. Canadian Historical Review 1954 35(2): 119-139. An examination of the attitude of Sir John A. Macdonald towards imperial defence, with special reference to the statement of his

views in testimony before the Imperial Defence Commission of 1879. The verbatim report of the Royal Commission on the Defence of British Possessions and Commerce Abroad, 29 July 1880, is given. J. Erickson

693. Vince, Donald M. A. R. (Acadia Univ.). DEVELOPMENT IN THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE CANADIAN MILITARY FORCES, 1914-19, AS RELATED TO DOMINION STATUS. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1954 20(3): 357-370. At the outbreak of World War I, Canada's autonomy was limited to Canadian territory. No precedent existed for effective administrative control of a large body of property or of persons outside her borders. This study centers around the political disagreement between the Canadian Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, and his Minister of Militia, Sir Sam Hughes. A significant memorandum was written by the Deputy Minister of Justice, Edmond Leslie Newcombe, defining the legal status of the Canadian soldier, which was important in solving the problem. Military autonomy within the Commonwealth was established. Borden's argument for Canadian representation at Versailles was strengthened—a notable step toward a more independent Dominion status in the British Commonwealth. C. R. Spurgin

## Europe

## BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

694. Aleksić, Ljiljana (Institute of History, Serbian Academy of Science). SRPSKA STAMPA O ENGLJESKOM JAVNOM MNJENJU 1875-78 GODINE [The Serbian press on English public opinion, 1875-78]. Istoriski Glasnik 1953 3/4: 67-81. Based primarily on Serbian newspapers and the archives of the Serbian statesman Jovan Ristić deposited in the Institute of History, and on Montenegrin Court archives. Describes a particularly critical phase of Balkan national emancipation from Turkish domination during the nineteenth century and examines the reaction in the Serbian nationalist press to the traditional pro-Turkish policy of the British government.

S. Gavrilović

695. Pinto, Vivian (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, London). THE CIVIC AND AESTHETIC IDEALS OF BULGARIAN NARODNIK WRITERS. Slavonic and East European Review 1954 32(79): 344-366. Based on the author's doctoral dissertation at the University of London in 1952: The Narodnik Movement in Bulgarian Literature and the Influence on that Movement of Russian Literature and Thought. Pinto discusses the efforts of such late 19th century writers as L. Karavelov, T. G. Vlaykov, and T. Tserkovski to fuse literature with publicism and to promote in the former the civic ideals of a national awakening and a cultural revival.

C. F. Delzell

696. Skendi, Stavro (Columbia Univ.). THE NORTHERN EPIRUS QUESTION RECONSIDERED. Journal of Central European Affairs 1954 14 (2): 143-153. Dispassionate analysis of conflicting claims of Greece and Albania to Northern Epirus since 1913. Recommends leaving the zone to Albania, both as a matter of ethnographic justice and as a means of facilitating Albania's detachment from the Soviet bloc. C. F. Delzell

697. Uzunçargılı, I. Hakkı. TERSANE KONFERANSININ MUKARRERATI HAKKINDA ŞÜRA MAZBATASI [Report of the policy committee of the Tersane Conference]. Tarih Dergisi 1954 6(9): 123-137. Publication of the protocol prepared for the rejection of the decisions taken by the Tersane Conference (24 December 1876). The original documents are located in government archives, the Başbakanlık Arşivi. N. Lugal

## FRANCE

698. Bourgin, Georges (Directeur honoraire des Archives de France) and Pierre Rimbert. LA PENSÉE DE JAURÈS EN 1881-1883 [The views of Jaurès in 1881-1883]. Revue Socialiste 1954 (79): 129-137. Based on the published letters and speeches of the outstanding French socialist leader of the Third Republic, Jean Jaurès. Sketches the general outlines of his thinking while he was still in his early twenties, having just graduated from the École Normale. Although he was still engrossed in pure philosophy, his thoughts were slowly turning to politics and a political career. He was not yet a recruit to socialism and hoped that social injustices might be corrected through the collaboration of men of good will. J. Colton

699. D. N. C. LE COMTE DE SAINT-AULAIRE [The Count of Saint-Aulaire]. La Nation Roumaine 1954 (139): 2. Obituary of Charles de Beaupoil, Comte de Saint-Aulaire (1866-1954). Details of his diplomatic and literary career. J. Erickson

700. Roberts, John (Oxford Univ.). THE DREYFUS CASE, 1894-1906. History Today 1954 4(6): 374-384. Account of the familiar story of the "Affair." Realignment of political forces in France as consequence of Dreyfus' eventual acquittal: conservatives became less clerical and moved toward fascism (Maurras), republicans became firmly anti-clerical and accepted socialists as collaborators. Impossibility henceforth of an influential Catholic Left. Other important issues (particularly social) were obscured and neglected because of the furore and the predominance of the clerical issue. The vindication of Dreyfus represented "the triumph of the ideals of 1789."

W. M. Simon

701. Unsigned. FRANCE ET ANGLETERRE EN 1895. LETTRES DE A. DE COURCEL [France and England in 1895. Letters of A. de Courcel].

Revue Historique 1954 212(1): 39-60. Nine private letters from the personal archives of Gabriel Hanotaux written to him while French Foreign Minister by the Ambassador to England, Alphonse de Courcel. These documents give added details on the sources of tension between France and Great Britain.

R. B. Holtman

## GERMANY

See also: 748, 751

702. Antz, Joseph. DER FALL FÖRSTER [The Förster case]. Frankfurter Hefte 1954 9(8): 573-575. Extols the pacifist and pro-French activities of the German sociologist, Friedrich W. Förster, during and after the First World War. He urged cooperation with the French in the Ruhr and opposed the inflation of 1923, thus striving for both reconciliation with France and a stabilized economy. Förster was aware of and denounced Seeckt's secret military agreements with Russia—before Stresemann did. Many Germans were nettled by Förster and tended to label him a traitor. Subsequent events, however, proved the soundness of his aims. R. Mueller

703. Benecke, Otto (Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, Göttingen). ZUR VORGESCHICHTE DER KAISER-WILHELM-GESELLSCHAFT [On the events preceding the founding of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Society]. Deutsche Universitäts-Zeitung 1954 9(17): 10. Second part of a factual report written in commemoration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Otto Hahn, based on unpublished material in the possession of the Society. H. Hirsch

704. Kautsky, Benedikt. VICTOR ADLER, AUGUST BEBEL UND KARL KAUTSKY. Die Zukunft 1954 (9): 248-253. Investigates the political and personal relations among Adler, Bebel and Kautsky. Possessing dissimilar talents and interests and contributing differently to the Socialist movement, these men formed the intellectual élite of that movement's twentieth century history. Despite misunderstandings, they remained close friends throughout their careers. Their single important disagreement concerned the revisionism advanced by Bernstein. H. v. Wahlde

705. Kurohane, Shigeru (Tōhoku Univ.). KAIZERU UIRUHERUMU NISEI NO TAI-RO SEISAKU NI TSUITE [On Wilhelm II's policy toward Russia]. Seiyō-shi-gaku 1954 23: 933-947. Subject is Wilhelm II's policy toward Russia from 1890 to 1904. Whereas the parts played by Bernhard von Bülow and Friedrich von Holstein are usually stressed, the present article regards the development of Wilhelm's Russian policy as a first step in the creation of his Weltpolitik. Based on Die Grosse Politik and other sources.

T. Saito

706. Lougee, Robert W. (Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs). THE KULTURKAMPF AND HISTORICAL POSITIVISM. Church History 1954 23(3): 219-



235. Studies the roles of A. L. Richter, Emil Friedberg, Otto Meier, and Paul Hinschius in the Kulturkampf. The scholars wanted Church and State balanced in power and relied on historical custom and positive law. The Kulturkampf was the result of Bismarck's practical politics combined with the positivists' apologetics. E. Oberholzer Jr.

707. Naumann, Carl W. LIEBKNECHTS VERWANDTSCHAFT MIT LUTHER [Liebknecht's relationship with Luther]. Forschungen und Fortschritte 1954 28(8): 248-250. A relationship is demonstrated between the family of the Socialist Karl Liebknecht and Martin Luther.

H. v. Wahlde

708. Okabe, Takehiko. "SHIN-KŌRO" NO TSŪSHŌ SEISAKU [Der neue Kurs (the new course) in German trade policies]. Seiyō-shi-gaku 1954 23: 916-932. Deals with German trade policies during the incumbency of Caprivi, Wilhelm II's imperial chancellor. The shift to Wilhelm's Weltpolitik has recently been under discussion in the Japanese scholarly world, but hitherto it has been treated only as a matter of international political history. The present author attempts to examine Caprivi's trade policy with regard to both its international significance and its economic implications. Concludes that this policy did not necessarily involve active advance into overseas regions but that it helped pave the way for the national and international development of German imperialism. T. Saito

709. Rein, G. Adolf. BISMARCK'S ROYALISM [Bismarck's royalism]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(6): 331-349. Based on speeches, writings, letters and state ments by Bismarck, material in state archives and books. Bismarck's loyalty towards the monarchy was inborn and contained patriarchal, feudal and religious elements. Although his royalism was not based on rational or utilitarian considerations, it was nevertheless completely unromantic. He inspired the Prussian Monarchy with his own vitality and raised it once more to the height it had attained in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He failed in the end because the heir to the Prussian throne, Frederick William, was incapable of rising to Bismarck's conception of royalty and preferred to be a "bourgeois" king. In a century of revolutions Bismarck set himself the task of upholding the monarchy against growing republicanism. H A Staff

710. "S. F." FRANZ PFEMFERT ZUM GEDÄCHTNIS [To the memory of Franz Pfemfert]. Funken 1954 5(7): 109. Survey of the periodical Aktion and of the activities of the independent Socialist, Pfemfert, a friend of Liebknecht and Luxemburg. H. Hirsch

711. Trauth, Sister Mary Philip, S. N. D. (Villa Madonna College, Covington, Kentucky). THE BANCROFT DESPATCHES ON THE VATICAN COUNCIL AND THE KULTURKAMPF. Catholic Historical

Review 1954 40(2): 178-190. Based on unpublished despatches in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. Examines attitudes of George Bancroft, American Minister to Prussia, on the Vatican Council and the Kulturkampf. Bancroft was strongly anti-Catholic in sentiment and revealed this bias in reports to the Department of State. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

712. Yamawaki, Shigeo (Faculty of Letters, Tōhoku Univ.). DOITSU SEKAI SEISAKU NO ICHITENKI [A turning point in German world policy]. Seiyō-shi-gaku 1954 23: 897-915. Based on the memoirs of Tirpitz, Bulow, and other sources. Discusses the period of Germany's shift to the Weltpolitik of Wilhelm II's reign. Concludes that the turning point came in 1900. T. Saito

#### GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 308, 539, 672, 692, 693, 694, 701, 833

713. Bensusan, S. L. THE HOUSE THAT PASSED. Fortnightly 1954 176(1054): 258-261. Nostalgic reminiscences of an octogenarian journalist about an unidentified "great house" in England in the early years of the twentieth century. The house is now demolished and the park supplanted by an airfield. References are made to week-end parties where cabinet members, diplomats, and even members of the royal family were guests; to the almost feudal relations with the servants which prevailed; and to a Garden of Friendship, where distinguished people planted trees or shrubs in memory of departed friends. J. G. Gazley

714. Boshier, Robert S. (General Theological Seminary, New York). THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS OF 1908. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1954 23(2): 126-142. Considers this meeting as significant as the first Lambeth Conference or Seabury's consecration. The congress symbolized the transformation of the Church of England with its younger churches into the Anglican communion with its scattered branches. E. Oberholzer Jr.

715. Costigan, Giovanni (Univ. of Washington). THE TREASON OF SIR ROGER CASEMENT. American Historical Review 1955 60(2): 283-302. At his treason trial, Casement was accused by the Attorney-General, the later Lord Birkenhead, of having "suddenly" developed a deep hatred of England. Casement's letters to E. D. Morel from 1904 to 1914, now available at the London School of Economics, show that this was not so. Passionately identifying himself with the sufferings of others, and always "an incorrigible Irishman," Casement as consul in African and Latin American areas had come, successively, to hate British imperialism, the British government, and the British people. By 1909, his obsessive hatred of England was paralleled by an obsessive admiration for England's enemy, Germany. W. C. Langsam

716. Foot, M. R. D. (Kemble College, Oxford). JOHN MORLEY IN POLITICS. Fortnightly 1954 176(1052): 117-123. A brief survey of John Morley's active political life, 1883-1914. Morley entered politics almost as a protégé of Joseph Chamberlain but quarreled with him over Home Rule. He then became one of Gladstone's most trusted lieutenants. He distrusted both Harcourt and Campbell-Bannerman. His extreme sensitivity and his doctrinaire radicalism made Morley a difficult colleague. He aspired to be Foreign Secretary in 1906 but Campbell-Bannerman refused to appoint a "Little Englander" to that post. An early opponent of the House of Lords, Morley became a peer in 1908 and three years later presided in the Lords during the passage of the Parliament Act. J. G. Gazley

717. Hanham, H. J. BRITISH PARTY FINANCE 1868-1880. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1954 27(75): 69-90. From the private papers of William Patrick Adam, Chief Liberal Whip, 1873 and 1874-80, and other MS. collections, the author investigates the campaign funds directly available to the party--chiefly contributions from a few wealthy politicians or "political philanthropists," supplemented by occasional collections from a larger group. The totals shown in tables appended to the article are not large. Journal

718. Sires, Ronald V. (Whitman College). THE BEGINNINGS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION FOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS. Journal of Economic History 1954 14(3): 229-253. During the nineteenth century the movement for old-age pensions developed among middle-class persons rather than among the poor and the labor organizations. The friendly societies, trade unions and cooperative societies were hostile to government intervention. By 1890, most of the friendly societies were showing actuarial deficiencies. By 1900, trade unions and cooperatives had changed to support pensions. The Boer War and financial and party difficulties prevented action by the Conservatives. The Asquith government delayed to find out where the money was to come from. By 1908, when the pension act was passed, it was a tri-party measure, opposed only by minor elements and retaining numerous requirements of "merit". F. L. Nussbaum

719. Soler, Luis M. Diaz. RELACIONES ANGLO-ESPAÑOLAS DURANTE LA GUERRA HISPANOAMERICANA, 1895-1898 [British-Spanish relations during the Spanish-American war, 1895-1898]. Historia 1954 4(2): 131-149. Based on books, current newspapers and correspondence. Spain appealed to Great Britain for support when its possessions in the Pacific and in the Caribbean Sea were endangered. Great Britain officially took a position of neutrality despite its evident sympathies for the USA. Great Britain's attitude was determined by the fact that she had to take into consideration her position on the European continent and, on

the other hand, she hoped that weakening of Spain in the conflict with the USA would strengthen the position of Great Britain in Gibraltar and in the Far East.

Ingeborg Luyken

#### HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 733, 795, 796

720. Allmayer-Beck, Christoph. ZWISCHEN DEN FRONTEN. MAX VLADIMIER BECK UND DIE SOZIALE FRAGE [Between the fronts. Max Vladimir Beck and the social question]. Österreichische Furche 1954 10(36): 7-8. Discusses the treatment of social reform by the Austrian Minister President. Beck wanted to reconcile democracy with the monarchic idea. His electoral reform was accepted, but his administrative reform failed due to the opposition of both the conservatives and the populists. Beck's tragedy was that he was caught between two groups both of which rejected the golden mean. H A Staff

721. Arató, Endre. STYKY ČESKOSLOVENSKÉHO A MAD'ARSKÉHO ROBOTNÍCKÉHO HNUTIA 1867-1890 [The connections between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian workers' movements 1867-1890]. Československý časopis Historický 1954 2(2): 245-262. Examines the relations between the Hungarian and Czechoslovak workers' movements: 1) 1867-1872 when the two movements first established contact through the intermediary of the First International; 2) 1872-1881, a period of common struggle to found Marxist parties in which the tradition for cooperation was established. In the Congress of Neudörfel (1874) Hungarian and Czech representatives participated; 3) 1881-1890, a period in which these relations did not cease but changed due to strict police supervision and weakening of the workers' movements. In 1899, the constituent Congress of the Second International gave a new impulse to the movements.

H A Staff

722. "ELL". DER FALL OBERST REDL, EINE MITURSACHE DES ERSTEN WELTKRIEGES [The case of Colonel Redl, one of the causes of World War I]. Militärpolitisches Forum 1954 3(8): 21-28. On the espionage scandal in Vienna shortly before the outbreak of World War I. H. T. Freiburger

723. Engel-Janosi, Friedrich (Catholic Univ. of America, Washington). ÖSTERREICHISCHE PLÄNE EINER KURIENREFORM IN DEN JAHREN 1912-1914 [Austrian projects for a reform of the Papal Curia in the years 1912-14]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1953 6: 338-349. Based on unpublished reports of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at the Papal Curia concerning the possibility of an overwhelming Italian influence in the Papal Curia and the question of its reform.

Journal (E. Weinzierl-Fischer)



724. Hannak, Jacques. FRANZ FERDINAND. Die Zukunft 1954 (6/7): 173-176. Outlines the personal character and proposed political program of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. This program suggested: 1) a liberal solution of the nationalities problem; 2) elimination of "dualism," i.e., limiting Hungarian power and influence drastically; 3) inciting a revolution against the Hungarian nobility. This program was to be effected in the six-month interval between his accession to the throne and the traditional oath of the constitution. Franz Ferdinand was mistakenly convinced that during this period he was free of legal restraint and that he could act unpimped to initiate his program. H. v. Wahlde

725. Konečný, Zdeněk. K PROBLEMATICE DÉLNICKÉHO HNUTÍ NA MORAVĚ A VE SLEZSKU V LETECH 1905-07 [On the problems of the workers movement in Moravia and Silesia in the years 1905-07]. Slezský Sborník 1954 52(1/2): 102-132. Based on documentary material in the provincial archives of Brno, official Austrian statistical data, and the contemporary social democratic press (Rovnost). Surveys the status of the Austrian economy and the standard of living of industrial and agricultural workers, with special reference to conditions in Moravia. Also discusses the status of the organized workers' movement (Social Democratic Party and Unions). The conditions for the outbreak of a proletarian revolution in Moravia and Silesia were favorable because these areas were among the most highly industrialized parts of Austria and had a relatively large number of party organizations. G. Wytrzens

726. Kranjević, Ivo. TEREZIN [Theresienstadt]. Politika 1954 28 June. Describes the conditions in the Austrian fortress Terezin where the author was imprisoned, together with other Bosnian revolutionary nationalists involved in the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand (among them Princip, who fired the fatal shots). S. Gavrilović

727. Mechtler, Paul (Verkehrsarchiv, Vienna). DIE STAATLICHE FÖRDERUNG DES FREMDENVERKEHRS IN ÖSTERREICH BIS ZUR ERRICHTUNG EINES MINISTERIUMS FÜR ÖFFENTLICHE ARBEITEN IM JAHRE 1908 [The promotion of foreign tourist traffic in Austria to the creation of a Ministry of Public Works in 1908]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1954 7: 256-267. Based on unpublished sources in the Vienna Archives and in the Protocol Minutes of the Austrian Parliament. Shows that the Austrian government took an interest in sponsoring foreign tourist traffic only after 1890. Author

728. Thürheim, Ludwig. VERSÄUMTE CHANCEN FÜR BÖHMEN [Missed opportunities for Bohemia]. Neues Abendland 1954 9(9): 549-552. The culmination of the internal policy of Franz Joseph I came in 1871. The Federalists, led

by Minister Friedrich Schöffle and Count Hohenwart, tried to extend the dualism of Austria-Hungary to include Bohemia. Foreign Minister Beust strongly opposed the fundamental articles they drew up because they were to grant great legislative power to the Bohemian Diet. Instead Beust forced Franz Joseph to accept the Bohemian Ausgleich. This compromise was one of the reasons why the crisis which developed under the influence of Western liberal tendencies in Bohemia became aggravated in the following decades. H A Staff

729. Walters, Eurof (Univ. College of the Southwest of England, Essex). UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS: AUSTRO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS UNDER GOLUCHOWSKI, 1895-1906. Slavonic and East European Review 1954 32(79): 486-498. Based on manuscripts in the Vienna Staatsarchiv; a continuation of an article begun in preceding issues of this review. Deals with the aftermath of the Balkan Agreement of 1897. C. F. Delzell

730. Wassilko, Theophila (Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv, Vienna). DIE INTERNATIONALE MUSIK- UND THEATERAUSSTELLUNG WIEN 1892 UND DAS OBERSTHOFMEISTERAMT [The international exhibition for music and theatre in Vienna 1892 and the Office of the Grand Steward of the Court]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1954 7: 457-477. Based on documentary sources of the Austrian State Archives and of the Archives of the City of Vienna. Deals with the first international exhibition in the fields of music and theatre, arranged in Vienna on the initiative of Princess Pauline Metternich under the auspices of the Imperial and Royal Office of the Grand Steward of the Court. Author

#### ITALY

731. Giannini, Amedeo. PROFILI DI UOMINI POLITICI. VITTORIO SCIALOJA [Profiles of politicians. Vittorio Scialoja]. Rivista di studi politici internazionali 1954 21(4): 688-696. An appreciation of the many-sided activities of the Italian statesman, Vittorio Scialoja (1856-1933). A Master of Roman Law, and one of the most outstanding Italian legal scholars, Scialoja trained generations of lawyers in the course of more than 50 years of academic activity. He served his country well as Minister of Justice (1909-10), Foreign Secretary (1919-20), delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, and for many years as Italian representative at the League of Nations. His attitude towards Fascism was that of a Neapolitan sceptic; he never joined the party. W. E. Heydendorff

732. Visconti, Dante. L'OPERA DI CESARE CORRENTI COME MINISTRO [Cesare Correnti's work as minister]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1954 38(1): 162-181. Based mainly on T.

Massarani's Scritti scelti di Cesare Correnti. Deals primarily with his second ministry of public instruction in Italy (1869-72), which saw the initial proposals of certain important later reforms: a combined (classical and pre-professional) "middle school"; decentralized education; greater emphasis on science and the Italian language; free and compulsory elementary education; higher salaries and pensions for teachers; discontinuance of theology and spiritual directors. Most reforms were delayed by his democratic consultation of the teaching profession. They were not enacted because of his resignation when his bill was withdrawn for political (clerical) considerations. L. M. Case

## POLAND

See also: 742

733. Brock, Peter (Oxford). THE EARLY YEARS OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY, 1895-1907. Journal of Central European Affairs 1954 14(3): 219-235. Based largely on manuscripts and publications by members of the Polish Peasant Party in Galicia during its formative years. The party derived some of its inspiration from Russian Narodniki and from peasant movements in other East European countries. The Polish Peasant Party was led originally by Bolesław Wysłouch and Father Stanisław Stojakowski and later by Stapiński. The author traces in considerable detail the numerous party schisms and fusions, the decline of initial idealism as the party won electoral successes, the party's strength in various Galician assemblies and in the Vienna Reichsrath and its relations with the Polish peasant movement in the Russian-controlled regions of Poland.

C. F. Delzell

734. Matlakowski, Władysław. WSPOMNIENIA UKRAIŃSKIE [Ukrainian memoirs]. Wiadomości 1954 9(23):4; (29):3; (33):2; (39):2; (44):2; (45):2; (47):2; (50):2. Fragments of memoirs of the author, a noted Polish doctor, who lived in the second half of the nineteenth century. Some of his non-Ukrainian memoirs were published in previous numbers. Describes impressions gained during his visits of Feliks Szostakowski (1880-82), a wealthy Polish landowner living in the Ukraine. Sets forth many, and sometimes very sharp, portraits of the Polish gentry, remarks on social conditions among the peasants and reminiscences of serfdom and of the uprising of 1863.

A. F. Dygnas

735. Pietrzak-Pawłowska, Irena. KAPITAŁ MONOPOLISTYCZNY W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM W OKRESIE PRZEŁOMOWEGO KRYZYSU 1900-1903 [Monopolistic capital in the Polish Congress Kingdom during the critical depression of 1900-1903]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 96-129. Based on published literature, statistical

publications and records of the Russian governors of the provinces and factory inspectors, some factory records and papers of the Commercial Bank in Warsaw. Examines the impact of the depression on Polish mining and industry which led to the liquidation of up to 50 per cent of the smaller factories. The larger ones kept their position and even increased production. There was a marked tendency to form various cartels and syndicates. Concentration of capital affected even agriculture, where great landowners also formed associations. Eventually most of the firms came under the control of banking houses, especially the Commercial Bank of Warsaw. A. F. Dygnas

736. Ziemiecki, Stanisław (Maria Curie-Skłodowska Univ., Lublin). MARIA CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA. Życie Szkoły Wyższej 1954 2(11): 115-120. Short account of the youth of Mme Curie from her graduation from high school at the age of sixteen (1883) to her departure for Paris in 1891. A. F. Dygnas

## RUSSIA

See also: 684, 705, 729

737. Aleksandrov, F. L. BOR'BA MOSKOVSKIKH BOL'SHEVIKOV ZA MASSY V PERIOD NOVOGO REVOLIUTSIONNOGO POD'EMA 1912-1914 [The Moscow Bolsheviks' struggle for the masses in the period of the new revolutionary development 1912-1914]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (7): 41-55. Based on the files of the contemporary Bolshevik press (legal and underground) and on documents in the State Central Historical Archives. Account of the formation and maintenance of a Bolshevik organization in Moscow and of the role it played in maintaining contact with factories, and worker and peasant groups. The organization succeeded in publishing two papers, Nash Put' [Our Path] and Rabochii Trud [Worker's Labor] and in giving some leadership to the working class during the elections to the Fourth Duma in 1912. M. Raëff

738. Bailey, Sydney D. THE RUSSIAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF 1918. Parliamentary Affairs 1954 7(3): 336-344. Describes the events from 1894-1918 leading to the formation of a Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution for the Russian Empire. Explains why the Kerensky government was unable to call elections for the Assembly, offers explanation why the Bolsheviks permitted the Constituent Assembly to meet. Details events leading to its dissolution and to the final assumption of power by the Bolsheviks.

Marguerite J. Strahan

739. Gal'tsev, V. S. SOTSIAL'NO-EKONOMICHESKOE I KUL'TURNOE RAZVITIE NARODOV SEVERNOGO KAVKAZA V 70-90kh GODAKH XIX VEKA [The socio-economic and cultural development of the peoples of the Northern Caucasus during the 1870s-1890s]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (10): 116-



124. Shows how the penetration of Russian agricultural settlers and industrial and commercial enterprises into the Northern Caucasus affected the social and economic activities of the native populations. Following the example set by the Russians, native agriculture expanded, became more diversified and produced for outside markets. This led to class stratification in the villages. Russian scholarship fostered the cultural and intellectual revival of the local nationalities by helping in the development of a written literature and by spreading education and knowledge of local history and traditions. Finally, native intellectuals and workers began to join the Russian revolutionary organizations at the turn of the nineteenth century. M. Raeff

740. Jelavich, Charles (Univ. of California, Berkeley). THE DIARY OF D. A. MILLIUTIN, 1878-1882: REVIEW ARTICLE. Journal of Modern History 1954 26(3): 255-259. Based on vols. III and IV of the four-volume Dnevnik D. A. Milliutina [The diary of D. A. Milliutin], Moscow, 1950. Examines war minister Milliutin's role in foreign and domestic affairs during the last years of Alexander II, especially his proposal for a Balkan federation and his attitude toward the Dreikaiserbund. Milliutin favored the alliance despite German suspicions that he was anti-German. His rejection of extreme Slavophilism, his advocacy of administrative reforms and his role during the closing weeks of the reform era are discussed.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

741. Mrachkovskaia, I. BORBA V. I. LENINA PROTIV LIBERALNOGO NARODNICHESTVA I "LEGALNOGO MARKSIZMA" PO EKONOMICHESKIM VOPROSAM [Lenin's struggle against the liberal "Narodniki" and against "legal Marxism" in reference to economic questions]. Voprosy Ekonomiki 1954 (7): 17-32. The "Narodniki" believed that the development of capitalism could be prevented in Russia by the furtherance of small enterprises. Lenin countered this with the view that promotion of small enterprises would correspond merely to an encouragement of a primitive form of capitalism. In contrast to the "Narodniki," Lenin believed that economic crises did not result from the disproportion between production and consumption but were rather a consequence of class contradictions in capitalistic society. The "legal Marxists" (Tugan-Baranovskii, Struve) were accused of false objectivity; they denied the possibility that the "superstructure" can exercise an influence on the social structure and they welcomed the development of capitalism as beneficial to Russia. Lenin's reply to the "legal Marxists" was his theory of revolution.

H A Staff

742. Naidus, V. V. I. LENIN V POL'SHE V 1912-1914 GODAKH [V. I. Lenin in Poland in the years 1912-1914]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (7): 13-24. Description of Lenin's circumstances and activities during his two years of resi-

dence in or near Cracow. Main emphasis is on the ways in which Lenin met the problems of living in a new country and of maintaining contact with the party organization in Russia. Based on local Polish police records and recollections of older inhabitants of Cracow, Zakopane and Poronin preserved in the archives of the section for party history of the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party of Poland (PORP). The article is an abridged translation from the Polish, originally published in Kwartalnik Instytutu Polsko-radzieckiego 1954 1(6). M. Raeff

743. Novich, I. S. M. GOR'KII V PERVOI RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII [M. Gorky in the first Russian revolution]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 48-60. Describes the publicistic activities of Gorky during the years 1905-07. Points out Gorky's great interest in the revolutionary struggle against Czarism, his identification with the position of the Bolshevik group, and Lenin's lasting influence on Gorky's creative work. M. Raeff

744. Page, Stanley W. (City College, New York). LENIN'S ASSUMPTION OF INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAN LEADERSHIP. Journal of Modern History 1954 26(3): 233-245. Based primarily on Lenin's Sochinenia, and material from the Proletarskaya revoliutsia. Analyzes shifts of emphasis in Lenin's thought between September 1914 and March 1917, especially the varying degrees of importance which Lenin attributed to the Russian Communist Party in effecting the proletarian revolution and the correspondingly fluctuating estimate of his own role as either primarily the leader of the Russian proletariat or the leader of the international proletariat. Between 1914 and March 1917 Lenin inclined to the latter view. The origin of the idea of "socialism in one country," Lenin's role at the Bern and Zimmerwald conferences, and his "Farewell letter to the Swiss workers" are examined from this angle.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

745. Polevoi, Iu. Z. OB ISTORICHESKIKH VZGLIADAKH PLEKHANOVA [On the historical views of Plekhanov]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (8): 48-64. Argues for the restoration of Plekhanov to his deserved place as the father of Russian Marxist thought and historiography. Shows that Plekhanov's historical and political works in the 1880's and 1890's were a great contribution to Russian thought and most valuable in analyzing the major problems of Russian politics and historiography in Marxist terms. The author criticizes those recent historians who, in seeking the immediate precursors of Leninism, have by-passed the vital role played by Plekhanov--in spite of his limitations--in the evolution of Russian socialist thought. However, Plekhanov's real contribution was limited to his early writings. Later, having passed to the Menshevik camp, he failed to follow the true Marxist approach; the limitations and weaknesses of his understanding of Marxism

took the upper hand and he was eventually misled into erroneous, reactionary and petty bourgeois interpretations of such vital problems as the role of the peasantry, the peculiarity of Russia's historical development and the evolution of capitalism in Russia.

M. Raeff

746. Sarkisyanz, E. RUSSIAN ATTITUDES TOWARD ASIA. Russian Review 1954 13(4): 245-254. Based on material from chapter XVII of the author's book, Russian Ideologies and the Messianism of the Islamic and Buddhist Orient: A study in political chiliasm (Tübingen: Mohr Verlag, 1955). Evaluates the significance of Asia in relation to Russia, as conceived by Russian thinkers of the Petersburg Period, particularly the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Points out the emphasis on the Asian affinities of Russia by extreme conservative and extreme revolutionary Russian thought, the former in the context of a rejection of the parliamentary and rationalist Occident, the latter in connection with a rejection of the Occidental associations of Petersburg Absolutism. Refers to the relationship between Russia's turning toward Asia and Russian chiliasm and Messianism.

Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

747. Shmorgun, P. M. BOL'SHEVISTSKIE ORGANIZATSII NA UKRAINE V PERIOD PODGOTOVKI PRAZHSKOI KONFERENTSII ESDEP [Bolshevik organizations in the Ukraine in the period of preparation for the Prague conference of the RSDEP]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (10): 90-100. On the basis of contemporary underground press and Ukrainian party archives, describes the activities of the Bolshevik group in the Ukraine during the years of the Stolypin reaction, 1906-11. The author points out the success of the Bolshevik groups in contrast to the efforts of the Mensheviks and other parties ("bourgeois nationalists," populists). Ukrainian Communist groups were represented at the party conference in Prague in 1911 after a particularly active and fruitful period of organization and propaganda. M. Raeff

748. Sidorov, A. L. K VOPROSU O PEREMESHCHENII TSENTRA MEZHDUNARODNOGO RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIIA V ROSSIIU [On the question of the displacement of the international workers' movement to Russia]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (6): 3-18. Until the last decade of the nineteenth century, the international center of the revolutionary workers' movement was in Germany because of the dynamic conditions created by the rapid development of German capitalism. As the German Social Democratic Party failed to take advantage of the situation, the center moved to Russia in the 1890's and the first decade of the twentieth century, when Russia in turn entered upon rapid industrialization. The rise of the "inner contradictions" of imperialist capitalism led to the revolution of 1905, in the course of which the dynamic revo-

lutionary leadership of the Bolsheviks under Lenin secured Russia's role as center of the revolutionary working class movement.

M. Raeff

749. Walkin, Jacob (Research analyst, U.S. government). GOVERNMENT CONTROLS OVER THE PRESS IN RUSSIA, 1905-1914. Russian Review 1954 13(3): 203-209. A documented study of the methods used by the government to control the press (primarily newspapers and periodicals) during the period 1905-14. The new censorship laws of 1905-06 abolished preliminary censorship and the administrative punishments in use before 1905. Violations of the laws were made punishable only through judicial proceedings. The new judicial controls were much less effective than contemporary public opinion in Russia was willing to concede. Therefore the government in 1907 resorted to a new form of administrative punishment based on the emergency statute of 14 August 1881. Although the liberal opposition tended to charge that nothing had been changed the press after 1905 had a freedom comparable to the Western press and represented all shades of public opinion, including the Bolsheviks. Journal (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

#### SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

See also: 848

750. Argtander, Ivar. OSCAR II OG FORSVARSSPØRSMÅLET 1889-90 [Oscar II and the problem of defense]. [Norwegian] Historisk Tidsskrift 1954 37(1): 11-21. Supplement to Evald Rygh's letter, dated 12 July 1889, concerning the formation of Emil Stang's first ministry. Consists of three letters and a Promemoria from King Oscar II to Lieutenant-Colonel Edvard Hans Hoff (1838-1933). The first letter explains why Hoff became minister of defense in the ministry of Sverdrup; the second letter and the confidential Promemoria discuss further plans for strengthening Norwegian defense; the third letter proposes the extension of military service in north Norway.

A. Houkom

751. Blücher, Wipert von. FINNLANDS GESUCH UM DEUTSCHE HILFE 1918 [Finland's plea for German aid in 1918]. Aussenpolitik 1954 5(7): 462-464. In his recent book, Finlands kamp för sin självständighet enligt Mannerheims minnen (Helsinki: Söderström and Co., 1953), Onni Talas, Finnish Minister of Justice, lauded German military aid to Finland during the Communist revolt in 1918. He also discounts Mannerheim's persistent and popularized claims that he alone created the Finnish liberation army and that German military aid was unnecessary. Germany rendered indispensable military aid, yet refrained from interfering in Finnish governmental matters. Not Mannerheim, but Svinhufvud, the later Prime Minister, was the true hero of Finnish independence. He clandestinely



tinely trained Finnish militia and summoned German troops who saved Finland from being engulfed by the Communist revolution.

R. Mueller

752. Törnqvist, Kurt (Lund). VERKSTADSINDUSTRIEN ETT MAKTCENTRUM I SVENSK AVTALSPOLITIK [The work shop industries - a center of power in Swedish collective bargaining]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift för Politik-Statistik-Ekonomi 1954 57(4): 318-336. Traces the developments in collective bargaining from 1902 on. Between 1902 and 1909, the Swedish Association of Workshops developed into a modern association of employers and became a center of power in collective bargaining. Since then, the wage policy of Sweden has been extensively influenced by this group.

Amalia Pichler

### SPAIN

See also: 719

753. Hennessy, Alastair (Senior Scholar of St. Antony's College, Oxford). TRADITIONALISM IN SPAIN: THE SECOND CARLIST WAR 1872-76. History Today 1955 5(1): 24-32. An analysis of the nineteenth-century sources of Traditionalism, one of the principal intellectual bases of the Franco regime in Spain, which is "a direct descendant of nineteenth-century Carlism." Carlism, in turn authoritarian and clerical in nature, and emotional in its appeal, was an embodiment of counter-revolutionary theory. It also asserted local and provincial particularism, especially in the Basque country. Amadeo of Savoy, brought in by the liberal army leaders who had overthrown the liberal regime of Isabella II, was even less acceptable to the Carlists than the latter. They looked to Don Carlos to restore religious orthodoxy and monarchical authority but his decision to resort to force proved to be fatal to his cause. Carlism survived under the restored legitimate monarchy and, winning over the army officers and abandoning dynasticism, threw much support behind Franco in the Civil War of 1936. W. M. Simon

### Latin America

(and British West Indies)

754. Boromé, J. A. ANTONIO MACEO. Caribbean Quarterly 1954 3(4): 237-240. Biography of the Cuban Independence hero from his birth in Santiago de Cuba, 14 June 1845 to his death on a Cuban battlefield, 7 December 1896. Maceo lived in Honduras, Panama, Jamaica, New York, Costa Rica. He corresponded with José Martí and Máximo Gómez and with them began a new war to expel the Spaniards from Cuba in 1895 during which Maceo was killed.

H. Kantor

755. Laird, Colin (Trinidad architect). TRINIDAD TOWN HOUSE OR THE RISE AND DECLINE OF A DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE. Caribbean Quarterly

1954 3(4): 188-198. Describes how indigenous peasant building and imported European architecture blended to create, during the 1880's, a type of house peculiar to Trinidad which reflected the vulgarity, gayness, boldness, and daring of the builders as well as the nostalgia of the Europeans for their homelands. Twenty-four line cuts of homes and public buildings showing architectural details, designs, and plans accompany the text.

H. Kantor

756. Warranjo Martínez, Enrique. LA PAZ DEL WISCONSIN [The Peace of the "Wisconsin"]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41: 222-229. Minor incidents drawn from personal experience on the Conservative side in the revolt of 1899-1902 and during a later administrative association with General Benjamín Herrera. D. Bushnell

757. Unsigned. INDICE GENERAL DE LOS LIBROS COPIADORES DE LA SECCION DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES (ARCHIVO GENERAL DE LA NACION. SECCION H.) [Register of the file of the section for external affairs. State Archives. Section H.]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1954 17(82): 338-370. Contains a list and description of contents of letters addressed by the external affairs section of the Dominican Republic to diplomatic and consular representatives, official authorities and foreign representatives in the Dominican Republic from 7 June to 1 December 1875.

Ingeborg Luyken

### United States of America

See also: 670, 682, 711

758. Bassett, Seymour T. D. (Earlham College). THE QUAKERS AND COMMUNITARIANISM. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1954 43(2): 84-99. Based on books. Describes the participation of the Friends in Utopian socialist communities in the USA in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Only a minority of Friends participated but the experiment was a natural development of essential Quaker ideas. The spirit of communitarianism lives on among Friends today.

H A Staff

759. Boorstin, Daniel J. AMERIKA ODER DAS UNBEHAGEN IN DER DEMOKRATIE [America, or uneasiness in the democracy]. Forum 1954 1(9): 6-9. Discusses the conceptions formed by Americans in the twentieth century of America. Groups representing three types of approaches are to be found: the Singularists (with an isolationist approach in foreign affairs), the Universalists (internationalists), and the Pluralists. Current American self-examination reflects uneasiness about the past and future role of America. H. v. Wahlde

760. Burnham, John C. (Graduate student, Stanford Univ.). LESTER FRANK WARD AS NATURAL SCIENTIST. American Quarterly 1954 6(3): 259-

265. Re-appraises Lester Frank Ward's position as a geologist and paleobotanist. Draws on source material in the history of science to show that Ward has been greatly over-appraised by sociologists as a major figure in American science. D. Davis

761. Doss, Richard B. DEMOCRATS IN THE DOLDRUMS: VIRGINIA AND THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1904. Journal of Southern History 1954 20(4): 511-529. Traces the attempts of Virginia Democrats to unify their factions by a switch away from Bryan and the West and a coalition with the East behind Alton B. Parker. Concentrates especially on the work of Virginia's John W. Daniel at the 1904 National Convention, drawing material from newspapers and the official report.

D. Davis

762. Doster, James F. (Univ. of Alabama). WERE POPULISTS AGAINST RAILROAD CORPORATIONS? THE CASE OF ALABAMA. Journal of Southern History 1954 20(3): 395-399. Maintains that leaders of the Alliance and Populist movements in Alabama were not hostile to railroads or other corporations, despite the anti-capitalistic tone of the national platforms. Reuben F. Kolb, the chief figure in the Alabama Alliance movement, had befriended railroad interests and rejected the St. Louis platform of 1889 which favored government ownership of railroads. Since evidence in newspapers and official records shows that even Populists in the legislature made no effort to curb railroads, the author calls for further examination in other states to show how closely local Populist groups agreed with national platforms. D. Davis

763. Friedlander, Albert H. THE WORLD OF MY BOOKS. ISAAC MAYER WISE. American Jewish Archives 1954 6(2): 107-150. First publication in English of the memoirs of Isaac M. Wise, translated and edited by A. Friedlander. H A Staff

764. Gingerich, Melvin (Mennonite Research Foundation). AN 1875 MENNONITE EVALUATION OF KANSAS. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1954 28 (4): 307-309. Publication of a Mennonite pamphlet from the year 1875 in English translation which testifies to the colonization process in Kansas of those Mennonites who had emigrated from the Ukraine in 1873.

H A Staff

765. Karlin, Jules Alexander. THE ANTI-CHINESE OUTBREAK IN TACOMA, 1885. Pacific Historical Review 1954 23(3). The Anti-Chinese movement of the 1870's and 1880's made its influence felt on the American West Coast. Tacoma was a typical western city, typical of the Pacific Coast. There were many kinds of agitation but one of the most effective came from the workingmen who saw in the settlement of the Chinese a threat to labor. Newspapers were also hostile to the settlement of the Chinese

on the Pacific Coast. Those who did violence to the Chinese were freed and those who violated the law were praised. The chinophobes of Tacoma were defiant to the end and were victorious over the Orientals, American public opinion and even the Federal Government.

W. S. Savage

766. Lewandowska, Sister M. Theodosetta, H.F.N. THE POLISH IMMIGRANT IN PHILADELPHIA TO 1914. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1954 65(3): 131-141. Continued from June 1954 issue. This part treats 1) the origin of newspapers founded by Polish immigrants in Philadelphia in the second half of the nineteenth century and 2) the first Polish book printed in the USA. The annex contains an extensive bibliography. H A Staff

767. Martin, Bernard. THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY OF EMIL G. HIRSCH. American Jewish Archives 1954 6(2): 151-165. "Emil G. Hirsch of Sinai Temple in Chicago was one of the most influential rabbis in the generation before and after the turn of the last century. He was largely responsible for the social justice article in the Reform Jewish Pittsburgh Platform of 1885 ... Hirsch was an original thinker and a pioneer among Jews in coming to grips with the social problems created by industrial capitalism." Journal

768. McComb, Arthur (Harvard Univ. Press). A CONSULAR APPOINTMENT OF 1900. New England Quarterly 1954 27(3): 382-388. Prints correspondence between John Hay and Henry Cabot Lodge concerning a desired transfer of Thomas F. Prentiss, Consul in Rouen. Reflects nature of governmental operations in this sphere.

D. Davis

769. McWhiney, Grady (Troy, Alabama State Teachers College). LOUISIANA SOCIALISTS IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY: A STUDY OF RUSTIC RADICALISM. Journal of Southern History 1954 20(3): 315-336. Description and interpretation of the rapid rise and decline of radicalism in Louisiana, based on published monographs and state documents. Before 1912 a minor socialist movement existed in New Orleans but was torn by conflict with the more radical IWW. The surprisingly large Presidential vote for Eugene Debs in 1912 (1 out of every 14 Louisiana ballots) centered in the upland lumbering regions, where there were smaller, poorer farms, fewer Negroes, and a smaller percentage of Catholics than in the alluvial parishes. Exploitation in the lumber industry stimulated union movement and violence which contributed to the temporary strength of socialism. Analyzes reasons for sudden radicalism in this area and factors which made it precarious.

D. Davis

770. Meserve, Walter J. (Univ. of Kansas). TRUTH, MORALITY, AND SWEDENBORG IN HOWELLS' THEORY OF REALISM. New England Quarterly 1954



27(2): 252-257. Discusses William Dean Howells' identification of truth and morality in terms of Swedenborg's philosophy. While Howells was not a disciple of the philosopher his theory of realism appears to have been influenced by Swedenborg. D. Davis

771. North, Douglass C. (Univ. of Washington). LIFE INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT BANKING AT THE TIME OF THE ARMSTRONG INVESTIGATION OF 1905-1906. Journal of Economic History 1954 14(3): 209-228. The Armstrong Investigation brought out the subordinate and serviceable relation of the insurance companies to the investment bankers, singly and in syndicates. In contrast to later practice, the insurance companies depended on the syndicates for their supply of securities on the open market. Only the later growth of the assets of the insurance companies enabled them to compete with and ultimately surpass the investment bankers. F. L. Nussbaum

772. Richmond, Phyllis Allen. AMERICAN ATTITUDES TOWARD THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE (1860-1880). Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1954 9(4): 428-454. The author describes the transition of medical science in the USA regarding the transmission of diseases from the former miasmatic and atmospheric theories to modern bacteriology. H A Staff

773. Ringwald, Donald C. QUEEN OF THE HUDSON ("Part I"). American Neptune 1954 14(3): 161-186. The passenger steamboat Mary Powell, a 819-ton wooden-hulled sidewheeler, ran for over fifty years on the "day route" from Rondout to New York City, beginning 12 October 1861. Officers, famed passengers, and special excursions are mentioned, as well as details of construction, repairs and ownership. P. B. Johnson

774. Schiffman, Joseph (Long Island Univ.). EDWARD BELLAMY'S ALTRUISTIC MAN. American Quarterly 1954 6(3): 195-209. Based largely on unpublished notebooks and journals of Edward Bellamy (1850-1898), author of Looking Backward. Contrasts Bellamy's stress on environment and a plastic human nature with the then contemporary theories of Social Darwinism. Behind Bellamy's Utopianism in fiction was a belief in man's limitless possibilities and non-pecuniary motives. D. Davis

775. Sisk, Glenn N. (Georgia Institute of Technology). CHURCHES IN THE ALABAMA BLACK BELT, 1875-1917. Church History 1954 23(2):

153-174. Describes the life and work of the churches in the Black Belt of Alabama.

E. Oberholzer Jr.

776. Stevenson, John A. (Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland). PLANTS, PROBLEMS, AND PERSONALITIES: THE GENESIS OF THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY. Agricultural History 1954 28(4): 155-162. Based on unpublished documents in files of Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland. Traces the development of botanical and related work in the United States Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of Plant Industry was established within the Department on 1 July 1901 as a consolidation of several overlapping agencies. Beverly T. Galloway was the major influence in the Bureau's establishment.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

777. Tischendorf, Alfred P. (Ph. D. Candidate, Univ. of Chicago). FLORIDA AND THE BRITISH INVESTOR: 1880-1914. Florida Historical Quarterly 1954 33(2): 120-129. Based on statistics from the Public Record Office (London), Stock Exchange Yearbook, Florida promotional literature, and British and American monographs. A simple narrative account of fifteen British companies and their financial debacles growing out of their real estate ventures and their efforts to exploit or develop Florida's resources. G. L. Lyan

778. Unsigned. FIFTY YEARS AGO. National and English Review 1954 142(856): 359-360. Excerpt from an article by A. Maurice Low, "American Affairs," which appeared in 1904 in the National and English Review. This article commented on the Presidential campaign of that year. Low did not believe that Theodore Roosevelt would be elected because he did not consider Roosevelt a representative of the middle class. H A Staff

779. Wayman, Mrs. Dorothy G. (Biographer of Cardinal O'Connell). SOME UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BELLAMY STORERS AND CARDINAL O'CONNELL, 1908-1929. Catholic Historical Review 1954 40(2): 129-177. A series of unpublished letters exchanged between William O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, and Bellamy and Maria Storer. The letters, filed in the Archives of the Archdiocese of Boston, give views of these writers on miscellaneous items concerning Catholic Church affairs in the United States and in Europe. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

## E. 1918-1939

## GENERAL HISTORY

780. Arai, Shin'ichi. AMERIKA NO KYOKUTŌ SEISAKU TO TANAKA GAIKŌ [America's Far Eastern policy and Tanaka diplomacy]. Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū 1954. 175: 21-30. Based principally on Foreign Relations of the United States (U. S. Department of State). Examines Japanese, English, and American foreign policy with regard to the Chinese Revolution. Attention is focused on the Nanking Incident of 1927. This is one of the first Japanese studies of the Tanaka period, which was the starting point of the developments that led to the Manchurian Incident, the Sino-Japanese War, and the Pacific War. Z. Kawamura

781. Delivanis, D. J. LES BUTS DE LA POLITIQUE MONÉTAIRE DEPUIS LA SUSPENSION DE L'É-TALON-OR [The aims of monetary policy since the suspension of the gold standard]. Revue d'Économie Politique 1954. 64(6): 925-935. The history of monetary policies since the general abandonment of the gold standard (1931-36) falls into three periods: 1) to 1939; 2) 1939-45, and 3) since 1945. Whatever expectations there may have been for a return to gold have steadily receded. Although there have been variations of emphasis in the aims of monetary policy in each of the periods, the major goals have been: 1) prevention of deflation; 2) prevention of "excessive" inflation; 3) control of foreign exchange rates and balance of payments. There has been a tendency to develop currency "blobs," or zones. R. E. Cameron

782. Letwin, Shirley Robin (Univ. of Chicago). REPRESENTATION WITHOUT DEMOCRACY: THE WEBBS' CONSTITUTION. Review of Politics 1954. 16(3): 352-375. Based primarily on the writings of Sidney and Beatrice Webb, who, in their Constitution for a Socialist Commonwealth, attempt to formulate a government of the people's representatives (Parliament), by experts, for the well-being of society. The Webbs gave fuller expression to the ideas of Edwin Chadwick and John Stuart Mill by expounding a democracy ruled by experts, in which control would be separated from the actual conduct of affairs. Journal (D. Gorman)

783. Nekrich, A. M. ANGLO-GERMANSKIE PROTIVORECHIIA PO KOLONIAL'NOMU VOPROSU PERED VTOROJ MIROVOJ VOJNOJ [Anglo-German rivalry on colonial questions before the Second World War]. Voprosy Istorii 1954. (7): 77-94. Argues that Anglo-German colonial rivalry was one of the major causes, often neglected by Western historians, of the Second World War. By quoting trade and investment figures, demonstrates the growing participation of German industry and capital in the trade and exploitation of natural resources in Africa and the Near East. Describes the role played by German claims for colonies - and English opposition

thereto - in the diplomacy of the 1930's. The documentation is drawn entirely from the Nürnberg Trials and contemporary British periodicals and books. M. Raeff

784. Ohm, Kirsten. MANDAT- OG TILSYNS-SYSTEMET [The system of mandates and trusteeships]. Internasjonal Politikk 1954. (7): 162-167. A comparison of the mandate system of the League of Nations with the trusteeship system of the United Nations. The spiritual creator of the mandate system was Edward Burke but the concept was not precisely formulated until the Berlin Conference in 1885. It was put into practice after the First World War. Amalia Pichler

785. Ort, Alexandr. MALÁ DOHODA A MNICHOV [The Little Entente and Munich]. Československý Časopis Historický 1954. 2(2): 227-245. The Little Entente was organized to fight the revolutionary movements in Central Europe. With the rise of Fascism, the situation changed; afraid of war, the Entente powers ostensibly decided to adopt a policy of collective security as proposed by the USSR. In reality, the governments of the Entente powers adopted a policy of non-intervention rather than of collective security. The situation of Czechoslovakia in 1938 was not desperate, but the Czech bourgeois government's capitulation made an energetic struggle against Fascism impossible. H A Staff

786. Shandor, Vincent (formerly representative of the Carpatho-Ukrainian Republic in Prague). CARPATHO-UKRAINE IN THE INTERNATIONAL BARGAINING OF 1918-1939. Ukrainian Quarterly 1954. 10(3): 235-246. Discusses, initially, the failure to apply the principle of self-determination to the entire Ukrainian people. Analyzes the Treaty of St. Germain and its provisions for Podkarpatska Rus and the failure of the Czechs to grant effective autonomy to the Carpatho-Ukraine. Asserts that, to a large degree, it was the Ukrainian problem in connection with the Carpatho-Ukraine which led to the alliance of Hitler and Stalin. The latter gained the liquidation of the Carpatho-Ukraine and thus was in a position to drop the negotiations for a Franco-Soviet alliance. Analyzes Hungarian and Polish policies towards this area and discusses the circumstances of the Carpatho-Ukraine proclamation of independence, ratified 15 March 1939 by a special law of the Diet of the Ukraine. J. Erickson

787. Sokolnicki, Michał. POMONACHIJSKIE PORACHUNKI [The post-Munich balance sheets]. Bellona 1954(3): 24-32. A critical discussion of the Survey of International Affairs, 1938 Vol. III (Oxford Univ. Press, 1953) Chapter V. The question of military preparedness is discussed in considerable detail, as well as Polish-German relations and the influence of the Soviet Union at this stage.

J. Erickson



788. Vidalenc, Jean. ASPECTS ÉCONOMIQUES ET SOCIAUX DE L'HISTOIRE MILITAIRE [Economic and social aspects of military history]. Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 1954 32(3): 321-327. Review article of Le réarmement clandestin du Reich, 1930-1935, vu par le 2e Bureau de l'État-Major français, by G. Castellan (Paris, 1954). Concludes that the psychological effects of the methods used to rearm Germany had an important bearing on the efficiency of its military forces.

R. E. Cameron

#### Paris Peace Settlements

See also: 884

789. Dehio, Ludwig (Marburg). VERSAILLES NACH 35-JAHREN [Versailles after 35 years]. Monat 1954 6(70): 345-352. Analysis of the Versailles Treaty in the light of subsequent developments, with a comparison to the Congress of Vienna in 1815. At Vienna, the following characteristics were to be noted: 1) unity on the principle of restoration; 2) a European balance based on five European nations; and 3) the unchallenged influence of Europe as world power center. In 1919, the following new problems had arisen: 1) national rivalry; 2) colonialism; 3) revolutionary Communism; 4) participation of non-European powers in a European settlement; 5) non-participation of some European states; 6) advanced economic development and more serious economic dislocation as a result of the war; and 7) a powerful and vocal public opinion in the victor countries. Failure of the Versailles Treaty may be attributed to the inability of the peacemakers to appreciate the changed circumstances brought on by the war and the armistice.

C. R. Spurgin

790. Duroselle, J. B. (Univ. of Paris). PRO UND CONTRA IN FRANKREICH. VERSAILLES NACH 35 JAHREN [Pro and contra in France. Versailles after 35 years]. Monat 1954 6(70): 352-360. Analysis of French opinion from 1919 to the present on the Treaty of Versailles, based on newspapers, speeches, influential books on the subject, and memoirs. Center elements (e.g., Clemenceau) supported the Treaty as the best possible compromise and counted on Allied support for its enforcement. Left wing groups regarded the Treaty as too harsh and sought a more conciliatory policy toward Germany. Rightists, on the other hand, held that it created weak national states at the mercy of a resurgent Germany, which, though beaten, retained the power to control Europe through her unity, her industry, and a cadre army. Other prominent persons attacked the Treaty from the standpoint of its unworkability, rather than because of its unjust provisions. The periodic shifts of power between right and left in domestic French politics resulted in an inconsistent and, in the long run, indecisive policy in the implementation of the treaty. C. R. Spurgin

791. Headlam-Morley, Agnes (Univ. of Oxford) ZWISCHEN KEYNES UND MANTOUX. VERSAILLES NACH 35 JAHREN [Between Keynes and Mantoux. Versailles after 35 years]. Monat 1954 6(71): 451-457. Traces trends in public opinion and political activity in Great Britain regarding the Treaty of Versailles and British-German relations in the period 1919-45. Two works are discussed which influenced the political outlook: The Economic Consequences of the Peace (1919) by John Maynard Keynes, and The Carthaginian Peace (Oxford: University Press, 1944) by Etienne Mantoux. The English attitude underwent several changes in regard to the justice and workability of the Treaty, reparations, German war guilt, and the right of Germany to revise the treaty unilaterally. C. R. Spurgin

792. Hughes, H. Stuart (Stanford Univ.). AM ENDE EINER DISKUSSION. VERSAILLES NACH 35 JAHREN [At the end of a discussion. Versailles after 35 years]. Monat 1954 6(71): 446-451. Deals primarily with the trends in American public opinion, especially of the liberal internationally-minded elements, in regard to President Wilson, Germany, and the Versailles Treaty in the years 1919-45. Various attitudes of the internationalists are discussed: 1) during the drafting of the Treaty and the ratification debate in Congress; 2) in the twenties regarding German war guilt; 3) in the thirties regarding the wisdom of the Wilsonian doctrine of national self-determination as applied to Central and Eastern Europe; and 4) in World War II when the need for new and better formulas for a settlement became evident. In the last three cited, historians played a leading role in influencing public opinion. C. R. Spurgin

793. Hughes, H. Stuart (Stanford Univ.). THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER VERSAILLES. New Leader 1954 37(29): 16-19. A review of American attitudes toward the Versailles Treaty in the inter-war period and since, and of Roosevelt's views on peace-making during World War II. The final lesson of the twenty-year debate is the responsibility of the United States not only in peace-making but in following through to face the problems resulting from both wars and peace settlements. H. C. Deutsch

794. Lapter, Karel. SPRAWA GDAŃSKA I DOSTĘPU POLSKI DO MORZA NA KONFERENCJI PARYSKIEJ 1919 R [The Danzig question and Poland's access to the sea at the Paris Conference of 1919]. Przegląd Historyczny 1954 45(2/3): 460-478. Based on published sources only. The Russian Revolution, by declaring all partitioning treaties void, not only gave Poland independence, but also a political and legal basis for demanding access to the sea. Also, the 13th point of Wilson's Declaration could be fulfilled only after the Russian Revolution. However, because of the efforts of the Coalition to keep Germany strong as an anti-Soviet power,

Poland's access to the sea was limited to the utmost. For Poland, the peace treaty with the USSR would have been a better choice than the Treaty of Versailles. A. F. Dygnas

795. Rose, William J. (Univ. of British Columbia). WAS THOMAS MASARYK'S "AUSTRIA DELENDA EST!" A MISTAKE? Journal of Central European Affairs 1954 14(3): 236-254. Substance of a public lecture given at Cornell University on the Jacob Schiff Foundation, 29 April 1954. Rose maintains that when T. G. Masaryk assumed his stand in the autumn of 1914 that the Habsburg Monarchy had outlived its usefulness and was no longer viable, he did it on both moral grounds and on those of political expediency. Rose notes that a question has been raised whether the dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy in 1919 "set the clock back" and prepared the way for Russian dominance of Central Europe. He answers that he doubts "whether the preservation of the Habsburg Monarchy in any form possible at the time could have given the least guarantee of security against resurgent Russian power." The Empire collapsed not because of Masaryk, Wickham Steed, or R. W. Seton-Watson, but because its *raison d'être* had ceased to exist.

C. F. Delzell

796. Weltsch, Robert, H. Wickham Steed, David Mitraný, and Paul de Hevesy. THE HAPSBURG EMPIRE. Times Literary Supplement (London) 1954 (2738, 2741, 2743, 2744, 2745, and 2747). The viability of the Austro-Hungarian State and the wisdom of the peace treaties of 1919 in destroying it are controverted in a series of letters arising from the review of Erich Ryck, Geschichte der Weimarer Republik. P. H. Hardacre

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Asia

See also: 871, 880, 903

797. Braisted, William H. (Univ. of Texas). NATIONALISM IN EASTERN ASIA: REVIEW ARTICLE. Journal of Modern History 1954 26(4): 356-363. Reviewing more than a dozen books on Far Eastern affairs which have appeared during the last two years (the majority published under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations), the author examines the roots of Asian nationalism in the experience of Western imperialism, its exploitation by Japan in the Second World War, its role as a motivating force in the social revolutions and the diplomacy of present-day Asian states. China's reaction to the West, her foreign policy, administrative and economic reforms as well as the problem of Chinese élites in the twentieth century are emphasized. Southeast Asian nationalism, American economic policy toward the Philip-

pinas, the Colombo plan, and demographic problems of Formosa are also discussed.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

798. Mkhitarian, S. A. IZ ISTORII EDINOGO NATSIONAL'NOGO FRONTA V'ETNAMA [From the history of the united national front of Vietnam]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 61-72. Gives a sketchy history of the Vietnamese movement for independence. The disparate anti-imperialist groups of the early 1920's were coalesced into a common movement under the active leadership of the Communist Party in 1929-30. By the end of 1930 a United Front movement had been created. The first open revolt (late 1940) against Franco-Japanese imperialist control led to the formation of a united movement for independence, the Vietminh. By 1945, the Vietminh effectively controlled the country and embarked on an energetic program—especially land reform—which even the war against Franco-American imperialism did not interrupt. M. Raëff

### CHINA

799. Akatova, T. N. GONKONG-KANTONSKAIA ZABASTOVKA 1925-1926 GODOV [The Hong-Kong - Canton strike of 1925-1926]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (10): 3-13. Description of the general strike and boycott in Hong-Kong and Canton in 1925-1926 on the basis of contemporary newspaper sources. The strike is viewed as the result of ruthless, provocative acts of English imperialism. The strike permitted the Communist-led National government in Canton to secure a territorial basis and to increase its military strength. But, faced by the threat of foreign intervention and the need to safeguard its rear during the campaign in the North, the National government ordered an end to the strike. Although the strike failed in its economic objective, it fostered revolutionary movements and united the Hong-Kong trade unions under Communist leadership.

M. Raëff

800. Chesneaux, Jean (Centre national de la Recherche scientifique, Paris). AU LENDEMAIN DE LA PREMIÈRE GUERRE MONDIALE: TRANSFORMATIONS SOCIALES DE LA CHINE [On the morrow of the First World War: social change in China]. Annales: Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1954 9(3): 296-310. Based largely on secondary sources; relies heavily on Marxist works. Describes the effect of industrialization on Chinese urban society, treating in turn the business bourgeoisie, the industrial proletariat, the artisans, and the "intelligentsia." Stresses the conflict within the industrial and commercial group over their hostility to the Old Regime, with its insecurity, waste and subjection to foreign interests on the one hand, and their personal and pecuniary ties to the "feudal" gentry and mandarin bureaucracy on the other. Also discusses the unwillingness of foreign employers



to improve wages and conditions for Chinese labor such as had been done in their home countries, while Chinese employers were unable to institute improvements in the face of superior foreign competition. D. S. Landes

801. Ishikawa, Tadao (Faculty of Law, Keio Univ.). DAI-KAKUMEI HAITAI CHOKUGO NI OKERU CHŪGOKU KYŪSAN-TŌ [The Chinese Communist Party just after the retreat from the Great Revolution]. Hōgaku Kenkyū 1954 27(8): 531-565. Based on Hu Hua-li, Chung-kuo Hsin Min-chu Chu-i Ko-ming-shih Ts'an-k'ao Shih-liac; Chinese Communist Party, Hu-pei Neng-min Pao-tung Ching-kuo chih Pao-kao, and others. Deals with the period between the withdrawal of the CCP from the Wu-han government in July, 1927, and the formation of the Kuang-tung Comintern in October of the same year. From an objective point of view, the revolution had clearly entered a decline but the revolutionary movement captured the cities and became a very positive force opposing the Nationalist government. Examines the nature of this important period of transition from cooperation with the nationalists to Soviet-style revolution.

S. Yanagida

802. Liu Iun-an'. K ISTORII PARTIZANSKOGO DVIZHENIIA NA SEVEROVOSTOKE KITAIA V 1931-1945 GODAKH [On the history of the partisan movement in Northeastern China in the years 1931-1945]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (8): 85-95. Describes the origins, character and early activities of the various irregular military organizations engaged in fighting the Japanese and Manchukuo forces. Main emphasis is on the period before 1938. Slowly, out of necessity, and thanks to the leadership of progressive organizations and the Communist Party of China on the one hand and in reaction to the passivity and appeasement of Chiang Kai Shek and the Kuomintang on the other, the scattered movements coalesced and co-ordinated their efforts. M. Raeff

803. Muramatsu, Yūji (Hitotsubashi Univ., Tokyo). CHŪGOKU KYŪSANTŌ NO KŌSHIKI BUNKEN NI ARAWARETA "HŌKEN" OYOBI "HAN-HŌKEN" TO IŪ KOTŌBA NO IMI NI TSUITE [On the meaning of the words "feudalism" and "anti-feudalism" in the official documents of the Chinese Communist Party]. Hitotsubashi Ronsō 1954 32(4): 475-492. Based mostly on Hung-sê Wên-hsien ["Red Documents," compiler anonymous], with reference to secondary sources by Suzue Gen'ichi, R. North, J. K. Fairbank, etc. Examines the Chinese Communist use of the words "feudalism" and "anti-feudalism" in party documents between the first national party congress in 1920 and the sixth in 1928. The semantic content of the words changes from time to time and they are used in senses that will agree with the practical purpose of the party at any given moment, rather than in their theoretical meanings. The shifts in meaning of these words are indicative of the development of the Communist movement in China. M. Sasaki

## INDIA

804. Laan, A.F. van der. HET GEORGANISEER-DE COMMUNISME IN INDIA [Organized Communism in India]. Internationale Spectator 1955 9 (1): 15-28. A survey of the contents of The Communist Party of India. A Short History, by M. R. Masani (London: Derek Verschoyle, 1954). D. van Arkel

805. Mel'nikov, A. M. KREST'IANSKOE DVI-ZHENIE V INDII V 1934-1936 GODAKH I OBRAZ-OVANIE VSEINDIISKOGO KREST'IANSKOGO SOIUZA [The peasant movement in India in the years 1934-1936 and the formation of the All India Peasant Union]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (6): 117-127. Points out the leading role played by the Indian Communist Party and by Communist sympathizers in organizing active peasant movements in the wake of the deterioration of agrarian conditions in the middle 1930s. The main source cited is the "All India Kisan Bulletin" as published in the Indian Labour Journal. M. Raeff

## Canada

806. McNaught, K. W. (United College, Winnipeg, Manitoba). CCF: TOWN AND COUNTRY. Queen's Quarterly 1954 41(2): 213-219. It has too often been assumed that the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation is primarily a western farmers' movement. Actually it sprang from urban labor, Christian social gospel in the Protestant churches and radical intellectuals. Particularly important were the Canadian Forum, increasingly collectivist after 1929 and the Fabian intellectuals' League for Social Reconstruction. The founding of the CCF in 1932, with J. S. Woodsworth as first president, came as the growth of socialist ideas in farmers' organizations and trade unions made a national party seem possible.

H. D. Jordan

## Europe

### AUSTRIA

See also: 825, 878

807. Karwinsky, Carl (Secretary of State for Internal Security in the Dollfuss Cabinet). VOR ZWANZIG JAHREN . . . ZUR GESCHICHTE DES 25. JULI 1934 [Twenty years ago . . . On the history of the 25 July 1934]. Österreichische Furche 1954 10(30): 1-4. Based on the writer's own experience. Describes the murder of Dollfuss and reveals the part played by Fey, prominent member of Starhemberg's Heimwehr and former secretary of state for internal security. Fey's actions were conditioned by the fact that on 10 July Dollfuss had excluded him from his cabinet, and by Fey's personal ambitions. Fey knew of the Nazi putsch plans but did not report them to Dollfuss until too late. Fey probably hoped to put down the putsch himself with the aid of the Heimwehr and thus regain his power. After the restoration of order, Schuschnigg refused to put Fey on trial for reasons of state, as he did

not wish to provoke a rupture between the government and the Heimwehr. H A Staff

808. Tzöbl, Josef A. FÜDERALISMUS. HERKUNFT UND WESEN DES ÖSTERREICHISCHEN STAATSCHARAKTERS [Federalism. Origin and essence of the Austrian form of government]. Österreichische Furche 1954 10(34): 1-2. Austrian federalism was not rooted in the monarchy but was created by the republican government. The draft constitution of 1918 envisaged a centralized state but the constitution of November 1918 defined the powers of the provincial governments and thereby for the first time expressed the federalist conception. The final constitution of 1919 contained the basic principle that all matters not expressly reserved to the federal state fall within the competence of the provincial governments.

H A Staff

#### BALKAN COUNTRIES

See also: 696

809. Samoilov, S. I. POD'EM REVOLIUTSIONNOGO RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIIA V RUMYNII V GODY MIROVOGO EKONOMICHESKOGO KRIZISA (1929-1933) [Rise of the revolutionary workers' movement in Rumania in the years of the world economic depression 1929-1933]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (8): 33-47. On the basis of contemporary and recent publications of the Rumanian Communist Party, describes the strike movements in Rumania in the years 1929-1933, in particular the big strikes in the railroad and petroleum industries. The strikes were due to the deterioration of the living conditions of the Rumanian workers as a result of the pressure exercised by foreign monopoly capital which controlled most of Rumania's economy. The Rumanian government of Valda-Voevod was the obedient executor of the will of foreign capitalism, whereas the Rumanian Communist Party, directed by the Executive Committee of the Comintern, organized the workers' resistance. M. Raeff

810. Tikhomirov, V. P. AGRARNYI VOPROS I NACHALO SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO PEREUSTROISTVA SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA V BOLGARII [The agrarian problem and the beginning of the socialist reconstruction of agriculture in Bulgaria]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 10-24. Describes agrarian conditions in Bulgaria in the 1920's and 1930's as background for the agrarian policy of the government of the Bulgarian People's Democracy after the Second World War. Stambuliskii's efforts at land reform were inadequate. Under his reactionary successors class differentiations were sharpened in the villages and the majority of the peasants became a practically landless agrarian proletariat. After World War II a successful land reform was carried out and agriculture was started on the road to collectivization and mechanization. M. Raeff

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

811. Olivová, Věra. POSTAVENÍ DĚLNICKÉ TŘÍDY V ČSR V LETECH 1921-1923 [The situation of the working class in Czechoslovakia in the years 1921-1923]. Československý časopis Historický 1954 2(2): 193-227. Based on books, statistical material and documents. After the defeat of the proletariat in 1920, the bourgeoisie suppressed all the revolutionary achievements of the years 1918-1920. The economic crisis of 1922-23 also served as a pretext for the bourgeois measures against the proletariat. The bourgeoisie was supported in these steps by the leaders of the Social Democratic Party who betrayed the workers.

H A Staff

#### FRANCE

812. Eastman, Sheila (Toronto). THE INFLUENCE OF GOVERNMENT ON LABOUR RELATIONS IN FRANCE. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1954 20(3): 296-307. Discusses labor discontent in France and governmental intervention in labor-management relations. The most active periods of labor legislation were under the Popular Front government, 1936-1938, and the left-center governments after 1945. Union membership and activity increased considerably in 1936-1937, and collective bargaining and compulsory arbitration of disputes were introduced. However, the government, as third party, seemed too inclined to intervene if results of negotiations were unsatisfactory, thus giving the employers and unions less incentive to work together. After the war, collective bargaining was hampered by economic controls. The introduction of a minimum wage law in 1950 has not led to increased co-operation between unions and employers. The French worker has come to depend on government intervention to a greater extent than American and Canadian workers, and feels powerless if the government is not sympathetic to labor. C. R. Spurgin

813. Einzig, Paul. BEHIND THE SCENES OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE. Fortnightly 1954 176 (1053): 160-165. Based on the memoirs of the late Émile Moreau, Souvenirs d'un Gouverneur de la Banque de France (Paris, 1954). The period covered is 24 June 1926 to 28 June 1928. Poincaré's contributions to saving the franc seem to have been more political than financial. In the purely financial field, the credit belongs more to Moreau. The memoirs reveal that Moreau used French financial power to promote French economic and political dominance in Eastern Europe and ruthlessly employed French sterling balances to bring pressure on the Bank of England. J. G. Gazley



## GERMANY

See also: 702, 710, 878

814. Aretin, Erwein v. AM VORABEND DER DIKTATUR. AUS DEN ERINNERUNGEN VON ERWEIN V. ARETIN [On the eve of dictatorship. From the memoirs of Erwein v. Aretin]. Hochland 1954 47(1): 32-42. Surveys the German political scene in the summer of 1932. Devotes particular attention to the role of Franz von Papen as Chancellor. Reproaches von Papen strongly for his indecisiveness, his "Guards-officer" mentality, weak attitude and for allowing himself to be used by Hitler and Goebbels in their efforts to control the government.

H. v. Wahlde

815. Bruce Lockhart, Sir Robert (former journalist and diplomat). THE KAISER IN EXILE. History Today 1955 5(1): 10-17. Recollections of three visits to the ex-Kaiser at Doorn in 1929, 1936, and 1939. William is portrayed as a "remarkable man," deeply religious, anti-Nazi and even more anti-Communist, irreparably offended by Lloyd George's popular "Hang the Kaiser" campaign, still optimistic about a restoration of the monarchy in Germany, and as a man with definite preconceptions. The author, in conclusion, attempts to strike a balance between William's good and bad qualities, and chastises his "biased" biographers, especially for attributing to him exclusive guilt for World War I.

W. M. Simon

816. Conze, Werner (Univ. of Münster). DIE KRISE DES PARTEIENSTAATES IN DEUTSCHLAND 1929/1930 [The crisis of the party state in Germany 1929-1930]. Historische Zeitschrift 1954 178(1): 47-83. Uses published material to re-examine the parliamentary crisis of 1929-1930 which marked the collapse of party rule through the Reichstag in the Weimar Republic. Views it as a deep-seated problem, inherent in the failure of the constitution of 1919 to acknowledge the true role of the political parties in the formal structure of government. Economic and political events of 1928-1930 merely intensified centrifugal tendencies which already existed. The death of Stresemann gave rightists control of the German People's Party (DVP); the economic crisis caused the ascendancy of the left wing within the German Socialist Party (SPD); neither party was willing in March, 1930, to place the interests of the republic above party interests; hence, the fall of the cabinet of Hermann Müller. The Center, Heinrich Brüning, and Hindenburg sought to save the republic by acknowledging the existence of a "presidential republic," Conze contends, but they were frustrated by the economic crisis and the rise of Nazism. J. L. Snell

817. Faul, Erwin (Alfred-Weber-Institut für Sozial- und Staatswissenschaften, Univ. of Heidelberg). HITLERS ÜBER-MACHIABELLISMUS [Hitler as a super-Machiavellian]. Viertel-

jahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1954 2(4): 344-372.

Based on the testimony of Rauschning and on statements made by Hitler. Contributes to the understanding of Hitler's mentality and to a picture of his personality. Seen in the perspective of universal history, Hitler appears as a radical manipulator of power and as a nihilist revolutionary who, himself devoid of all ideological drives, yet uses them to exploit the masses. Journal (H. Krausnick)

818. Görlitz, Walter. DER 30. JUNI 1934 [30 June 1934]. Zeitwende 1954 25(6): 393-402. Examines the events leading to the purge of Röhm, Schleicher and about 200 SA [Storm Trooper] leaders. Decisive factors were the rivalry between the army and the political leadership of the party, between the conservative and national socialist revolutionary elements in the party and between Hitler and SA leader Röhm. Discusses the attitude of Himmler, Heydrich, Göring and von Papen. There is no evidence that either Schleicher or Röhm actively planned a putsch, but Himmler, Heydrich and Göring urged Hitler to action. Concludes that Hitler was probably induced to believe in the danger of a putsch. Hindenburg was informed only of the fait accompli and prevented from action by his severe illness. The acceptance of the murders by the leadership of the army and by the broad masses of the population was decisive for the history of Germany. H A Staff

819. Hallgarten, George W. F. STINNES, SEECKT UND HITLER, MATERIAL ZUR GESCHICHTE VON RUHRKAMPF UND HITLERPUTSCH [Stinnes, Seeckt and Hitler, material on the history of the struggle for the Ruhr and on the Hitler putsch]. Geist und Tat 1954 9(9): 257-304. Part One of the publication, Adolf Hitler, Reichswehr und Industrie, zur Geschichte der Jahre 1918-1933 [Adolf Hitler, Reichswehr and industry, on the history of the years 1918-1933] to be published by Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/Main. Deals primarily with the role of German heavy industry during the crisis of 1922-1923, focussing on Stinnes, Seeckt, Hitler and other leading persons. H. Hirsch

820. Herre, Franz. DIE STRASSE, WELCHE DIE GERADE HEISST [The road which is called straight]. Neues Abendland 1954 9(6): 339-346. A short biography of the German journalist, Fritz Michael Gerlich, who was converted to Catholicism from Calvinism and who was murdered by the Nazis in 1934. He aimed at a philosophy based on Christianity and natural law. In his writings he often used historic events as the foundation for his arguments.

H A Staff

821. Jedlicka, Ludwig F. HINDENBURG: LEGENDE UND WIRKLICHKEIT. AUS AKTEN UND MEMOIRENWERKEN ENTSTEHT EIN NEUES BILD [Hindenburg: Legend and reality. Documents and memoirs produce a new picture]. Österreichische Furche 1954 10(41): 6-7. Re-examines the Hindenburg legend and finds that it does not

correspond to the facts. Contrary to the legend, which represents Hindenburg as a pillar of loyalty and a last exponent of the ideals of the Prussian officers' corps, he was a political opportunist. He shirked his responsibility in 1918 when asked for advice by the President of the Weimar Republic. Later, he surrounded himself with questionable advisors and was responsible for the fall of Brüning. He used Papen in order to appoint Hitler chancellor. Hindenburg's political testament is now known to the public, with the exception of a letter addressed to Hitler in which he expressed his desire for the restitution of the monarchy. This letter represents an attempt to justify himself. H A Staff

822. Jedlicka, L. F. "MIT DEM RUSSISCHEN KAISER IMMER FRIEDEN HALTEN ..." DEUTSCHLAND ZWISCHEN WEST UND OST: 1918 BIS 1939 ["Always maintain peace with the Russian Emperor..." Germany between West and East: 1918 to 1939]. Österreichische Furchen 1954 10(28): 5-6. Based on Edward Hallet Carr's Berlin-Moskau. Deutschland und Russland zwischen den beiden Weltkriegen (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlagsanstalt). Points out that while the German Social Democratic Party refused to identify itself with the aims of the world revolution, there were strong pro-Russian tendencies on the part of the extreme right after World War I. Particularly industrialists, fearing U.S. competition, and the leadership of the army, represented mainly by General Seeckt, favored friendly relations with the USSR. Such prominent personalities as Rathenau, Seeckt and Schleicher were in contact with Karl Radek, a Soviet emissary in Berlin. This attitude culminated in the Treaty of Rapallo (1922). After 1922, all German governments skillfully tried to tread a path between East and West. The U.S. archives show that even Stresemann, who publicly professed such unconditional allegiance to a Western integration of Germany, tried to keep the door open to the USSR. Hitler's assumption of power and his conclusion of the German-Polish pact in 1934 put an end to the policy of friendly relations with the USSR. H A Staff

823. Krausnick, Helmut (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich). LEGENDEN UM HITLERS AUSSENPOLITIK [Legends about Hitler's foreign policy]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1954 2(3): 217-239. A critical comment on Fritz Hesse's book, Das Spiel um Deutschland (Munich: Paul List Verlag, 1953). Exposes not only a mass of incorrect statements, inexact quotations and unfounded assertions, but also points out the definite bias which characterizes the book, namely, the tendency of the author to present Hitler as an instrument of others, or provoked by his opponents. Journal (Th. Vogelsang)

824. Lutz, Hermann (The Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford, California). FÄLSCHUNGEN ZUR AUSLANDSFINANZIERUNG HITLERS (Falsifications concerning foreign financial support of

Hitler]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1954 2(4): 386-396. The much discussed statements of the Dutchman, J. G. Schoup, and the Swiss René Sonderegger, according to which an alleged Jewish banker named "Sidney Warburg" had financed the Hitler movement with thirty-two million dollars are proved to be false. Journal (H. Krausnick)

825. Magistrati, Massimo (Councillor at the Italian Embassy in Berlin 1934-1939). VENTI ANNI FA: RÖHM E DOLLFUSS [Twenty years ago: Röhm and Dollfuss]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1954 21(3): 375-388. The reminiscences of Magistrati's activities in Berlin cover a meeting with Röhm in the spring of 1934, some accounts received from Ambassador Cerrutti after the Hitler-Mussolini meeting in Venice on 14 June 1934, personal observations during the days of the Röhm purge and a description of the Italian attitude during the crisis in Austria after the murder of Dollfuss, July 1934. F. Fellner

826. Pachydermus. NO LONGER SECRET HISTORY Soviet Orbit 1954 10(482): 339, 343 and 10(483): 346-347. An undocumented review of German-Soviet military collaboration between Rapallo and 1941 in answer to a Daily Worker assertion that the democracies closed their eyes to German re-armament between the two World Wars. The thesis is that the Soviet Union itself eagerly cooperated in the secret German military preparations during this period. J. R. Strahan

827. Phelps, Reginald H. DIE HITLER-BIBLIOTHEK [Hitler's library]. Deutsche Rundschau 1954 80(9): 923-931. Gives a summary of the contents of Hitler's library of about 1500 volumes containing mostly books which were given to Hitler between 1919 and 1945. H A Staff

828. Vogelsang, Thilo (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich). NEUE DOKUMENTE ZUR GESCHICHTE DER REICHSWEHR 1930-33 [New documents on the history of the Reichswehr 1930-33]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1954 2(4): 397-436. These documents consist of notes on the discussions among leaders of the Reichswehr from 1930 to 1933. Provided with a text linking the notes and with footnote comments, these materials give a detailed picture of the stand taken by the Reichswehr Ministry, the head of the Ministeramt and the Chef der Heeresleitung on questions of domestic, foreign and defense policy during a period in which the attitude of the army assumed great importance. The documents close with Hitler's first speech to the generals on 3 February 1933. Journal (H. Krausnick)



## GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 855, 862

829. Lerdau, E. (Auckland Univ. College). BRITISH DEMAND FOR NEW ZEALAND'S EXPORTS. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1954 20(3): 321-331. In the years 1921-38, sales of butter, lamb, and cheese to Britain accounted for 40-50 percent of New Zealand's income from exports. In the light of statistical data concerning British per-capita income and volume and prices of New Zealand and non-New Zealand commodities on the British market, two problems are studied: 1) the responses to given changes in prices and incomes; and 2) the effects on prices and incomes caused by a given change in the exchange rate. C. R. Spurgin

830. Muynck, Gust de (Belgian National Radio Institute). CHURCHILL'S EUROPAPOLITIK [Churchill's European Policy]. Aussenpolitik 1954 5(9): 573-583. Does Churchill's policy aim at European unification or a continental coalition shielding Britain from Soviet aggression? After 1918, Britain followed the traditional nineteenth century Balance of Power policy and later aimed at a coalition under British leadership to curb Hitler. Chamberlain's reluctance to stop Hitler's eastward aggression reflected British efforts to re-establish the continental equilibrium through a Russo-German war. This objective, rather than aid to Poland, motivated Britain's war against Germany. At Teheran, Stalin temporarily crushed Churchill's plans for establishing a European power combination. In 1945, Soviet Russia, a continental power, dominated continental Europe. Britain had averted such a situation for over a century and post-World-War II British continental policy has attempted to counteract it. R. Mueller

831. Powers, Richard Howard (Southern Methodist Univ.). WINSTON CHURCHILL'S PARLIAMENTARY COMMENTARY ON BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY, 1935-1938. Journal of Modern History 1954 26 (2): 179-182. Study of the Parliamentary debates which shows Churchill in general agreement with the conservative majority on such issues as the Anglo-German naval agreement of 1935, oil sanctions against Italy, the German occupation of the Rhineland, and non-intervention in the Spanish civil war (but not on the need for re-armament). Only after the Anschluss did Churchill cease to vote with the majority on foreign policy issues. Discrepancies between Churchill's voting record and his interpretation of some of the issues in The Gathering Storm are pointed out. Churchill's efforts in behalf of a Western-Russian rapprochement had to wait till after Munich.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

832. Sencourt, Robert. HOW NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN FOUGHT HITLER. Quarterly Review 1954 292(602): 413-425. In their evaluation of Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, Lewis

Namier and Wheeler-Bennett did not take into consideration the international situation in 1937-38 which justified the foreign policy pursued by Chamberlain. Actually the USA and the USSR would not at that time have been ready to render assistance in a conflict between Great Britain and France on the one hand and Germany on the other. H A Staff

833. Somervell, D. C. SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL. Parliamentary Affairs 1954 7(4): 373-379. Broad outline of Sir Winston Churchill's long and eventful career in the British Parliament, particularly his role as minister in the Liberal, Coalition, and Conservative governments in the period 1905-1929. C. R. Spurgin

834. Teichová, Alice. HOSPODÁŘSKÉ KOŘENY PROTI-HITLEROVSKÉ POLITIKY BRITSKÉ VELKOBURŽOASIE V PŘEDVEČER DRUHÉ SVĚTOVÉ VÁLKY [The economic basis of the anti-Hitler policy of the British upper class on the eve of World War II]. Československý časopis Historický 1954 2(3): 416-441. Analyzes the development of British capitalism from the eve of World War I to 1938. Describes the development of "parasitism," a characteristic feature of capitalism, represented in Great Britain by the Bank of England. The Bank of England controlled the most important branches of industry and exercised a decisive influence on British foreign policy. In order to regain for Britain the position of primacy among capitalist nations, British foreign policy aimed at a bloc directed against the USSR and in second place against the USA, Britain's main rival. To this end, Britain gave German Fascism economic and political support. This policy failed because it was against the objective laws of social and economic development.

H A Staff

835. Treviranus, Gottfried R. WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL. ZUM 80. GEBURTSTAG [WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL. On his 80th birthday]. Deutsche Rundschau 1954 80(11): 1116-1123. A short biographical sketch. H A Staff

## HUNGARY

836. Aranyossi, Magda. A NAGY OKTÓBERI SZOCIALISTA FORRADALOM ÉS A MAGYAR TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG HATÁSA A MAGYAR NŐMUNKÁSMOZGALOMRA 1917-1919-BEN [The effect of the great Socialist October revolution and of the Hungarian Republic of Soviets on the Hungarian movement of women workers, 1917-1919]. Századok 1954 88(2/3): 266-284. The October revolution gave a great impetus to the movement of women workers. After 1919, leftist elements took charge of the movement. The Government of the Soviets actively furthered the economic and social emancipation of women and created a system of social protection for women and children. The General Committee of the Women's Organization undertook the task

of organizing the large masses of the female population. The fall of the Government of the soviets ended governmental furtherance of the women's movement, although it continued to exist underground between the two world wars.

H A Staff

837. Biró, Jenő. ADALÉKOK A MAGYAR TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG HADTÖRTÉNETÉHEZ [A contribution to the military history of the Hungarian Republic of soviets]. Századok 1954 88 (2/3): 335-372. Describes the events following the assumption of power by the Republic of soviets. Its refusal to cede the territories demanded by the Entente led to the invasion by Rumanian troops. Under the leadership of Col. Aurel Stromfeld, Hungarian troops reconquered a large section of Hungary but had to stop their advance as a result of the protests of the great powers. Finally, the numerical superiority of the enemy determined the victory and overthrew the dictatorship of the proletariat in Hungary. H A Staff

838. Hajdu, Tibor. A TANÁCSOK SZEREPE A MAGYAR OKTÓBERI POLGÁRI DEMOKRATIKUS FORRADALOMBAN [The role of the soviets in the Hungarian bourgeois-democratic October revolution]. Századok 1954 88(2/3): 245-265. Describes the role of the workers' and soldiers' soviets in the Socialist revolution in Hungary in 1918. Although the revolution was successful, the traitorous leaders of the Social Democratic Party handed over the formal power to a bourgeois-Socialist government. Nevertheless the real power was concentrated in the workers' and soldiers' soviets, which were organized throughout the country. Had the soviets decided to overthrow the government, they would have been successful. They failed to do so because there existed no revolutionary party capable of supplying the leadership for such action. H A Staff

#### ITALY

See also: 731, 825

839. E. D. M. GLI INIZI DELLA POLITICA ESTERA DEL FASCISMO [The beginning of Fascist foreign policy]. Relazioni Internazionali 1954 18(35): 1001-1002. The first steps of Fascist foreign policy are described on the basis of documents published in Vol. I of the seventh series of the Italian documents on foreign policy, covering the period from October 1922 to April 1923. Mussolini's early attempts to influence international relations were characterized by his inability to adapt his aims to the means at his disposal. This was due partly to a lack of preparation, partly to his inability to recognize proper proportions in this field. The conference of Territet, near Lausanne on 19 November 1922, the London conference on 9 December 1922 and Mussolini's plans for creating an anti-British economic union in 1923 are given as examples of these shortcomings. F. Fellner

#### POLAND

840. Čelovský, Boris. PILSUDSKIS PRÄVENTIV-KRIEG GEGEN DAS NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHLAND (ENTSTEHUNG, VERBREITUNG UND WIDERLEGUNG EINER LEGENDE) [Pilsudski's preventive war against National Socialist Germany (origin, spread and refutation of a legend)]. Die Welt als Geschichte 1954 14(1): 53-70. Examines the theory developed primarily by L. B. Namier that Pilsudski had proposed to France a joint preventive war against Germany immediately after Hitler's assumption of power. The author concludes by means of a comparative analysis of sources, based primarily on the memoirs of Szembek and Laroche, that Poland never officially submitted such a proposal to the French government. The legend of this alleged Polish initiative can be traced to Hermann Rauschning who introduced it in publications for the first time in 1938.

Journal (J. Becker)

841. Hogan, W. C. (Captain, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters) and Phyllis J. Hogan. SOVIET FAITH. A CASE STUDY OF POLAND. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(8): 869-881. Survey of Russo-Polish relations since 1918. The author believes that if Truman had known the real facts concerning the mass murder of Katyn, he would have taken a more uncompromising stand at Potsdam. Due to circumstances which have not been clarified, the report on Katyn by a U.S. officer released from German captivity never reached Roosevelt.

H A Staff

842. Luksemburg, Jerzy. KULISY MORDERSTWA BRONISŁAWA PIERACKIEGO [Circumstances of the death of Bronisław Pieracki]. Wiadomości 1954 9(27): 3. Describes the attempt of a Ukrainian terrorist on the life of Bronisław Pieracki, Polish Minister of Interior, on 6 June 1934. Criticizes Polish police and intelligence services and analyzes the work of Ukrainian terrorist groups in Poland.

A. F. Dygnas

843. Madajczyk, Czesław. BILANS BURŻUAZYJNO-OBSZARNICZEJ REFORMY ROLNEJ W POLSCE (1918-1939) [The balance sheet of the bourgeois-landlord agrarian reform in Poland 1918-1939]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61 (2): 13-34. Based on published material, including statistical publications, and a few manuscript sources. Examines the distribution of the landowners' estates among peasants. The sole beneficiaries were big landowners and "kulaks," while small and middle peasantry suffered further proletarianization. The reform was "an element in the strategy of the propertied classes in their fight against the agrarian revolution." A. F. Dygnas

844. Ryszka, Franciszek and Stanisław Ziemia. DWA DZIESIĘCIOLECIA HUTY "KOŚCIUSZKO" [Two ten-year periods of the "Kościuszko" foundry]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3):



3-75. History of the "Kościuszko" foundry [Königshütte] during 1922-1932 and 1945-1954. In the first period, when the foundry was owned by German and American foreign capital, it was becoming obsolete and production was decreasing as the larger orders were transferred to other German factories. The Polish capitalist government neither wanted to nor could change the policy of the foreign capitalists. In 1932-1933, when the plant was facing disaster, it was saved by large orders from the USSR. In 1945 the plant was taken over by the workers. Under the care and guidance of the Polish Communist Party, it has thrived.

A. F. Dygnas

845. Ryszka, Franciszek. PRZYWILEJE KAPITAŁU ZAGRANICZNEGO W POLSCE BURŻUAZYJNO-OBSZARNICZEJ [The privileges of foreign capital in the Poland of capitalists and great landowners]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1954 6(1): 302-348. Examines the privileges accorded to foreign capital in Poland during the inter-war period, which restricted and undermined the sovereignty of the Polish state. The U.S., a creditor country due to the war, benefited by the repayment of war debts; similar "indirect exploitation" occurred in the Polish industries where foreign capital controlled the Silesian heavy industry, the petroleum, zinc, coal and match industries, the tobacco monopoly and certain branches of the railroads. The attitude of the Polish bourgeoisie and landlords was on the whole favorable towards this exploitation, only the Communist Party vigorously opposed it. H A Staff

846. Smogorzewski, K. M. (Polish journalist). POLISH ECONOMY UNDER SOVIET CONTROL. Slavonic and East European Review 1954 32(79): 385-405. Based on works by B. E. Schmitt, J. Taylor, J. Jodzewicz, S. Gryziewicz, L. Rudowski, W. Zaleski, and others. Briefly surveys Polish economic history from the 1920's until about 1952, with emphasis upon the post-World War II period. The Soviet Union benefits more than Poland under current controls.

C. F. Delzell

847. Sobolewski, Marek (Jagiellonian Univ., Cracow). PRAWA I WOLNOŚCI OBYWATELSKIE I PRAKTYKA SĄDÓW PRZEDWRZEŚNIOwych [Civil rights and freedom and the practice of the pre-war courts]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2): 35-60. Examines the attitude of the Supreme Courts of Poland toward the provisions of the Polish Constitution of 1921 regarding political freedom of citizens, equality of national minorities and the social-economic structure of the state. In cases between landlords and peasantry and in cases involving freedom of speech, the courts applied interpretations which emasculated the relevant clauses of the constitution. Abuses of the constitution are most glaring in cases against the Communists and Ukrainians. Freedom of the press is not analyzed. Very little is said about strikes

(except agricultural) and nothing about the treatment of other minorities (Germans and Jews). A. F. Dygnas

#### SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA (and Iceland)

See also: 752

848. Akmentinš, Osvalds (Boston, Massachusetts). K. ULMANIS AMĒRIKĀ [K. Ulmanis in the United States of America]. Latvju Zināle 1954 4(28): 18-21. New material about the activities of the first prime minister (1918-1920) and the last President of the Republic of Latvia (1936-1940), Kārlis Ulmanis (1877- ), in the United States. The illustrated material covers the period from 1907 to 1913: his studies and teaching at the University of Nebraska, his activities in Omaha, Lincoln and Waverly, Nebraska, and Houston, Texas, and his friendship with Herbert Hoover, and the articles about him in the Chicago Tribune.

E. Andersons

849. Duhamel, Morvan. LA NAISSANCE DU PARTI COMMUNISTE SUÉDOIS DANS LE CADRE DE LA III<sup>e</sup> INTERNATIONALE [The birth of the Swedish Communist Party within the Third International]. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 1954 56(641): 159-169. Article to be continued.

J. Colton

850. Gröndal, Benedikt (Editor, Samvinnan). PRESIDENT ÁSGEIRSSON OF ICELAND. American-Scandinavian Review 1954 42(2): 109-115. A short biographical sketch of Ásgeir Ásgeirsson (1894--). Ásgeirsson came from a poor fishing family in Western Iceland. He studied at Uppsala University. He was a member of the Progressive Party, became Minister of Education in 1926, Prime Minister in 1932 and President of the Republic of Iceland in 1952. H A Staff

#### SPAIN

See: 753

#### Latin America

(Haiti)

851. Bastien, Rémy. JACQUES ROUMAIN EN EL DECIMO ANIVERSARIO DE SU MUERTE [Jacques Roumain on the tenth anniversary of his death]. Cuadernos Americanos 1954 74(4): 243-251. A biographical sketch which traces the career of Jacques Roumain (1907-44) as writer, rebel, leader of the Communist Party of Haiti, founder of the Ethnology Bureau of Haiti, diplomat, and scholar. Roumain lived in Switzerland, the United States, Cuba, Mexico, and Haiti. Illustrated with a photograph of a head of Roumain sculptured by Herbert Hofmann-Isenburg.

H. Kantor

## Latin America

See also: 881

852. Hilsbecher, Walter. BRASIL IEN AMENDE DER ÅRA VARGAS [Brazil at the end of the Vargas era]. Frankfurter Hefte 1954 9(12): 922-932. Vargas first rose to power on a platform of social reform. Once at the helm, he became a conservative and, after winning over the planters, turned reactionary. During the thirties he strove for friendship with the fascist powers. When, during the Second World War, the doom of the axis appeared inevitable, Vargas succeeded in ingratiating himself with the United States. Vargas obtained capital for investments through foreign loans rather than through taxation. At all times he retained the confidence of the army, which is Brazil's sole power instrument. Vargas alienated the army after bowing to the demands of an increasingly vocal workers' class and his doom was sealed once the army withdrew its support from him.

R. Mueller

853. Rodríguez-Alcala, Hugo. FRANCISCO ROMERO, FILÓSOFO DE AMÉRICA [Francisco Romero, American philosopher]. Cuadernos Americanos 1954 75(3): 132-143. Biographical sketch and analysis of the philosophic ideas of Francisco Romero. Born in Seville, Spain, in 1891, Romero came to Argentina in 1904 and became a professional soldier in 1910. Romero retired from the Argentine army as a major in 1931 and became a philosophy teacher in the Universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata, assuming the chair left vacant by the retirement of Alejandro Korn. Romero's philosophy was anti-positivist and liberal. He visualized the unity of all America.

H. Kantor

854. Sánchez, Luis Alberto (Peruvian political leader and literary critic). CÉSAR VALLEJO, HAYA DE LA TORRE Y OTROS PERSONAJES [César Vallejo, Haya de la Torre and others]. Cuadernos Americanos 1954 75(3): 81-88. Description of a meeting between Vallejo and Haya de la Torre in Paris in 1925. Contains material about the early history of the Aprista movement, including information about various young Peruvians and how they lived in Trujillo, Lima, and Paris. (Taken from a book in preparation: Haya de la Torre: su vida, sus ideas, su partido, su época [Haya de la Torre: His life, ideas, party, and epoch]). Sánchez is a leader of the Aprista movement and was a member of the group which included the persons he is writing about.

H. Kantor

## Near and Middle East

855. Sykes, Manuela. THE CASE OF CYPRUS. World Liberalism 1954 4(3): 19-21. Criticism by the Chairman of the International Committee of the British League of Young Liberals of Britain's policy in Cyprus since the First World War. The author demands that Cyprus be turned over to Greece.

H A Staff

## Soviet Union

See also: 826, 883

856. Aleksandrov, P. & A. Lopatkin. LENINSKAIA AGRARNAIA PROGRAMMA I EE ROL V UKREPLENII SOIUZA RABOCHEGO KLASA I KRESTIAN-STVA [Lenin's agrarian program and his role in the strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry]. Kommunist 1954 (10): 12-28. Before 1917, Socialism aimed at a mobilization of the entire peasantry against the landowners. Lenin changed this policy in 1917 and envisaged the mobilization of the lower peasant classes against the higher peasantry and, thereby, an intensification of the rural class struggle. Collaboration between the workers and the middle class peasantry started in 1918 particularly after the introduction of the NEP. Its primary purpose was to avoid a large-scale disruption of the food supply. Collectivization and construction of machine and tractor stations according to Lenin's plans were not started until 1929. Describes recent measures for improving agriculture and mentions the present status of the agrarian question in the satellite states and China.

H A Staff

857. Barghoorn, Frederick C. (Yale). NATIONALITY DOCTRINE IN SOVIET POLITICAL STRATEGY. Review of Politics 1954 16(3): 283-304. Utilizing numerous references (the writings of Lenin and Stalin, official Communist Party publications, and the works of the current writers on Soviet Communism and Russian problems), the author focuses his article on the manipulation of national sentiments as an element of Soviet strategy, pointing out especially how all national symbols, systems of identity and group sentiments are taken into account and, if possible, utilized by the Communist elite. Distinguishes three periods of Soviet relations with the outside world (1921-34; 1934-47; 1947--), and discusses the treatment of nationalities by the Kremlin during these periods.

Journal (T. T. McAvoy)

858. Carmichael, Joel. STALIN: TWO OR THREE ECHOES. South Atlantic Quarterly 1954 33(3): 340-348. Sukhanov's Notes on the Revolution, published in 1923, gives an intimate view of Stalin before the days of his incredible "greatness". With certain other newly available evidence, it shows the remarkable blindness of the old Bolshevik intellectuals while Stalin, the unimpressive "practical" man, gained complete control of the Party which they could not leave and which became the incarnation of the State.

H. D. Jordan

859. Caroe, Sir Olaf. SOURCES OF SOVIET POWER. National and English Review 1954 143 (857): 15-22. Survey of the economic development of Kazakh from the turn of the century until 1953.

H A Staff



860. Dzhabagi, Vasan-Girei [Vasan-Giray Cabagi] (Istanbul). SOVETSKII SOIUZ I ISLAM [The Soviet Union and Islam]. Vestnik Instituta po Izucheniu Istorii i Kul'tury SSSR 1954 3(10): 42-55. Brief, general survey of the Soviet government's policy towards Islam in the 1920s and 1930s. In effect, and contrary to its declarations and propaganda, the Soviet government repressed Islam as much and as consistently as it did the Christian churches, although it fostered the nationalist sentiments of the Moslem peoples living in and outside of the USSR. M. Raeff

861. Eudin, Xenia J. (Research Associate, Hoover Institute, Stanford Univ.). MOSCOW'S VIEWS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM. Russian Review 1954 13(4): 276-284. A documented analysis of the Soviet attitude toward American imperialism, based almost entirely on the statements of Soviet leaders and historians. A parallel is drawn between the Soviet attitude toward the Marshall Plan and the proposed federation of Europe, and the Soviet interpretation of the Dawes Plan and Count Richard N. Coudenhove Kalergi's proposal of a Pan-European Union thirty years ago. The article intends to show that in spite of temporary cooperation between the Communist and non-Communist camps Soviet ideology remains persistently unchanged.

Journal (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

862. Hodgson, Sir Robert (formerly British agent and Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow). MEMOIRS OF AN OFFICIAL AGENT. History Today 1954 4(8): 522-528 and (9): 613-617. Personal recollections concerning the reestablishment of relations between the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union in 1921 and subsequent developments. Foreign Commissar Chicherin, though personally inclined toward Britain, correctly gauged the advantages of the Rapallo agreement with Germany. Lord Curzon failed in later attempts to isolate Russia. The author had a pleasant personal relationship with Chicherin, despite official difficulties.

W. M. Simon

863. Kaljushnaja, G. P. DIE RECHTSFORMEN DES AUSSENHANDELSMONOPOLS IN DER UDSSR IN DEN JAHREN 1930-1945 [The legal forms of the monopoly of foreign trade in the USSR during the years 1930-45]. Sowjetwissenschaft. Gesellschaftswissenschaftliche Abteilung 1954 (5): 662-694. A translation of the fourth chapter of G. P. Kaljushnaja's Legal Forms of Historical Development of the Monopoly of Foreign Trade in the USSR (Moscow 1951).

H A Staff

864. Klimov, I. M. POMOSHCH RUSSKOGO NARODA TRUDIASHCHIMSIA TATARII V 1921-1922 GODAKH [Help of the Russian people to the toilers of Tatars in the years 1921-1922]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (7): 130-134. Cites instances of aid given by the Russian Federal Soviet Government (RSFSR) and the Russian proletariat to

the Tartar peasantry during the great famine on the Volga in 1921-1922. Specific figures on the help furnished and of the official policies on relief are drawn in large part from the Central State Archives of the Tartar Autonomous SSR. M. Raeff

865. Kostin, A. VSEPOBEZHDAIUSHCHIE LENINSKIE IDEI O SOIUZE RABOCHEGO KLASSE I KRESTIANSTVA [The victorious ideas of Lenin concerning the alliance between the working class and the peasantry]. Kommunist 1954 (15): 12-27. Based on recently published essays. Describes Lenin's views on the peasant question between his first utterances in 1894 and his death. Initially he attempted to obtain the support of all peasant classes for the common fight against capitalists and landowners. In 1917, however, he depended on the support of only the lowest class of peasants. New tasks which arose after the revolution soon led to a new turn of events (in December 1918)—collaboration with the middle-class peasantry, which was to be preserved at all costs. The innovations of the NEP are discussed insofar as they concerned the relationship between worker and peasant. They are described as measures taken to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance. The importance of Lenin's ideas for the socialization of agriculture in the satellite states and in China is pointed out in conclusion. H A Staff

866. Kremlev, G. SOVETSKIE DIPLOMATY RAZLICHNYKH EPOKH [Soviet diplomats of various periods]. Vestnik Instituta po Izucheniu Istorii i Kul'tury SSSR 1954 3(10): 56-69. Short sketches of a few best known Soviet diplomats (Ioffe, Chicherin, Litvinov, Arosev, Aralov, Shtein, Vishynski, Bogomolov, Kuznetsov, Mel'nikov). Attempts to establish categories for classifying them on the basis of their background, career and techniques.

M. Raeff

867. Kuchkin, A. P. ZEMEL'NAIA REFORMA V KAZAKHSTANE V 1925-1927 GODAKH [The land reform in Kazakhstan in the years 1925-1927]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 25-34. Discusses the character of the agrarian policies pursued in Kazakhstan after the end of the civil war. Points out the erroneous direction first taken by the Kazakh leadership in that period, a line later corrected thanks to guidance from the Soviet government and the Communist Party. An important by-product of the reform of 1927 was the consolidation of the Soviet power in Kazakhstan. M. Raeff

868. Nove, A. (Univ. of Glasgow) and Ray D. Laird (Ph.D. candidate, Univ. of Washington). KOLKHOZ AGRICULTURE IN THE MOSCOW OBLAST'. American Slavic and East European Review 1954 13(4): 549-565. An analysis which deals primarily with agricultural production, compulsory deliveries, the relationship of price structure to yield and the role of the free market. R. B. Holtman

869. Olberg, Paul. KARL KAUTSKY UND GEORG-  
GIEN [Karl Kautsky and Georgia]. Zukunft 1954  
(10): 272-274. Kautsky's former personal  
secretary describes Kautsky's three months'  
visit to Georgia in 1920. The principles of  
political conduct set forth in the monograph,  
Georgia, a Social Democratic peasant republic,  
remain largely valid for the erection of a  
state based on Social Democracy. Kautsky re-  
garded Bolshevik Russia as the principal  
source of danger for young Georgia and foresaw  
the Russian invasion in February 1921. In  
subsequent articles, Kautsky denounced Great  
Russian expansionist imperialism and fixed the  
responsibility for the installation of a ter-  
ror regime in Georgia on Stalin and Beria.

H. v. Wahlde

870. Petrov, I. F. SOIUZ RABOCHEGO KLASSA  
I KRESTIAN'STVA--VELIKAIA OSHCHESTVENNAIA  
SILA [The alliance between the working class  
and the peasantry--a great social force]. Vo-  
prosy Filosofii 1954 (3): 3-15. The revo-  
lutions before 1917 could not succeed because  
the workers and peasants did not collaborate.  
Examines the tactics of the Communist Party of  
Russia. This party of the proletariat succeeded  
in winning over the peasants. The successful  
alliance later became the foundation stone of  
Soviet power, but it was neglected in the years  
before 1953. In September 1953 and February/  
March 1954 the plenary sessions of the Central  
Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet  
Union took measures to strengthen the alliance  
again and to improve agricultural production.

H A Staff

871. Poppe, N. N. (Far Eastern Institute,  
Univ. of Washington, Seattle). MONGOL'SKAI  
NARODNAIA RESPUBLIKA [The Mongolian People's  
Republic]. Vestnik Instituta po Izucheniiu  
Istorii i Kul'tury SSSR 1954 4(11): 7-24.  
The story of the Sovietization of Outer Mongo-  
lia and its eventual transformation into the  
Mongolian People's Republic, the most depend-  
ent satellite of the USSR. Drawing on his  
direct acquaintance with Mongolian contempo-  
rary history and personalities, the author  
traces the effect of changes in Moscow's  
"line" on the policies and personnel of the  
Mongolian Communist Party and government. The  
conclusion is that every major shift in Rus-  
sian domestic and foreign policies (as for ex-  
ample, N. E.P., collectivization, conflict  
with Japan, etc.) immediately resulted in a  
parallel manifestation in Mongolia.

M. Raeff

872. Shtein, B. E. POPLYTKI PRODOLZHENIIA  
ANTISOVETSKOI INTERVENTSII POSLE RAZGROMA  
TRET'EGO POKHODA ANTANTY [Attempts at continu-  
ing the anti-Soviet intervention after the  
failure of the third Entente campaign]. Voprosy  
Istorii 1954 (6): 99-105. Based primarily  
on the Bulletin of the Commissariat of Foreign  
Affairs (1920) and the collection Vneshniiaia  
politika SSSR [Foreign policy of the USSR].

Gives brief and general aperçu of the alleged  
efforts made by the Entente powers to prevent  
the Bolshevik seizure of the Caucasus, and to  
reopen hostilities against the Baltic states.

M. Raeff

873. Spektor, N. P. UCHASTIE RABOCHIKH V  
STROITEL'STVE NOVYKH ZERNOVYKH SOVKHOZOV V  
1929-1930 GODAKH [Participation of workers in  
the establishment of new grain sovkhoz in 1929-  
1930]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 89-95. As  
a result of the introduction of the first Five-  
Year Plan, a renewed impetus was given to the  
establishment of Soviet state farms (sovkhoz)  
with industrial workers taking on the task of  
leadership (shefstvo). The sovkhoz acted as  
leaders in the collectivization of agriculture  
in the USSR (in particular, by setting up the  
Machine Tractor Station system). M. Raeff

874. Taimanov, G. T. KAZAKHSKAIA SSR V SO-  
VETSKOM MNOGONATSIONAL'NOM GOSUDARSTVE [The  
Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic within the  
Soviet multinational state]. Sovetskoe Gosu-  
darstvo i Pravo 1954 4: 27-38. Based on  
the constitution of the Kazakh SSR of 26 March  
1937. Analyzes the sovereignty of the Soviet  
Kazakh Republic as a state and a nation with  
particular emphasis on the right of voluntary  
separation from the Union. Stresses "practi-  
cal aid" given Kazakhstan by the Russian work-  
ing class in industrialization, collectiviza-  
tion of agriculture and in cultural develop-  
ment. Attempts to prove that since its incor-  
poration into Russia in the mid-nineteenth  
century there has been continuous economic,  
social and cultural progress in Kazakhstan.

K. Zamorski

875. Tursunov, Kh. T. NATSIONAL'NOE RAZ-  
MEZHEVANIE SREDNEI AZII I OBRAZOVANIE UZBEKS-  
KOI SSR [National delimitation of Central Asia  
and the formation of the Uzbek SSR]. Voprosy  
Istorii 1954 (10): 38-49. Describes the  
evolution of the Turkestan, Bukhara and Kho-  
rezm autonomous republics into the Uzbek and  
Turkmenian SSRs (1921-1924) as the result of  
the application of the Communist concept of  
nationality policy and the leadership of the  
Communist parties locally and in Moscow. The  
formation of the Republics made them integral  
parts of the Soviet Union and ended the harm-  
ful activities of bourgeois and chauvinist  
nationalists. The article contains some sta-  
tistical data based on local party archives on  
the composition of Communist parties and in-  
formation on party resolutions and policies.

M. Raeff

876. Twarog, Leon I. (Boston Univ.).  
CHANGING PATTERNS OF A REVOLUTIONARY HERO.  
Slavonic and East European Review 1954 32(79):  
367-384. Discusses recent changes in Sovi-  
et official attitude toward Russian peasant  
heroes, especially as seen in the displacement  
of A. P. Chapygin's novel, Razin Stepan (1925-  
1927), by the Stalin-prize-winning one of



Stepan Zlobin, Stepan Razin (1951). Zlobin's work conforms somewhat more closely to the facts and avoids offensive language about the Church and the Jews, naturalistic torture scenes and excessive use of Old Russian dialect. Zlobin's hero could be an acceptable Soviet citizen. C. F. Delzell

877. Vakhobov, M. G. O FORMIROVANII UZBEKSKOI BURZHUAZNOI NATSII [On the formation of the Uzbek bourgeois nation]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (7): 106-116. Although in the second half of the 19th and in the early 20th centuries Turkestan and Uzbekistan underwent a rapid economic development in the direction of a unified "national" economy, active trade exchanges, and manufacturing, these factors were not sufficiently strong to bring forth a "bourgeois Uzbek nation." The outbreak of the revolution in 1917 permitted the Uzbek nation to pass directly into the stage of a "socialist nation." The argument is based primarily on an application of Lenin's views on the economic and national development of societies emerging from the tribal and feudal stages.

M. Raef

#### United States of America

See also: 759, 779, 861, 903

878. Arutiunian, Iu. V. PRAVIASHCHIE KRUGI SShA I ZAKHVAT AVSTRII FASHISTSKOI GERMANIEI [The ruling circles of the USA and the seizure of Austria by fascist Germany]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (6): 43-56. Argues that the United States tacitly approved of and supported the Anschluss. During his trip to Europe in 1938, ex-president Herbert Hoover, acting on behalf of the American ruling circles, informed Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia of the American position in regard to Hitler's plans. Further corroboration of the thesis is to be found in the statements by members of the Congress, editorials of The New York Times, and reports from Washington during the Anschluss crisis by the German Ambassador. Uses well known published sources, in particular The New York Times, Congressional Record, Documents on German Foreign Policy 1918-1945.

M. Raef

879. Bates, Leonard J. (Univ. of Illinois). THE TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL AND THE ELECTION OF 1924. American Historical Review 1955 60(2): 303-322. The view that the election of 1924 showed public apathy towards corruption needs reconsideration. A study of the Congressional Record, Naval Oil Hearings, and Library of Congress letters (particularly those of Amos Pinchot), shows that oil scandals were a two-party affair. Revelation of retainers paid McAdoo's law firm by Doheny virtually eliminated McAdoo, hitherto the strongest potential Democratic candidate. Investigating Senator Walsh's obvious personal ambitions and involvement in some oil leases further split the Democrats and drove former followers into Progressive Party ranks.

Coolidge's personal honesty, dismissal of besmirched officials, and appointment of able oil prosecutors, plus economic prosperity probably helped, in the minds of many voters, minimize corruption as a major campaign issue between Coolidge and Wall Street lawyer John Davis. W. C. Langsam

880. Fifield, Russel H. SECRETARY HUGHES AND THE SHANTUNG QUESTION. Pacific Historical Review 1954 23(4). When Charles Evans Hughes became Secretary of State he inherited the Shantung Controversy from the preceding administration. He had to assume the major role in the settlement of this important question because the President knew little about it. He studied the question from its origin through Wilson's second administration. Its solution came as a result of the combined effort of the American, British, Japanese and Chinese representatives largely because there was a willingness not to embarrass Japan. Without the skill of Hughes, there could have been no solution. W. S. Savage

881. Greer, Virginia L. STATE DEPARTMENT POLICY IN REGARD TO THE NICARAGUAN ELECTION OF 1924. Hispanic American Historical Review 1954 34(4): 445-467. Based on unpublished State Department files. Prior to the election of 1924 in Nicaragua, the United States attempted to bring about electoral reforms by sending Harold W. Dodds to aid in the drafting of a new electoral law. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes failed to take a prompt and definite stand on the constitutionally questionable candidacy of Bartolomé Martínez to succeed himself as president, which led Martínez to believe that he had Hughes' tacit approval. When Hughes finally asserted his opposition to Martínez, the Nicaraguan president retaliated by refusing to permit United States' supervision of the election and by invalidating the safeguards of the new electoral law, thus insuring the election of the official candidate.

R. B. McCornack

882. Hague, John Allen (Yale Univ.). THE MASSACHUSETTS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION: 1917-1919, A STUDY OF DOGMATISM IN AN AGE OF TRANSITION. New England Quarterly 1954 27(2): 147-167. Interprets the significance of the first convention to revise the State Constitution after 1853, basing the article on the official debates. This was a crisis in the rise of Progressivism at a time when the full impact of the industrial revolution was being felt. A strong group of liberals led by such men as Brooks Adams tried to enact sweeping economic and social reforms. While many moderates were aware of grave social injustice under the existing system, they were generally committed to philosophies of individualism, inevitable progress, and business leadership. The convention failed to accomplish even modest reform because the liberals refused to accept any compromise and because the ideological gap was too great. D. Davis

883. Kennan, George F. (Former policy advisor, U.S. Department of State). AMERIKA UND RUSSLAND VON BREST LITOWSK BIS POTSDAM [America and Russia from Brest-Litovsk to Potsdam]. Ost-europa 1954 4(5): 331-342. Examines the relations between the USSR and the USA since World War I. The two interventions against the USSR in which the U.S. participated after World War I were not the cause of Russia's unfriendly attitude. Soviet hostile propaganda had started before. Bullitt's mission to Russia failed because the U.S. Government did not follow his suggestions. The election of Roosevelt in 1932 resulted in a profound change of attitude of the U.S. Government and led to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR. Like nearly all Western liberals Roosevelt underestimated the Soviets and failed to understand their mentality and true aims. During World War II military exigencies determined American policy, but Roosevelt made the great mistake of failing to set the condition for America's aid to Russia. The gravest errors in the field of foreign policy in U.S. history were made between 1935-1945. H A Staff

884. Snell, John L. (Tulane Univ.). WILSON ON GERMANY AND THE FOURTEEN POINTS: DOCUMENT. Journal of Modern History 1954 26(4): 364-369. These are the notes by Sir William Wiseman, chief of British intelligence in the U.S. and intimate of Colonel House, on

his talk with Wilson on 16 October 1918. The conversation touched such problems as: Germany, Austria and her future relation with Czechoslovaks and Yugoslavs, the possibility of a separate peace with Turkey, the Fourteen Points, particularly Wilson's interpretation of "the freedom of the seas," and Russia. The document is in the Edward M. House collection at Yale. The introduction traces the role which this document played in the pre-armistice negotiations, especially between Colonel House, Wiseman, and Lloyd George.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

885. Wentz, Frederick K. (Lutheran Southern Seminary, Columbia, S.C.). AMERICAN PROTESTANT JOURNALS AND THE NAZI RELIGIOUS ASSAULT. Church History 1954 23(4): 321-338. Based on a study of seventeen Protestant journals representing the theological right, left, and center groups. The German Church-State conflict was seen in terms of Christianity versus nationalism, which the left wing identified with tribalism and particularism, the right wing with modernism. The center was more concerned with the status quo than with dynamic forces in Christian history. All groups felt Christianity must distinguish itself more from the world, though the groups suggested different methods of accomplishing this aim. E. Oberholzer Jr.

## F. 1939-1945

### GENERAL HISTORY

Asia  
Europe (including Soviet Union)  
Latin America  
Near and Middle East  
United States of America

### ANTECEDENTS OF WORLD WAR II

Europe  
United States of America

### WORLD WAR II

Military History  
Military Science  
Theatres of Operation  
Poland (1939)

## GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 781, 883

### Asia

See also: 798, 802, 804, 902

886. Comstock, Alzada (Mount Holyoke College). CRIPPS: INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA. Current History 1954 27(160): 358-364. A survey of the transformation of India into an independent republic from 1942 to 1949 from the point of view of British foreign policy (Cripps' mission). H A Staff

### Theatres of Operation [Continued]

Western and Northern Europe (1940)  
Balkans  
Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)  
Western Europe  
Pacific Theatre

### War-Time Europe

General  
Deportation and Concentration Camps  
Resistance  
France  
Germany  
Italy  
Negotiations, Conferences, Agreements

### Europe

(including Soviet Union)

See also: 752, 812, 823, 835, 844, 846, 850, 855, 857, 859, 863, 886, 893

887. Barzini, Luigi, Jr. (Journalist, Milan). DIE STRASSE DER DUNKLEN BUDIKEN. PALMIRO TOGLIATTI UND DIE KPI [The "street of the dark shops." Palmiro Togliatti and the Communist Party of Italy]. Monat 1954 6(71): 436-445. The first of two articles about the tactics and policies of the Italian Communist Party. Though primarily concerned with post-World War



II developments, some of the article is devoted to the historical development of the party before 1945, emphasizing the role of Palmiro Togliatti. The second article [(72): 575-584] deals exclusively with current political activity of the party. C. R. Spurgin

888. Erfurth, Waldemar (General, retired). GENERALOBERST A.D. HALDER ZUM 70. GEBURTSTAGE (30.6.1954) [Retired General Halder on his 70th birthday (30 June 1954)]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1954 4(6): 241-251. Reviews General Halder's career as German General Staff officer. He became Chief of Staff of the German Army on 1 April 1938, and planned a number of successful campaigns at the beginning of Hitler's European conquests. His clashes with Hitler eventually led him to give up his position (24 September 1942). H. T. Freiburger

889. De Galindez, Jesús (Delegate in the United States of the Autonomous Basque Government in exile). LA LIBERTAD EN LA ESPAÑA DE FRANCO [Liberty in Franco's Spain]. Cuadernos Americanos 1954 75(3): 57-80. A legal discussion of the state of liberty in Spain, 1939-54. After a summary of Spanish history during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, there is a review of the legal status of liberty under Franco, including the laws regulating the right of association, publications, the universities, and religion. The Vitoria trial during 1952-53 is described as a case history. A list of twenty-five laws and a twelve-volume bibliography of works in English is appended. H. Kantor

890. Geceys, Casimir. FREEDOM OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE SOVIET UNION. Ukrainian Quarterly 1954 10(3): 275-285. Criticism of exaggerated Soviet claims about its cultural achievements. Concludes that "Soviet socialist cultural policy destroys local nationalism, making all national cultures consistent with one official Soviet socialist culture." J. Erickson

#### Latin America

See also: 852

891. Unsigned. EN DECLARACIONES A UN PERIODISTA BRASILENO, PAZ ESTENSSORO DEFINE LA TRAYECTORIA DE BOLIVIA [The Bolivian President Paz Estenssoro gives a Brazilian journalist a survey of the history of Bolivia]. Revista Internacional y Diplomática 1954 48: 5-6. A survey of the history of the "National Revolutionary Movement" (M.N.R.) which was founded in 1941 to fight the class of mine owners ("Rosea") and which took over the government in 1952, after a temporary defeat in 1946. The main aims of the movement are nationalization of mines, agrarian reform, expansion of the industry of the country and democratization of the army.

Ingeborg Luyken

#### Near and Middle East

892. Unsigned. PACTO DE LA LIGA DE LOS ESTADOS ARABES: EL CAIRO, 22 DE MARZO DE 1945 [The Arab League Pact in Cairo on 22 March 1945]. Cuadernos de Estudios Africanos 1954 (27): 147-160. A text of the pact, containing the provisions concerning membership, aims, composition of the council of the League, commissions for various special functions, settlement of conflicts and an annex concerning the position of Palestine within the League and the possibilities for a cooperation of the Arab countries which are not members of the League. Ingeborg Luyken

#### United States of America

893. Shpirt, A. Iu. EKONOMICHESKAIA EKSPANSIIA S Sh A V SOIUZNYKH KAPITALISTICHESKIKH STRANAKH V GODY VTOROY MIROVOY VOINY [The economic expansion of the USA in allied capitalist countries during the Second World War]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (10): 59-71. Argues that the Second World War was purposely used by the United States to extend the economic domination of its monopolistic industries and capital, to establish a stranglehold on the economies of its allies and neutrals and to undermine the colonial powers in their possessions. This was achieved by use of military bases, lend-lease, monetary agreements and the stockpiling of strategic materials. The statistical evidence adduced tends to show that the United States replaced England as major investor (and controlling factor) in the economies of the British Dominions and Latin America. M. Raeff

### ANTECEDENTS OF WORLD WAR II

#### Europe

See also: 830, 831, 834, 924

894. Anchieri, Ettore (Univ. of Pavia). I. DAS GROSSE MISSVERSTÄNDNIS DES DEUTSCH-ITALIENISCHEN BÜNDNISSES [The great misunderstanding of the German-Italian Alliance]. II. DER DEUTSCHE "BÜNDNISVERRAT" AN ITALIEN [Germany's "Breach of Alliance" against Italy]. III. ITALIENS AUSWEICHEN VOR DEM KRIEG [Italy's avoidance of the war]. Aussenpolitik 1954 5(8): 509-519, 5(9): 588-595, 5(10): 653-662. A digest of the recently published Italian Foreign Office Documents (I Documenti Diplomatici Italiani), series 8, (1935-39), vols. XII (23 May - 11 August 1939), and XIII (12 August - 3 September 1939), compiled by Mario Toscano. Mussolini was reluctant in 1939 to exert a moderating influence on Germany because he wanted to conquer Albania, and because France's stiffening attitude and the threat of Anglo-French predominance in the Mediterranean set him against the Western powers. Germany acted in bad faith in the agreement of Milano of 22 May 1939, in which Mussolini avowed his readiness to assist Hitler. While resolved on Poland's destruction, Hitler professed that his immediate objectives were Danzig and the Corridor. Ribbentrop infected Ciano with his conviction that the Polish war would remain

localized. He subsequently reneged on his promise to consult with Ciano should relations with Poland deteriorate. Mussolini held out for three years' postponement of the war, during which time Italian defense could be strengthened. Among other aspects of Axis relations, the documents further demonstrate Germany's failure to inform its partner, as on the non-aggression pact with Moscow and the last-minute Anglo-German negotiations.

R. Mueller

895. Bruhat, Jean. CHRONIQUE HISTORIQUE [The historical chronicle]. La Pensée 1954 (56): 99-106. Refutation of an adverse book review by M. P. Giraud in Bulletin de la Société des Professeurs d'Histoire (No. 138, March 1954), of J. Bouvier and J. Gacon: La Vérité sur 1939. La politique extérieure de l'U.R.S.S. d'octobre 1938 à juin 1941. (Éditions sociales, 1953). Bouvier and Gacon claim that Soviet Russia's alliance with Germany, the annexation of Eastern Poland, and the attack on Finland were motivated by the Western allies' attempt to induce Germany to shift its attack from West to East. Bruhat claims that the authors reached this conclusion upon study of Soviet archives--passed over by bourgeois historians--and by dismissing spurious German and Italian documents. R. Mueller

896. Ciurea, E. LA ROUMANIE ET L'ENTENTE GERMANO-SOVIÉTIQUE [Rumania and the German-Soviet pact]. La Nation Roumaine 1954 (139): 1, 2. Based on the recently published memoirs of Ribbentrop (French edition: De Londres à Moscou, Paris: Grasset, 1954). Argues that Hitler's attempt at co-operation with Stalin was sincere and effective. Proof of this may be found in the handling of the Rumanian question by the two dictators. J. Erickson

897. Giannini, Amedeo (Former head of the department for commercial affairs in the Italian Foreign Office). L'ACCORDO ITALO-GERMANICO PER IL CARBONE (1940) [The Italian-German coal agreement 1940]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1954 21(3): 462-468. Report on Italy's trade negotiations with England and Germany in the spring of 1940. Great Britain tried at all cost to keep Italy neutral, using Italian dependence on coal imports as a means of pressure. British rupture of the negotiations and the seizure of Italian coal vessels finally drove Italy into the arms of Hitler. Germany utilized Italy's need for raw materials, especially coal, to bring her into extensive economic dependence through the coal agreement of March 1940. A detailed account is made of the last stages of these negotiations. F. Fellner

898. Horn, Walter (Former Finnish military attaché in Berlin and Budapest). FINNLAND, RUSSLAND UND DEUTSCHLAND [Finland, Russia and Germany]. Aussenpolitik 1954 5(12): 795-807. Finland traditionally resisted Soviet Russian encroachment and sought German friendship.

Zealous Finnish patriotism is claimed even by Finnish Communists, many of whom fought the Russian invader in 1939/40. Finland was not sold out by Germany when Hitler concluded the non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia. Western sympathies for "Little Finland" were scarcely converted into actual aid except for blocking German interests in Scandinavia. The resumption of the Finnish war against Soviet Russia in 1941 was not German-inspired. Stamina and freedom from Soviet interference, not Western dollars, explain Finland's post-war recovery. Russia realizes that a secure Finland will remain aloof from Western alliances. The author advocates a strong Scandinavian neutral coalition, which, if extended southward, would bar Eastern or Western aggressors and ensure peace more effectively than fissionable energy. R. Mueller

899. Pachydermus. NAZI-SOVIET PLANS IN 1939. Soviet Orbit 1954 10(492): 418-421. The Soviet-German Treaty of 1939 was concluded for the purpose of eliminating Poland. In order to prevent the opposition of the western Communists to this treaty, Moscow began as early as 1937 to liquidate the leaders of the Polish, German, Finnish and Yugoslav Communist parties and arranged for the murder of Trotsky. Soviet-German plans for a speedy defeat of Poland failed since the USSR attacked 48 hours too late, thus permitting the escape of large numbers of Polish troops and members of the government. This article states that Stalin had every intention of living up to this pact with Germany and gives statistical data on Soviet deliveries of oil to Germany during the Battle of Britain. H A Staff

900. Stakić, Aleksandar (Belgrade lawyer closely associated with the Minister of the Royal House of Yugoslavia during Prince Paul's Regency). JAVNE I TAJNE KLAUZULE TROJNOG PAKTA [Public and secret clauses of the Tripartite Pact]. Naša Stvarnost [South Africa] 1954 (5): 7-10. Publishes for the first time the complete set of letters addressed by Count Ciano to Prince Paul's Prime Minister, Cvetković, on the occasion of the signature, on behalf of Yugoslavia, of the Protocol of Accession to the Tripartite Pact, in Vienna on 25 March 1941. Count Ciano's four letters (Nos. 1/1345, 1/1346, 1/1347, and 1/1348) recorded Italian participation in the short-lived deal made on this occasion by the German, Italian and Yugoslav ministers. This deal was cancelled two days later by the revolution which broke out in Yugoslavia on 27 March 1941. Italian obligations were identical with the German (see Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal, vols. X, p.453, XI, p.219, XXX, pp.541-543, and XLI, pp.138-139 and 145).

S. Gavrilović

901. Szymański, A. (Colonel). FRAGMENTY NIEMIECKICH PRZYGOTOWAŃ WOJENNYCH W OSTATNIM PRZEDWOJENNYM PÓŁROCZU 1939 [Fragments of the German military preparations in the last six



months before the outbreak of war, 1939]. Bellona 1954 (3): 4-11. A survey of German military preparations for the invasion of Poland in 1939. The discussion begins with the German attitude towards Poland in the period February and March 1939. The final sections deal in detail with preliminary military preparations in August 1939 to the final formulation of the invasion plans. The sources include reports and memoirs dealing with German and Polish attitudes, preparations and counter-preparations. J. Erickson

### United States of America

902. Latyshev, I. A. IAPONSKII MILITARIZM I EGO TENDENTSIOZNOE OSVESHCHENIE V AMERIKAN-SKOI LITERATURE [Japanese militarism and its tendentious presentation in American literature]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (9): 131-140. Bibliographical and critical survey of recent articles and books published in America on the question of Japanese militarism and its role in the Second World War. The main theme is that certain "falsifications" serve to cover up, or excuse, the militaristic and imperialistic designs of the United States and provide an alibi for the rearmament of Japan under American aegis. M. Raeff

903. Nilsson, Sven A. FÖRENTA STATERNAS INTRÄDE I ANDRA VÄRLDSKRIGET [The entry of the USA into the Second World War]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift för Politik-Statistik-Ekonomi 1954. 57(4): 337-365. During the years 1930-1940, Japan went through a period of aggression and expansion of its domination to the Asiatic mainland. The USA thereupon started a blockade against Japan which answered with the attack on Pearl Harbor. The article is based mainly on U.S. sources, primarily the Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States: Japan, 1931-1941. Amalia Pichler

904. Rohwer, Jürgen (Manager, "Arbeitskreis für Wehrforschung," Frankfurt/Main). WUSSTE ROOSEVELT DAVON? [Did Roosevelt know?]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1954 4(10): 459-475. A survey of recent American books and their contradictions on the Pearl Harbor controversy. They are regarded as a prime example of the danger inherent in research of the recent past, that is, the effect of political views in coloring historical writing. Included are a summary of events immediately prior to the Pearl Harbor attack, a survey of source material, and a brief review of Congressional investigations. The author concludes that Roosevelt was aware of impending Japanese hostilities and he suggests there was definite neglect, lack of initiative or decision, inadequate coordination among the military services and a poor appraisal of the situation by the U.S. government. H. v. Wahlde

905. Saitō, Takashi (Member, The Historical Science Society). 1941-NEN NO NICHI-BEI KANKEI NI TSUITE NO OBOEGAKI [A memorandum concerning Japanese-American relations in 1941]. Rekishigaku Kenkyū 1954 175: 31-42. Examines the negotiations that were the immediate cause of the outbreak of Japanese-American hostilities in 1941. Compares views of C. A. Beard, H. Feis, C. C. Tansill, W. L. Langer and other American scholars with those of Soviet scholars and outlines the historical problems involved. Stresses the importance of the American appeasement policy in the negotiations. Adequate materials for a complete study of this subject are unavailable in Japan but it is tentatively concluded that American policy toward Japan was determined by American relations with Germany and Russia. T. Matsui

## WORLD WAR II

### Military History

#### MILITARY SCIENCE

906. Pallotta, Pietro (Lt. Colonel, Italian Army). KALIBAKI 1940 - PETRIKOWKA 1941-SENIO E SANTERNO 1945. Rivista Militare 1954 10(9): 849-862. Based on official documents. Describes three military operations carried out by Italian divisions in Greece, on the Dnepr and in the Po Valley to show that the Italian infantry had to carry out its attacks on all battlefields without sufficient heavy artillery or air support. Compares these operations with the large-scale operations of the Soviets (on the Oder front) and of the Allies (in Normandy) and concludes that infantry today can be successful only if it is heavily supported by a powerful air force, by much heavy artillery, by rocket guns and anti-aircraft defense, as well as large tank units, and if it is well equipped with light weapons and anti-tank weapons. W. E. Heydendorff

907. Von Senger und Etterlin, Frido. BRITISCHE KRIEGFÜHRUNG IM FRÜHJAHR 1940 [British conduct of the war in spring of 1940]. Aussenpolitik 1954 5(11): 713-720. Official British publications, The Campaign in Norway, by K. T. Derry (London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1952), and The War in France and Flanders, 1939-1940, by Major L. F. Ellis (London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1953), are used as an object lesson to illustrate the necessity of a responsible unified command and adequate military forces immediately available for successful coalition warfare. H. v. Wahlde

908. Teske, Hermann (Colonel, retired). DER WERT VON EISENBAHNBRÜCKEN IM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG [The value of railroad bridges in World War II]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1954 4(11): 514-523. A few case histories from the German-Russian front illustrating the value and vital importance of railroad bridges; with situation maps. H A Staff

909. Weller, Donald M. (Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps). SALVO-SPLASH! THE DEVELOPMENT OF NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT IN WORLD WAR II. Part I. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(8): 839-849. Surveys the development of the tactics of bombarding coastal fortifications employed by U.S. naval forces during landing operations in the Second World War. Article to be continued. H A Staff

### Theatres of Operation

#### Poland (1939)

910. Mackiewicz, Józef. O PEWNEJ OSTATNIEJ PRÓBIE I O ZASTRZELONYM BUJNICKIM [Concerning a certain last attempt and about the death of Bujnicki]. Kultura 1954 8(11): 81-95. Personal recollections of a Vilna journalist of the Lithuanian occupation of Vilna (September 1939 to June 1940). Describes Lithuanian censorship of Polish newspapers.

A. F. Dygnas

911. Pelczynski, Tadeusz (Chief of Staff, Section II, Polish General Staff, 1929-31, 1935-38; Chief of Staff, National Underground Army, 1941-44). WALKA KRAJU OKUPOWANEGO [The struggle of the occupied zone]. Bellona 1954 (2): 3-11. A critical discussion, prompted by Yugoslav Army Lt. General Dusham Kveder's article "Territorial War; the new concept of Resistance" (Foreign Affairs October 1953), of the nature of underground army activity, with special reference to 1) the question of capitulation; 2) the onset of "territorial war"; 3) the transition from "frontal" to "territorial war," and 4) the possibility of maintaining a "territorial war." Discusses these points in detail against the background of the Polish underground army. J. Erickson

912. Sawczynski, A. (Colonel). EPIZOD POD WIZNĄ [The incident around Wizna]. Bellona 1954 (3): 11-24. A detailed discussion, which is a part of the studies carried out by the Polish General Staff in London on the 1939 campaign, of the military operations carried on in the first days of the war in the region of Wizna, Poland. The article supplies a great deal of technical and detailed information on the dispositions of the units employed, including the German. A map is supplied, as well as a photo of German tanks in operation. J. Erickson

913. Tippleskirch, Kurt v. (General, retired). OPERATIVER ÜBERBLICK ÜBER DEN FELDZUG IN POLEN 1939 [Survey over the operations of the campaign in Poland, 1939]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1954 4(6): 252-267. Plans to attack Poland and to annihilate its armed forces by means of a pincer movement of two army groups began to reach various German units as early as 3 April 1939. The time schedule of these plans was strictly adhered to, resulting in a very successful campaign

of 19 days. Two order-of-battle maps, showing different stages of attack, and a table of organization of the forces involved in this campaign are included.

H. T. Freiburger

914. Unsigned. "PRZYCZYNNKI I MATERIAŁY DO HISTORII KAMPANII WRZEŚNIOWEJ" [Contributions and documents to the history of the September campaign (1939)]. Bellona 1954 (3): 32-36. Publishes two documents (and a map) on the campaign in Poland in September 1939: 1) An extract from the operational report by Major S. Malecki on the charge of the 18th Polish Lancer Regiment near the Krojanta. 2) A secret German order to the Army.

J. Erickson

#### Western and Northern Europe (1940)

915. Jacobsen, Hans-Adolf. 10. JANUAR 1940-DIE AFFÄRE MECHELEN [10 January 1940-The Mechelen affair]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1954 4(11): 498-513. An extensively documented analysis, based on published and unpublished sources, of the events and consequences of the emergency landing of German officers in Belgium. The capture of German documents did not reveal a comprehensive picture of German operations nor did the incident itself lead to major changes in German plans.

H A Staff

916. Meier-Welcker, Hans. DER ENTSCHLUSS ZUM ANHALTEN DER DEUTSCHEN PANZERTRUPPEN IN FLANDERN 1940 [The decision to halt the German tank troops in Flanders in 1940]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1954 2(3): 274-290. Minutely examines all accessible verbal and written sources. Concludes that Hitler's order to halt his armored troops, which was widely discussed during the war, was his own decision and was considered a serious mistake by his military advisors.

Journal (Th. Vogelsang)

#### Balkans

917. Marković, Dragan. DAN USTANKA NARODA SRBIJE - OKUPATOR MOLI BERLIN ZA POMOĆ [The day of the uprising of the people of Serbia - The occupation power calls for help from Berlin]. Politika 1954 7 July. Based on German documents. Examines *inter alia* the following items: confidential directive No. 108 dated 22 June 1941 issued by the General Staff of the German Forces of Occupation in Serbia, ordering the immediate arrest of all known Communists and all persons known to have taken part in the Spanish Civil War against Franco; confidential report A0 No. 6590 dated 13 September 1941 signed by Field Marshal von List, Commander of German Armed Forces in the South-East, addressed to the High Command in Berlin, demanding urgent reinforcements (troops and tanks); strictly confidential directive No. 44.1538 dated 16 September 1941 signed by



Hitler, ordering the Commander of the Armed Forces in the South-East to suppress the uprisings in Serbia, instructing him to secure the lines of communication and the establishments of interest to the German economy, and advising him of the dispatch of reinforcements  
S. Gavrilović

918. Raicević, Djukan (Staff Officer, Yugoslav Army). CETINJE JE IZOLOVANO [Cetinje is isolated]. Politika 1954 12 July. Based on Italian documents (reports of the Italian High Commissioner in Montenegro, Signor Mazzolini, No. 1198/109 dated 16 June 1941 and No. 2627/340 of 17 July 1941, and No. 8262 of 15 July 1941, an order of the Italian Supreme Command in Albania). Refers to the opening, on 13 July 1941, of the campaign of Yugoslav partisans against the Italian army of occupation in Montenegro. Examines the immediate consequences of these widespread guerrilla operations organized by the Yugoslav Communist Party with the assistance of the local population. Lays special emphasis on the following points: dispatch to Montenegro of four additional Italian infantry divisions, Alpine troops and air force groups; Italian losses; liberation by the insurgent forces of many cities and villages while others, such as Cetinje, were besieged and isolated. Later, three additional Italian divisions had to be sent.

S. Gavrilović

919. Raicević, Jovan (Staff Officer, Yugoslav Army). TRINAESTI JULI - DAN USTANKA CRNE GORE [The Thirteenth July - The day of the uprising in Montenegro]. Politika 1954 12 July. Based mainly on Yugoslav documents (of World War II) deposited in the archives of the Institute of Military History in Belgrade. Examines inter alia the following items: secret directives issued to members of the Yugoslav Communist Party on the eve of the uprisings in Montenegro; directives issued to military authorities established by the partisans in the liberated territories (administrative measures); directives issued to guerrilla units operating against the Italians in the area of Montenegro (military tactics and supplies); and proclamation by the Provisional Supreme Headquarters of the National Army of Liberation in the area of Montenegro, Boka Kotorska, and the Sanjak addressed to the people on 27 July 1941 ("Today almost the entire territory of northern and north-western Montenegro is free ..."). S. Gavrilović

#### Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)

920. Krypton, Constantine. THE SIEGE OF Leningrad. Russian Review 1954 13(4): 255-265. Based on the author's own observations and information received from civilian employees concerned with the issuance of ration cards and registration of deaths. Translation in abridged form of two chapters from the author's book, Osada Leningrada (New York: Chekhov Publishing House, 1952). Describes

the conditions in the city during the siege (1941-42). Estimates that about 2,000,000 people died of starvation during the first year. Evacuation was forbidden by the military authorities and started only at the end of the first year of siege in February 1942 when a more dependable route was established across Lake Ladoga. Describes an interview in February 1942, between Leningrad professors and one of the staff generals of the Leningrad front, who explained the situation and the objectives of the military. H A Staff

921. Olshansky, Boris (with Walter Nelson). THE ROKOSSOVSKI ENIGMA. TEN YEARS AFTER THE WARSAW UPRISING. New Leader 1954 37(39): 20-21. The story of Stalin's orders to Rokossovski not to advance to the support of Warsaw during Bor-Komorowski's uprising, though this revolt had been encouraged by the Soviet government. Based on the experiences of Major Olshansky and on what he learned from other Soviet staff officers. H. C. Deutsch

922. Rawski, Tadeusz. WYZWOLENIE POLSKICH ZIEM NADBAŁTYCKICH PRZEZ ARMİĘ RADZIECKĄ I LUDOWE WOJSKO POLSKIE [The liberation of the Polish Baltic provinces by the Soviet Army and the Polish People's Army]. Przegląd Historyczny 1954 45(2/3): 479-502. Based on material from the Central Military Archives. A short account of the Russian campaign in East Prussia and Pomerania in the first quarter of 1945 is given as background to a detailed description of the action of the 1st Polish Army (breaking through the Pomeranian Wall, taking of Kołobrzeg), as well as of some other Polish units fighting independently from it (2nd Artillery Division, 1st Independent Mortars Brigade, and 1st Tank Brigade). A. F. Dygnas

923. Schoeppe, Walter. SCHICKSALINSEL OESEL [The fateful island of Oesel]. Frontsoldat erzählt 1954 18(12): 374. Traces the German defense (Autumn 1944) of this strategic island guarding the entrance to the Bay of Riga. An obstinate holding action was conducted against Russian-trained Estonian divisions and regular Russian troops.

H. v. Wahlde

924. Seraphim, Hans-Günther (Institut für Völkerrecht, Göttingen) and Andreas Hillgruber (Institut für Europäische Geschichte, Mainz). HITLERS ENTSCHESSUNG ZUM ANGRIFF AUF RUSSLAND (EINE ENTGEGNUNG) [Hitler's decision to attack Russia (a rejoinder)]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1954 2(3): 240-254. A rejoinder to Gerhard L. Weinberg's treatment of this subject in the same journal, 1(4): 301-318, in which he wrote of an early decision of Hitler to attack the Soviet Union. The authors are of the opinion that Hitler actually had not planned this attack at all and had only stumbled into it very hesitantly. In an answer Weinberg defends his thesis. Journal (H. Krausnick)

925. Zagórski, Wacław. KARTKI Z "DZIENNIKA POWSTANCA" [Pages from the Diary of an insurgent]. Wiadomości 1954 9(39): 1 and (41): 2. Short notes from the diary of a junior officer of the Polish Home Army during the Warsaw revolt (September 1944). They contain no material on military activities but describe the hardships and capture the mood of the Polish insurgent troops. A. F. Dygnas

Western Europe (1944-1945)

926. LA BATTAGLIA DI FIRENZE [The battle of Florence]. Il Ponte 1954 10(9): 1312-1480. A collection of articles on the tenth anniversary of the battle of Florence [translations]: Piero Calamandrei: The Bridge of the Holy Trinity; Enzo E. Agnoletti: After Ten Years; Carlo Levi: The Pitti Palace; Cecil Sprigge: August 1944; Maria L. Guaita: The Bell of the Bargello; Hubert Howard: Entrance into Florence; Elsa de' Giorgi: A Partisan Arrives at Florence; Giovanni Favilli: An Intimate Diary from the Besieged Florence; Elisabetta Mariano: A Month in the Front Line with Paratroopers; Arturo Loria: The Liberation; Giorgio Querci: Florence in War, July/August, 1944; Gladys Hutton: 10 Years After; F. Hartt - U. Procacci: The Barbarous Devastations; Corrado Tumiatì: Emergency at the Red Bridge; --; "Hurry, the Ammunition is Going Up!" A diary; Carlo Francovich: The Press in Florence from the Armistice to the Liberation. F. Fellner

927. Bruff, Thomas B. (U. S. Army). D-DAY: AS SEEN BY A PARATROOPER. New York Times Magazine 1954 6 June: 15, 76, 79. Describes the experiences of a member of the 101st Airborne Division in the hours just before and during the D-Day drop in Normandy.

R. F. Campbell

928. Fox, Frederic. BATTLE OF THE BULGE: AS SEEN FROM H. Q. New York Times Magazine 1954 12 December: 14, 54-56. A signal officer attached to General Omar Bradley's Twelfth Army Group recounts his impression and experiences in connection with the German counteroffensive through the Ardennes Forest, which began on 16 December 1944, and which developed into the Battle of the Bulge. Describes: 1) the previous efforts of his group to create the false impression that the Americans were planning an attack upon the Germans in that area; 2) the devastating effects of the German attack itself; and 3) the measures which were successful in finally stemming that attack. Emphasizes the crucial importance of a change in the weather which, by 25 December, permitted the effective use of the American Air Force. R. F. Campbell

929. Hewitt, H. Kent (Admiral retired, U.S. Navy). PLANNING OPERATION ANVIL-DRAGOON. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(7): 731-745. Report on the planning, the technical and diplomatic preparations for

the last great Allied landing operation, in southern France (August 1944). The author, then commander of the U.S. Eighth Fleet in the Atlantic, was in charge of the operation.

H A Staff

930. Hewitt, H. Kent (Admiral retired, U.S. Navy). EXECUTING OPERATION ANVIL-DRAGOON. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(8): 897-911. Report on the Allied landing operations in southern France in August 1944, by the officer in command of the operations. The view that the success of the operations was due only to the weakness of the German defence is only partially correct. Full technical and operational information is supplied. H A Staff

931. Moore, Ensign Rufus J. (U.S. Navy). OPERATION PLUTO. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(6): 647-653. Lack of tankers and danger of mines caused the Allied General Staff to lay a network of pipelines through the Channel in June 1944 which was to supply gasoline to the invasion troops in Normandy. The author describes the preparations for this project, which was called "Operation Pluto" (Pipe-Lines-Under-The-Ocean). H A Staff

932. Roberts, Edward V. (U. S. Information Agency). D-DAY: AS SEEN BY EISENHOWER. New York Times Magazine 1954 6 June: 14, 68. A description by one of the four newspapermen covering SHAEF of Eisenhower's reactions and behavior on D-Day-minus-one. Emphasizes Eisenhower's concern about the weather and his warm and informal remarks to individual soldiers who were about to push off for the invasion of Europe. R. F. Campbell

933. Ruge, Friedrich (Vice-Admiral, retired). WITH ROMMEL BEFORE NORMANDY. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(6): 613-619. In 1943, the author became Rommel's marine adviser in France. He reports on the measures taken by Rommel against an Allied invasion and on the causes of the German defeat in 1944 despite these measures.

H A Staff

934. Shaw, John (Williams College). BATTLE OF THE BULGE: AS SEEN BY A G. I. New York Times Magazine 1954 12 December: 15, 57. An account of the experiences of the author in one of the encounters of the Battle of the Bulge on Christmas night, 1944, near the village of Marche in Belgium. The German advance was checked in this action. R. F. Campbell

Pacific Theatre

935. Baldwin, Hanson W. (New York Times Military Editor). "MOST DRAMATIC SEA BATTLE OF HISTORY". New York Times Magazine 1954 24 October: 14, 61-67. Describes in detail the Battle of Leyte Gulf, 24-25 October 1944. The Americans began to land on Leyte on 20 October



under the protection of the United States Third and Seventh Fleets. The Japanese committed the bulk of their weakened naval forces to an operation (The Sho Plan) designed: 1) to lure Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet to the north and away from the Leyte landings; 2) to harry Admiral Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet by an attack through Surigao Strait south of Leyte; and 3) to destroy the weakly-protected transports at Leyte Gulf by a direct attack launched through San Bernardino Strait. The success of this operation was thwarted ultimately by Admiral Sprague's small group of destroyers and escort carriers which was protecting these transports. In the course of the entire battle, the "Japanese Navy as a fighting fleet ... ceased to exist." R. F. Campbell

### War-Time Europe

See also: 841

#### GENERAL

936. Brügel, J. W. VOR ZEHN JAHREN IN DER SLOWAKEI. EIN UNBEKANNTES KAPITEL KOMMUNISTISCHEN VERRATS [Ten years ago in Slovakia. An unknown chapter of Communist treason]. Die Zukunft 1954 (9): 253-259. In Soviet manuals, "liberation" is a valuable political weapon. Thus, the Slovak uprising, incited by Radio Moscow and a small native Communist movement, was diversionary in intent. The uprising was knowingly denied arms and purposely allowed to be crushed by German forces. In this manner the formation of an independent, nationalistic and probably anti-Soviet liberation movement was avoided. Upon the arrival of the Red Army, terror methods and a "National Committee" were installed and something of a basis erected for the 1948 Communist coup in Czechoslovakia. H. v. Wahlde

937. Cretzianu, Alexandre. LA POLITIQUE DE PAIX DE LA ROUMANIE À L'ÉGARD DE L'UNION SOVIÉTIQUE [The Rumanian policy of peace towards the Soviet Union]. Nation Roumaine 1954 7 (134): 3-5. Based on books, newspapers and Rumanian Foreign Office archives. Examines the responsibility of the Allies for the Rumanian tragedy. The Western Allies, particularly Churchill, abandoned Rumania to the USSR on the fiction of its aggression against the USSR in 1941. Reviewing Rumanian-Soviet relations since 1917 with particular reference to the problem of Bessarabia, this article shows that the USSR was the aggressor when it invaded Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina in 1940 and that Rumania was justified in reconquering these provinces in 1941. That the Rumanian army did not stop at the pre-1940 frontiers was due entirely to the strong pressure applied by Hitler. Dispels the "myth" of Hitler's anti-Bolshevik campaign and shows that Rumania, far from participating in such a crusade, acted only to recover her provinces. Therefore, Churchill's pretext for his agreement with Stalin in 1944 was unfounded. H A Staff

938. Hrubak, Philip A. THE SLOVAK UPRISING OF AUGUST 1944. Slovakia 1954 4(3/4): 4-22. Strongly rejects the claims advanced by "Beneš Czechs," "Lettrich Democrats" and "Husak Communists" contained in a letter to the New York Times on 24 August 1954. Charges that the Slovak uprising was conceived in Moscow and conducted by a Communist and a left-wing Agrarian coalition. Concludes that this uprising was not national in character and lacked the real support of the Slovak people. Regrets that the general public as well as the U.S. State Department, the U.S. Information Agency and Radio Free Europe have been so tragically deceived as to the true nature of the Slovak uprising. H. v. Wahlde

939. Kolker, B. M. NATSIONAL'NO-OSVOBODITEL'NAIA BOR'BA V RUMYNII V 1941-1944 GODAKH [The national struggle for liberation in Rumania in the years 1941-1944]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (8): 79-85. Describes how Rumanians opposed their country's war against the USSR.

M. Raeff

940. Krausnick, Helmut (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich). ZU HITLERS OSTPOLITIK IM SOMMER 1943 [On Hitler's Eastern policy in the summer of 1943]. Vierteljahrsshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1954 2(3): 305-312. Quotes from a speech delivered by Hitler before the army leaders on 1 July 1943. As Hitler explained his Eastern policy, he demonstrated his incapacity to envisage sincerely and without prejudice any cooperation with Russian anti-Soviet forces. Journal (Th. Vogelsang)

941. Markus, Vasyl (Journalist). CARPATHO-UKRAINE UNDER HUNGARIAN OCCUPATION 1939-1944. Ukrainian Quarterly 1954 10(3): 252-256. Analysis of the Hungarian occupation of the Carpatho-Ukraine from March 1939-1944. The autonomy of the area was negligible as a result of complete Hungarian penetration, Magyarization of the schools, press and cultural life. An Ukrainian national (pro-Soviet) underground and mass flight abroad were the responses to Hungarian terror tactics. The partisan movement had little effect because of the quick evacuation of the Carpathian area by Axis troops. J. Erickson

942. Poliakov, Leon. CONFLICT BETWEEN THE GERMAN ARMY AND SECRET POLICE OVER BOMBINGS OF PARIS SYNAGOGUES. Jewish Social Studies 1954 16(3): 253-266. In October 1941, the Gestapo dynamited seven synagogues in Paris. General Stülpnagel, the commander-in-chief of the Wehrmacht in France, started an investigation, but he did not succeed in his objective of having the chief of the Gestapo in Paris recalled. The annex of the article contains documents in the original German text.

H A Staff

943. Unsigned. THE SOVIET CROSSING OF THE CARPATHIANS. Ukrainian Quarterly 1954 10(3): 213-218. Comment on the fall of Sub-Car-

pathian Ruthenia from its entrance into the "alien body" of the Czechoslovak Republic to the crisis of 1939, the proclamation of independence, and the position on the eve of the Yalta Conference. J. Erickson

944. Wańkowiczowa, Zofia. KOMBATANTKI [Women combatants]. Kultura 1954 8(10): 77-98. Memoirs of the Deputy Commander of the Women's Service Pomoc Rannemu Żołnierzowi [Help to the wounded] on World War II.

A. F. Dygnas

945. Zalesskii, A. I. BOR'BA ZA SOKHRANENIE KOLKHOZNOGO IMUSHCHESTVA NA VREMENNO OKKUPIROVANNOM NEMETSKO-FASHISTSKIMI ZAKHVAT-CHIKAMI TERRITORII SSSR [Struggle for the preservation of collective farm property in the territories temporarily occupied by the German Fascist invaders]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (7): 135-138. Based on contemporary descriptive journalism and secondary accounts. Gives some examples of the ways in which collective farm property was handled and safeguarded under German occupation in World War II. M. Raeff

#### DEPORTATION AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS

946. Bouard, Michel de (Univ. of Caen). MAUTHAUSEN. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1954 4(15/16): 39-80. A former inmate of the Mauthausen concentration camp presents a monographic-type study of its establishment, organization and administration. Describes the character and fate of the inmates and the struggle between criminal and political elements. Among the latter, the Communists found it easiest to act collectively and the establishment of a resistance organization in the spring of 1944 was essentially their achievement. H. C. Deutsch

947. Granet, Marie. LA DÉPORTATION AU PROCÈS INTERNATIONAL DE NUREMBERG [The deportations in the international trial at Nuremberg]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1954 4(15/16): 99-113. Analyzes the 37-volume record of the war trials as a vital source for the study of concentration camps. Traces the development of these camps before and during the war and describes their role as centers of forced labor, medical experiments and wholesale extermination.

H. C. Deutsch

948. Michel, Henri (Commission d'Histoire de la Déportation). LES TRAVAUX DE LA COMMISSION D'HISTOIRE DE LA DÉPORTATION [The activities of the Commission on the History of Deportations]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1954 4(15/16): 114-126. These activities include the listing and initiating of inventories of documentary collections in France and abroad, collecting testimony and recruiting correspondents in all but six departments. The publication of a monthly bulletin on Commission activities is

in its third year. A list of correspondents is appended. H. C. Deutsch

949. Tillion, Germaine (Centre national de la Recherche scientifique). RÉFLEXIONS SUR L'ÉTUDE DE LA DÉPORTATION [Reflections on the study of deportation]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1954 4(15/16): 3-38. Examines the problems arising in the evaluation, interpretation and use of documentary sources and testimony of survivors. Surviving German documents are both fragmentary and largely unreliable. The testimony of surviving deportees is not only relatively much more abundant but constitutes the largest mass of such material ever assembled. In the concentration camps there were no spectators; both inmates and camp staffs were actors and their testimony is necessarily subjective. The techniques and controls necessary to deal with both documentary and personal evidence have made substantial progress. H. C. Deutsch

950. Unsigned. LA COMMISSION GÉNÉRALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LES CRIMES ALLEMANDES EN POLOGNE [The Commission of General Inquiry on German Crimes in Poland]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1954 4(15/16): 148-149. Surveys the activities of the Commission in investigating war crimes, particularly those associated with deportations and concentration camps. Lists the principal camps in Poland and describes various types.

H. C. Deutsch

951. Vivier, R. LA DÉPORTATION EN INDRE-ET-LOIRE (ÉTUDE STATISTIQUE) [Statistical study of deportation in Indre-et-Loire]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1954 4(15/16): 126-136. Statistical study of Touraine inhabitants deported during the German occupation, according to age, sex, occupation, date and cause of arrest, camp of confinement and ultimate fate. Of 1,417 who were deported, 670 eventually repatriated.

H. C. Deutsch

952. Williquet, Jacques. L'UNIVERS CONCENTRATIONNAIRE ET LA BELGIQUE [The concentration camp world and Belgium]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1954 4(15/16): 140-142. Bibliographical summary concerning the Belgian camp, Breendonck, and the experience and fate of Belgians in the concentration camps of other areas.

H. C. Deutsch

953. Wormser, Olga. LE RÔLE DU TRAVAIL DES CONCENTRATIONNAIRES DANS L'ÉCONOMIE ALLEMAGNE [The role of the work of concentration camp inmates in the German economy]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1954 4(15/16): 81-98. As the strain on the German war economy increased, the labor of concentration camp inmates became much more than a by-product of their extermination. All the rivalries among the agencies of the



Third Reich came into play in competition for this economic resource. Private firms entered the picture and helped to widen the circle of responsibility to include large sections of the nation. The basic principle of operation was the elimination of forces harmful to the regime while exploiting to the limit these same forces to solidify it at the lowest cost.

H. C. Deutsch

## RESISTANCE

### France

954. R. W. L'ALLEMAGNE VUE PAR LES ÉCRIVAINS DE LA RÉSISTANCE FRANÇAISE [Germany as the writers of the French resistance saw it]. Documents 1954 9(10): 1185-1194. Discusses Konrad F. Bieber's book of the same title. Based on the literature of the French resistance (Sartre, Vercors, Camus, Aragon, Cassou, Mauriac, Eluard, Morel, Ambrière, Arnoux, etc.), the book shows that with very rare exceptions these writers were not guided by hatred in their treatment of Germany but, on the contrary, disdained hatred as ineffectual. In denouncing the Nazi regime, they did not condemn Germany as a whole. The article quotes passages from the book dealing with Camus and Vercors. H A Staff

955. Villon, Pierre. HOMMAGE AUX MORTS DE LA RÉSISTANCE [Homage to the dead of the resistance]. La Pensée 1954 (56): 89-91. A eulogy at the tenth anniversary of the execution of a small group of French underground fighters. R. Mueller

### Germany

956. Abendroth, Friedrich. DIE REVOLUTION DER GEHEMMTEN [The revolution of the inhibited]. Forum 1954 1(7/8): 10-11. The date 20 July 1944 is not a revolutionary date in the usual sense but represents the confluence of various streams of resistance thought. Earlier resistance to Hitler was unsuccessful because these streams remained separated. The lack of planning--a thoroughly un-German weakness--may have been the secret of the continued strength of the resistance movement. The cradle of revolt was the Kreisau Circle of Von Moltke. The passive resistance could be sensed but offered nothing tangible which the regime could suppress. The resistance thought primarily of a type of government which placed the power of the state under the laws of morality and right. W. E. Wright

957. Böhm, Anton. DER 20. JULI UND DIE DEUTSCHE FREIHEIT [20 July and German liberty]. Wort und Wahrheit 1954 9(7): 485-488. Deplores that a large section of the German public still considers the men who participated in the coup of 20 July 1944 as guilty of high treason. Restates the arguments in defense of these men: the Hitler regime was based on the violation of law; no constitutional means of changing this situation were

available; therefore, they were justified in resorting to conspiracy and assassination in order to liberate the nation. Whoever rejects the 20 July returns to the old principle of worship of power and obedience at the expense of his own conscience. H A Staff

958. Collotti, Enzo. LA RESISTENZA IN GERMANIA. A DIECI ANNI DAL 20 LUGLIO 1944 [Resistance in Germany. Ten years after the 20 July 1944]. Il Ponte 1954 10(11): 1713-1720. Opposition and resistance to Nazi rule in the first years was limited to Socialist and Communist groups, while the Conservatives oscillated between unconditional adherence and isolated attempts of opposition. Only the outbreak of the war and the approach of the catastrophe changed the Conservatives' attitude into a real resistance spirit. The difficulties of organizing effective resistance in a dictatorship and the efforts and accomplishments of the resistance groups in church, army, civil service and among emigrants are evaluated.

F. Fellner

959. Eckardt, W. V. THE JULY 20 PLOT AGAINST HITLER. New Leader 1954 37(30): 19-20. cursory review of the German resistance to Hitler. H. C. Deutsch

960. Görlitz, Walter. DIE ZWEITE DOLCHSTOSSLEGENDE [The second stab-in-the-back legend]. Zeitwende 1954 25(11): 759-766. Rejects the thesis presented in some books published recently, and insinuated in rumors circulating in Germany since the end of the war, that the military and political collapse of Germany in 1945 was caused by the attitude and the activities of the German resistance movement which undermined Germany's war efforts by espionage, sabotage and secret negotiations with its enemies. F. Fellner

961. Hofer, Walther (Free Univ. of Berlin). DER 20. JULI. ÜBER EINIGE NEUERSCHEINUNGEN [The 20 July. Concerning some recent publications]. Monat 1954 6(70): 401-404. Review article of the following books published in Germany concerning the events leading up to the plot of 20 July 1944, and the leading persons involved in the attempted seizure of power in Germany and France: Eberhart Zeller Geist der Freiheit. Der 20. Juli 1944 (Munich: Verlag Herrmann Rinn); Wilhelm von Schramm Der 20. Juli in Paris (Bad Wörishofen: Kindler and Schiermeyer Verlag, 1953); Max Braubach Der Weg zum 20. Juli 1944. Ein Forschungsbericht (Köln and Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 1953); A. Leber Das Gewissen steht auf (Berlin: Mosaik Verlag). The writer criticizes the tendency on the part of some Germans to regard the plot as high treason referring to the books cited to support his contention that the plotters were men of high moral caliber and imbued with the spirit of German idealism.

C. R. Spurgin

962. Inoki, Masamichi (Faculty of Law, Kyoto Univ.). HITTORAA DOITSU NI OKERU TEIKŌ UNDŌ NO ICHI-KOSATSU [A note on resistance movements in Hitler's Germany]. Hōgaku Ronsō 1954 60(13): 231-249. Deals with anti-Hitler movements during the Nazi period. Does not attempt to describe these in detail but considers the proletarian, ecclesiastical, and military resistance activities as clues to a scientific interpretation of the Weimar Republic's political authority and of German fascism. T. Saito

963. Kautsky, Benedikt. UND WENN ES GEGLÜCKT WÄRE? [And if they had succeeded?]. Ferum 1954 1(7/8): 12-13. Had the 20 July 1944 attempt on Hitler's life been successful, Germany would have experienced a period of slaughter and dislocation more destructive than the last winter of war. Further, had the assassins seized power they would have been blamed for defeat and occupation. Von Moltke was right in wanting events to take their course because it was too late in 1944 to do anything else; 30 June 1934 was the last opportunity to stop Hitler. Resistance to Hitler was based upon the individual's sensitivity to right and law. The members of the various 1944 resistance groups did not quarrel over their differences but thought rather of what united them. They were ready to sacrifice their lives in order to show the world that a sense of law and human righteousness still existed in Germany. Not until Germans honor those resistance leaders as the Greeks honored tyrannicides can one say that democracy is assured in Germany.

W. E. Wright

964. Paetel, Karl O. DER 20. JULI 1944 UND DAS AUSLAND [The 20 July 1944 and the world]. Aussenpolitik 1954 5(7): 438-448. Responsible press comment in the United States and Great Britain regarded the 20 July rising as a power contest between Nazism and Junkers. Their destruction was viewed as desirable. The rising was considered symptomatic of German disintegration which partiality toward one contestant might prolong. The left and interventionist wing in the United States wanted annihilation of the Junkers for moral reasons; the isolationist right wing feared that their victorious emergence would prolong the war. The Allied policy of ignoring all internal resistance to Nazism was reflected in the Western press. The Allies must publish their secret records of World War II so that Germans and non-Germans alike may learn of the German contribution to the struggle against Nazism.

E. Mueller

965. Ritter, Gerhard (Univ. of Freiburg i. Br.). DEUTSCHER WIDERSTAND. BETRACHTUNGEN ZUM 10. JAHRESTAG DES 20. JULI 1944 [German resistance. Thoughts on the tenth anniversary of the 20 July 1944]. Zeitwende 1954 25(7): 439-448. A study of the nature and ideolo-

gical background of the German resistance movement during World War II. Religious thinking and the wish to defend ethical principles were the major factors in the considerations which led to the rise among German soldiers and conservative groups of a spirit of resistance. The author refers to a more detailed treatment of this subject in his forthcoming book, Carl Goerdeler und die deutsche Widerstandsbewegung. F. Fellner

966. Ritter, Gerhard (Univ. of Freiburg). ZUR FRAGE DER SOLDATISCHEN WIDERSTANDSPFLICHT. DIE "TSSCHECHENKRISE" ALS VORLÄUFER DES 20. JULI [On the question of the duty of the soldier to resist. The "Czech crisis" as a precedent of the 20 July]. Merkur 1954 8(7): 660-670. From the author's forthcoming book Carl Goerdeler und die deutsche Widerstandsbewegung. The author defends Brauchitsch' hesitant attitude which was partly responsible for the failure of the open rebellion against Hitler by the German general staff in the summer of 1938. The army must be a non-political tool; otherwise, it becomes a danger for every government. H A Staff

967. Rothfels, Hans (Tübingen Univ.). AUSGEWÄHLTE BRIEFE VON GENERALMAJOR HELMUTH STIEFF (HINGERICHTET AM 8. AUGUST 1944) [Selected letters of Major General Helmuth Stieff (executed on 8 August 1944)]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1954 2(3): 291-305. These letters shed light on the development of a rapidly rising officer. In the beginning, he regarded the National Socialists with some sympathy, which diminished steadily after the events of 30 June 1934, as he recognized the criminal character of the regime. Stieff's opposition progressed from the purely professional protest of a military expert to an ethical revolt against the moral corruption of the regime and ended inevitably in active resistance at the cost of his own life.

Journal (H. Krausnick)

968. Rothfels, Hans (Tübingen Univ.). DAS POLITISCHE VERMÄCHTNIS DES DEUTSCHEN WIDERSTANDS [The political heritage of the German resistance]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1954 2(4): 329-343. The author, in an interpretation of German resistance to Hitler, recognizes in the 20 July 1944 coup "a heritage of humanity in extremis." He compares the 20 July with the 17 June 1953, in reference to the characteristic common to both movements: "transcending immediate loyalties." The author also warns against answering the malicious distortions of the 20 July on the same level of rejoinder. Journal (H. Krausnick)

969. Scheurig, Bodo. VOR ZEHN JAHREN: DER 20. JULI 1944 [Ten years ago: 20 July 1944]. Deutsche Rundschau 1954 80(7): 649-652. Commemorates the tenth anniversary of the attempted coup. There would have been a slight chance of the Allies recognizing a new



leadership of Germany. The "European center" might have been preserved intact and the present tragedy of a divided Germany averted.

H A Staff

970. Schmitthenner, Walter. DER DEUTSCHE WIDERSTAND GEGEN HITLER (LITERATURBERICHT) [German resistance against Hitler (bibliography)]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(7): 440-442. Reviews the literature concerning the 20 July 1944 coup: Eberhart Zeller, Geist der Freiheit. Der 20. Juli 1944 (Munich: Rinn Verlag); Max Braubach, Der Weg zum 20. Juli. Ein Forschungsbericht (Köln and Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 1953); Wilhelm von Schramm, Der 20. Juli in Paris (Bad Wörlishofen: Kindler and Schiermeyer Verlag); Karl Strölin, Verräter oder Patrioten. Der 20. Juli und das Recht auf Widerstand (Stuttgart: Vorwerk Verlag, 1952); and Walter Adolph, ed., Im Schatten des Galgens. Zum Gedächtnis der Blutzügen in der Nationalsozialistischen Kirchenverfolgung, Darstellung und Dokumente (Berlin: Morus Verlag, 1953).

H A Staff

971. Schramm, Wilhelm Ritter von. ERHEBUNG 1944; VOM "WIDERSTAND" ZU DEN "VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON EUROPA" [Uprising 1944; from "resistance" to the "United States of Europe"]. Politische Studien 1954 (51): 170-186. The plot of 20 July 1944 was a first step toward unifying Western Europe. Its engineers were not merely members of a military junta but represented a high-minded and responsible Germany determined to overthrow Nazism and to conclude a separate peace with the Western Powers. The center of gravity of the plot was in the German army headquarters in France, particularly after Rommel broke with Nazism and joined Stülpnagel. After Rommel's accident doomed the coup, Stauffenberg could but try to assassinate Hitler in desperation. Success of the coup would have facilitated securement of an acceptable peace for Germany before the West took up the idea of unconditional surrender, and it would have arrested Russia's ingress into Europe. In conclusion, quotes statements of several prominent participants made shortly before their execution. R. Mueller

972. Unsigned. DIX ANS APRÈS [Ten years later]. Documents 1954 9(7): 758-771. In 1952, Erwin von Witzleben, cousin of the executed Field Marshall, founded a study group, composed of former officers, historians, jurists and theologians, who set themselves the task of tracing the history of the military resistance to Nazism on the basis of available documents. The first results of this work have appeared in the official government journal Das Parlament in Bonn and deal primarily with the question of the circumstances in which resistance against a government is justified. The article critically discusses the legal and theological arguments presented by this publication and some of their implications on related problems, such as the indivi-

dual right of desertion, the right to violate an oath, the right to revolution. H A Staff

973. Unsigned. LE 20 JUILLET 1944 [20 July 1944]. Documents 1954 9(7): 723-757. A collection of comments on the 20 July events by prominent German personalities, such as the writers W. Bergengruen, Theo Pirker, Theodor Plivier, Rudolf Hagelstange and Hermann Kasack; Inge Scholl, director of the Ulm University for adult education; Friedrich Franz, formerly on Guderian's staff, who was at the army headquarters in Eastern Prussia at the time of the attempt on Hitler's life; Paul Botta, editor of Documents; Professor Eugen Assmann who had attempted to organize a republican-democratic resistance group and who rejected the military group responsible for the 20 July coup because of its monarchist tendencies; and Aloys Ansprenger, who was stationed with the Gross-Deutschland battalion in Berlin at the time of the attempted assassination. H A Staff

974. Werthern-Beichlingen, Thilo. HAUTE TRAHISON, HIER ET AUJOURD'HUI [High treason yesterday and today]. Documents 1954 9(6): 641-644. Compares the events of the 20 July 1944 with the action of 18 Soviet soldiers in June 1953, who refused to arrest demonstrating German workers in Eastern Germany and were consequently executed for high treason. Defends the men of 20 July and points out that the German nation should understand the gravity of the moral problems and realize their significance for a new German army.

H A Staff

### Italy

975. Colacito, Corrado. CRONACHE DELLA RESISTENZA NELL' ITALIA CENTRO-MERIDIONALE. LA RESISTENZA IN ABRUZZO 1943-1944 [Chronicle of the resistance in the Southern part of Central Italy. The resistance in the Abruzzi Mountains]. Il Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1954 (30): 3-19. German pressure and conscription of forced labor led to brief revolts in Aquila (23 September 1943), Teramo (25 September 1943) and in Lanciano (5-7 October 1943). These were quickly suppressed and ended with the execution of civilians who were caught carrying arms and with the execution of hostages by the Germans. Partisan groups were organized in the mountains around Majella. They carried on the war on a small scale against the German troops until the arrival of the British Eighth Army in 1944.

W. E. Heydendorff

976. Nitti, Francesco (Officer, Italian Army). CRONACHE DELLA RESISTENZA NELL' ITALIA CENTRO-MERIDIONALE. LE GIORNATE DI MATERA, SETTEMBRE 1943 [Chronicle of the resistance in the Southern part of Central Italy. The days of Matera, September 1943]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1954 (30): 20-30. Based on official reports, statements of wit-

nesses and personal experience. After the armistice on 9 September 1943, the Germans disarmed and destroyed the garrison of Matera, 20 km north-west of Taranto. As a result of German pillaging, a revolt broke out on 21 September which took its victims among the civilian population. Twelve hostages were executed by dynamiting the jail in which they were kept. On the following day, British forces liberated the town. W. E. Heydendorff

977. Ruata, Adolfo. RICORDO DI DUCCIO GALIMBERTI [In memory of Duecio Galimberti]. Il Ponte 1954 10(12): 1883-1894. A short biography of the leader of the partisans in Piedmont, written on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his execution by the Fascists. Contains three documents on the struggle of partisans in Cuneo (Piedmont). F. Fellner

978. Unsigned. CRONACHE DELLA RESISTENZA NELL'ITALIA CENTRO-MERIDIONALE. SULLA RESISTENZA A NOLA [Chronicle of the resistance in the Southern part of Central Italy. The resistance in Nola]. Il Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1954 (30): 31-34. An eye-witness describes the circumstances which led to the formation of a small resistance group which sabotaged the traffic on the German retreat route, until the British arrived.

W. E. Heydendorff

#### NEGOTIATIONS, CONFERENCES AND AGREEMENTS

979. Abendroth, Wolfgang (Univ. of Marburg). DIE DEUTSCHE EINHEIT IN DEN VEREINBARUNGEN VON 1945 [German unity in the agreements of 1945]. Aussenpolitik 1954 5(9): 586-588. A reply to Wilhelm Grewe's criticism (Aussenpolitik 5(6): 347-353) of the author's earlier contention that: 1) the preamble to the Allied declaration on Germany's surrender contained no binding clause for Germany's dismemberment; and 2) that the Potsdam decisions providing for a unified Germany are valid within the framework of international law. These contentions are not refuted by the Allied decisions to develop regional self-administration in Germany.

R. Mueller

980. Baldwin, Hanson W. (New York Times). CHURCHILL WAS RIGHT. Atlantic Monthly 1954 194(1): 23-32. Develops arguments from his Great Mistakes of the War, i.e., that we fought to win and did not sufficiently consider the kind of peace we wanted. Substantially supports Churchill's war-time and post-war positions (as presented in the later volumes of his memoirs) with the notable exception of that on unconditional surrender.

H. C. Deutsch

981. Debevoise, Eli Whitney (Former General Counsel to the Office of the United States High Commissioner in Germany). THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY. UNITED STATES' OBJECTIVES AND PARTICIPATION. Journal of International Affairs 1954 8(2): 166-184. Based on books

and documents. Describes U.S. planning and coordination of occupation policy from the Berlin Declarations and the Potsdam Protocol to the formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and current German political integration with the West. Concludes that a strong Western Germany and Western Europe has been and should remain U.S. policy. H A Staff

982. Funk, Arthur Layton (Univ. of Florida). THE "ANFA MEMORANDUM": AN INCIDENT OF THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE. Journal of Modern History 1954 26(3): 246-254. Examines the origin, drafting, legal standing, and revisions of the memorandum signed by Roosevelt on 24 January 1943, dealing with the question of sovereignty in the liberated French areas and the jurisdiction of General Giraud. Churchill effected major modifications of the declaration in favor of the French National Committee under General De Gaulle. The final draft of the memorandum is appended. Based largely on memoirs of immediate participants, unpublished U.S. Department of State documents, and memoranda from the personal files of Jacques Lemaigre Dubreuil, representative of Giraud at meetings with Allied statesmen. Journal (Johanna Menzel)

983. Grewe, Wilhelm (Univ. of Freiburg i.B.). DIE VEREINBARUNGEN VON 1945 UND DIE POLITIK DER WIEDERVEREINIGUNG [The agreements of 1945 and the policy of re-unification]. Aussenpolitik 1954 5(6): 345-354. The Yalta Conference was the climax of the Big Four's plan to dismember Germany. It was dropped soon thereafter chiefly because the Soviet Union, fearing exclusive French control of the Saar and the Ruhr, would not admit a French representative on an allied dismemberment committee. Contests the contention of Lütke (German Socialist Party representative in the Bundestag) that the preservation of a united Germany was not resolved by the Big Four until the Potsdam Conference. Dismemberment had been discarded from the allies' surrender terms for Germany; consequently, the concept of German unity never lost its anchorage in international law.

R. Mueller

984. Ionesco, G. LE CRAYON BLEU N'A RIEN CHANGÉ [The blue pencil has changed nothing]. Nation Roumaine 1954 7(136): 1-3. Examines the accord between Churchill and Stalin of October 1944 in which the two statesmen divided the spheres of influence in Eastern and Southeastern Europe. Shows that this accord is null and void for three reasons: 1) it was never confirmed by the USA; 2) the USSR has not kept to the spheres of influence established by the accord; 3) the stipulations concerning Yugoslavia could not be carried out. Therefore, the Soviet army acted unilaterally by integrating itself in the political and juridical structure of the Communist countries of Eastern Europe. As a result, the peoples of that region have a perfect



right to appeal to international justice in order to demand a discussion of their present governments. H A Staff

985. Kohn, Hans (City College, New York). PANSLAWISMUS IN UND NACH DEM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG [Panslavism during and after the Second World War]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1954 2(3): 255-273. Describes the transformation of the pan-Slavic movement with its diverging traditions and interests into a pan-Russian instrument of political power.

Journal (H. Krausnick)

986. Revay, Julian (formerly member of the Czechoslovak Parliament, Premier of the Carpatho-Ukrainian Government and member of the Diet). THE MARCH TO LIBERATION OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE. Ukrainian Quarterly 1954 10(3): 227-234. Publication of a memorandum "A brief

summary of historical events leading to the proclamation of independence by the Carpatho-Ukraine in 1939," presented by exiled Carpatho-Ukrainian leaders to the American government for guidance on this question. Refutes Czechoslovak leaders in exile who, under the patronage of the American National Committee for Free Europe, assert Czech claims to the Carpatho-Ukraine. Author also objects to the views of the exiled Hungarian leader, Karl Hoky, and traces the previous attempts of the Carpatho-Ukraine to liberate itself from Hungary. J. Erickson

987. Schieche, Emil. DAS RECHT IN DER SUDETENFRAGE [Justice and the Sudeten Question]. Aussenpolitik 1954 5(10): 647-652. A critical examination from the viewpoint of the Sudeten minority rights of the Munich Agreements, the war-time Czechoslovak Provisional Government, the Kaschau Proclamation of 5

April 1945 and the events leading up to the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans. The Nationalities Congress of Münster and Osnabrück in 1948, the Paulskirche Assembly in Frankfurt in 1848 and the UN declarations of 9 and 10 December 1948 establishing human rights as political principles are regarded as precedents for reconsideration of the Sudeten question. H. v. Wahlde

988. Visoianu, Constantin (Chairman of the Rumanian National Committee). LE X<sup>e</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DE L'ACTE DU 23 AOÛT 1944 [The tenth anniversary of the 23 August 1944 events]. Nation Roumaine 1954 7(137): 1-2. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the liberation of Rumania, recalls the 1944 declaration in which the USSR declared that it did not aim at the conquest of Rumania nor any change in the social structure of the country. Points out how the USSR has violated this declaration and enslaved Rumania. H A Staff

989. Wagner, Wolfgang. BESATZUNGSZONEN UND SPALTUNG DEUTSCHLANDS [Occupation zones and German dismemberment]. Aussenpolitik 1954 5(8): 496-508. An inquiry into the origins of Allied plans during the Second World War for German dismemberment and their relation to the establishment of occupation zones. No occupation boundaries had been established prior to Yalta. Dismemberment designs which were broached there were renounced by the time of the Potsdam Conference. Occupation zones were to weaken, but not dismember Germany, and zonal boundaries were primarily drawn for the convenience of the victors. Britain feared that German dismemberment would enable the Soviet Union to merge its occupation zone with its orbit. The Soviet Union feared that dismemberment would exclude it from participating in Allied control of the Saar and the Ruhr.

R. Mueller

## NOTE

### VOLUNTEER ABSTRACTERS

Qualified persons desiring to abstract for HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are requested to write us, giving the following information:

1. Name and address.
2. Institution and position.
3. Periods, areas and fields of interest or specialization.
4. Number of abstracts or periodicals you would be ready to prepare per year.
5. Knowledge of foreign languages. List them in order of fluency and indicate degree of knowledge.
6. List the journals you would like to abstract. The list of periodicals in this number indicates by "A", "AJ" or "AU" which periodicals we wish to assign. Feel free to list others not cited in this number. Please indicate if a journal is available to you; if so, whether through library or subscription.
7. Any suggestions or comments you may have will be appreciated.

## ABSTRACTING INSTRUCTIONS

(Note: These instructions differ somewhat from those issued for preparation of abstracts for this number, particularly in reference to indicative and informative abstracts.)

1. The abstract of an article is an objective summary of its contents. The abstracter should not permit his judgment of the quality of the article to color the summary he writes. Unlike a book review an abstract does not include a critical evaluation. The abstract should indicate, where applicable, the scope of the article and the point of view of the author. When possible, the sources used, particularly new sources, should be cited.

2. Scope. Abstract articles and documents on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history on the period 1775-1945. For further information on scope, see the Introduction to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Vol. 1, No. 1.

3. Articles outside of the period. Abstract articles on the period prior to 1775 which also deal directly or by implication with events after 1775 (such as general articles on the eighteenth century or on modern history).

Abstract articles on the period after 1945 only if they furnish an historical background (pre-1945) which forms an essential part of the article. Include an historical article even though it does not deal with modern history, but is of general interest to students of modern history. For instance: "Herodotus and His Profession."

4. Borderline articles. Do prepare abstracts on articles of these types:

a. Review Articles (but not regular book reviews). Abstract those articles reviewing books in which the books are used as a focal point for the article. In such cases the article often deals with more than one book and is normally found outside the book review section. Do not, however, abstract book reviews.

b. Abstract document collections in periodicals. If they are given in part only, or are only summarized in the journal, give the location of the document.

c. If possible, call our attention to notes of a bibliographic sort or news of widespread interest to the historical profession.

d. If in doubt whether to include an article for abstracting, send HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS the title citation of the article with your recommendation before preparing an abstract on it.

5. Indicative or informative abstracts. The large number of historical articles of all sorts makes some type of limitation imperative. Rather than exclude certain types of articles from HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS we feel that we render a better service by limiting the size of abstracts and by making a distinction between articles requiring no more than a short statement expanding the title and others requiring a more informative summary of contents. This type of distinction is akin to that suggested in the publication International Conference on Science Abstracting (Final Report) (Paris: UNESCO, 1951) between (short) indicative and (longer) informative abstracts.

a. An indicative abstract merely clarifies the title or expands on it. It tells what the article is about, rather than giving its contents. Normally, one sentence suffices. For instance:

Shōji, Kichinosuke (Fukushima Univ.). KOKUYŪ RINYA NO  
TENKAI KATEI TO SONO KŌZŌ [The structure and process of develop-  
ment in nationally owned forest lands]. Tōhoku Keizai 1954 15:  
12-45. Analyzes the origin and structure of government owner-  
ship of forest lands from the Meiji Period until the present and  
the system for sale of such land by the government. Z. Kawamura

Indicative abstracts should be written on the following types of articles:

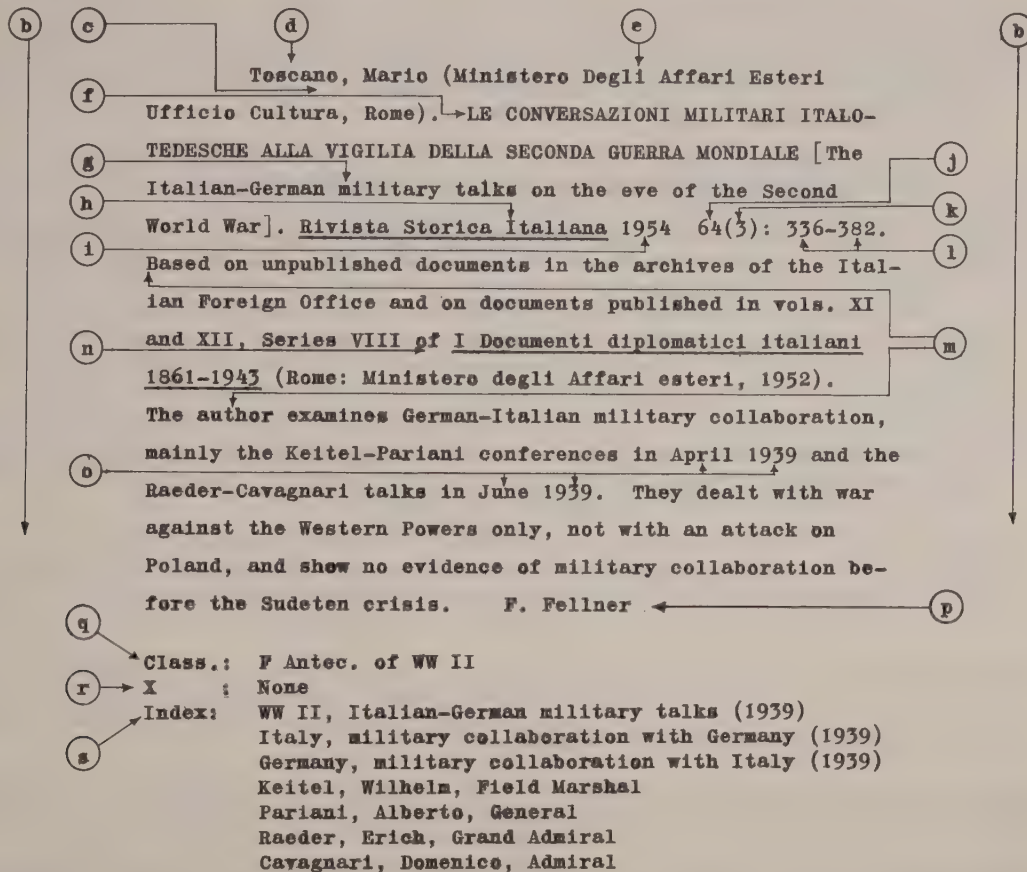
- (1) Scholarly articles--especially those of extreme length--on which preparation of an adequate informative abstract appears impossible without wrenching the contents out of context,
- (2) non-scholarly articles, and
- (3) articles of exceptionally limited interest.

b. An informative abstract is a summary of the contents of the article. It should indicate the author's thesis or point of view and the sources he used. Informative abstracts should be written of all scholarly articles--whether based on research or broadly interpretive of historical developments.



**Length.** The informative abstract should be no more than 100 words. (This strict limitation was not prescribed for abstracts prepared for the first number, and it will not be completely reflected in the second number). Difficult as it may be to limit the size of abstracts so drastically, remember that an abstract is not a digest. In most cases abstracts like that of the illustration below will suffice.

**Illustration of an informative abstract.** (Letters refer to points b through s in "Procedures" paragraph below.)



## 6. Procedures:

Please observe the following procedures in abstracting:

- Type one abstract only per page and do not use the back of the page.
- Leave right and left margins of at least 1 1/2 inch (nearly 4 cm).
- Double-space the lines, including the heading.
- Give author's surname first, followed by given name as listed in the article. If there are two or three authors, list as follows: Toscano, Mario, George F. Jones and Henry Smith. If there are more than three authors, list names of three authors, then add: "and others." If no author is evident, indicate: "Unsigned." Indicate "ed." (editor) when applicable. If the heading does not give the original author (of an edited work), supply it in the abstract, or indicate it in parentheses after the title of the article.
- State institutional affiliation of author, if known, in the original language (with translation in parentheses if the English version is not self-evident). If university or college affiliation is cited, it is assumed that the author is a member of the faculty; if the author is affiliated with the institution in another capacity or has special status, please state which (e.g. Student, Yale Univ., or President, Yale Univ.). Give institutional affiliation only if furnished by the journal or if you are certain your own information is correct.
- Give title of article in original language, in capital letters. Transliterate non-Roman alphabets. (Transliteration tables will be supplied on request)

- g) Furnish English translation of non-English titles (in parentheses).
  - h) Give complete and exact title of publication.
  - i) Year indicated on the journal as publication year (even though it may appear later).
  - j) Volume number.
  - k) Number in Volume.
  - l) First and last page numbers of article. If not continuous, indicate as follows: 146, 147, 153-155.
  - m) Note the omission of the words "This article is ...," "This author ...". Try to avoid such phrases at the beginning of the abstract. In all other instances, use complete English sentences with articles.
  - n) If it is necessary to cite the title of a book in an abstract, give complete citation (unless the book is widely known). For example: Georg Schmidt, Die Stadt (The City), (New York: Jones, 1954).
  - o) Supply a date in the abstract if the title or the subject matter does not suggest the period.
  - p) Your name typed at the end (lady abstracters: do not abbreviate given names).
  - q) Suggestions on classification. Use the category headings 1-5 or A-F as indicated on page 4 (Vol. 1, No. 1), with additional section or sub-section headings as given. Abbreviate, if you wish, by using the initial letters, such as "PPS" for Paris Peace Settlements.
  - r) Use cross-classification only if classification assignment can with equally good reason be made in one category or for more than one country. Do not normally make cross-reference recommendations for items in the index.
  - s) Suggestions for index entries. If possible, give full names and titles of all persons mentioned in the index suggestions. Please limit yourself to the most important citations; often a maximum of four index entries suffice. A useful guide is to break the title down where this is a good indication of contents.
7. Continued articles by one author carried in more than one number of a periodical should be abstracted unless the article is not an organic whole. Indicate at the end of the abstract "Article to be continued" or furnish merely the title heading with this notation, for abstracting when the article is completed.
  8. Annual Publications. Many annual publications appear a year or more after the indicated printed date. Include 1953 annual publications if they appear in 1955 or later.
  9. Starting date. Start abstracting articles beginning with issues of journals appearing after 1 June 1954, using the date indicated on the journal. Make an exception only if the publication is annual, and if the 1954 copy is published prior to June 1954.
  10. Transmittal of abstracts. Forward your abstracts no later than four weeks after the journal is available to you. Do not accumulate all abstracts you wish to send.
  11. Language of abstract. Please abstract in English. If the abstracter is not completely at home in English, he is requested to furnish the abstract also in his own language, to assure maximum accuracy. If it is not possible to abstract in English, kindly abstract in one of these languages: German, French or Italian, in that order of preference.
  12. Negative Report (for use in the last number of each Volume). When the number of a periodical assigned to you carries no historical articles for inclusion in HA, please send us a "negative report." A postal card will suffice. Indicate the name of the journal, year, volume (number in volume), month, with the addition "None."

Example: History 1954 10(3) June: None.

Send abstracts prepared in the  
United States, Canada and Mexico  
to the U.S. address:

Historical Abstracts  
640 West 153rd Street  
New York 31, New York

Send abstracts prepared in all  
other parts of the world directly  
to the editorial address:

Historical Abstracts  
c/o Historisches Seminar  
Universität, Vienna I, Austria



## JOURNAL NEWS

This section will keep the users of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS informed about all relevant new periodicals or those which have become defunct, and will give other relevant journal information, primarily for reference and bibliographical purposes. This section is designed to supplement the information in the World List of Historical Periodicals. Arrangements for systematic search are being made, but items for inclusion in this section are welcomed.

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The Revue d'Histoire moderne et contemporaine reappeared in 1954, under the auspices of the Société d'Histoire moderne. This quarterly journal publishes research and general articles in all fields of modern history. Inquiries should be addressed to: 108, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris VI<sup>e</sup>.

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The December 1954 issue of Voprosy Istorii announced the appearance of a new journal, Istoricheskii Archiv [Historical Archives], published by the Historical Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, in conjunction with the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Institute, the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and the Chief Archival Administration of the MVD (Ministry of the Interior), USSR. The first number will publish documentary materials on various aspects of USSR history. Editorial address: Akademkniga, Moscow, Pushkinskaja Ulica 23. See abstract 103 for further information.

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Mezhdunarodnaia Zhizn [International Life] started publication in Moscow in November 1954. It appears monthly and is distributed by "Znanie," Moscow, Gorochevski Pereulek 14. Its articles deal with political affairs, ideological questions and their historical background.

## NOTES AND NEWS

This section will inform our readers of past and forthcoming events of general interest to the historical profession. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.:

"Notes and News."

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### Past Events:

A convention of German and French history teachers was held in Sankelmark, Germany, 21 July - 3 August 1954, under the chairmanship of Dr. Bonwetsch, chairman of the Verband der Geschichtslehrer Deutschlands (Detmold, Germany, Gartenstrasse 14). Seventeen German and thirteen French history professors participated, among them Professor Bruley, chairman of the Société des Professeurs d'Histoire et de Géographie. Papers were read on the following nineteenth century subjects: the industrial revolution, economic development from the middle of the nineteenth century to World War I, the beginnings of Socialism, social problems in the second half of the nineteenth century, the revolutions of 1848-1849 in France and Central Europe, cultural history and history of art in the second half of the nineteenth century.

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The annual convention of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde, Stuttgart S, Charlottenplatz 17, was held on 16 - 18 October 1954, under the chairmanship of Professor Werner Markert (University of Tübingen). The historical section of the society examined the part of the Slavs in European history ["Die Epochen der europäischen Geschichte und der Anteil der Slaven"]. Professor Manfred Hellmann (University of Freiburg), Professor Heinrich F. Schmid (University of Vienna) and Professor Günther Stökl (University of Vienna) gave papers on aspects of European history involving Eastern European nations.

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### Forthcoming Events:

The Eighth International Congress on the History of Religion will be held in Rome, 11 - 23 April 1955. The subject will be, "The divine authority of kings and the sacred character of kingship." Inquiries should be addressed to: Segreteria dell' VII Congresso Internazionale di Storia delle Religioni, Via M. Caetani 32, Rome.

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The 1955 Anglo-American Conference of Historians will be held from 7 - 9 July 1955 at the Institute of Historical Research, University of London, Senate House, London W.C. 1.

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The Tenth International Congress of Historical Sciences will be held in Rome, 4 - 11 September 1955. Address inquiries to: Giunta Centrale per gli Studi Storici, Via Michelangelo Caetani, 32, Rome.

Program  
(subject to change)

First Section

METHODOLOGY. GENERAL HISTORY

and sub-section: AUXILIARY SCIENCES OF HISTORY

A. Morning:

1. Assemblées d'États et Parlements: origine et développement (Miss Cam, Harvard; M. Marongiu, Pisa; M. Stökl, Vienna).
2. Le problème de la "frontière" (M. Owen, Baltimore, Md.).
3. Trends in American History (M. Handlin, Harvard).
4. Der Stand der Forschung der spanischen Kolonialgeschichte (MM. Capdequi, Valence; Whitaker, Pennsylvania; Humphreys, London).
5. Lo storicismo contemporaneo (M. Antoni, Rome).
6. Lo storico e la storia contemporanea (M. Langer, Harvard).

B. Evening:

1. La survivance des institutions romaines (MM. Calasso; Chevrier, Dijon; Schmid, Vienna; Soloviev, Genève; Steinwenter, Graz).
2. Il legame fra guerra e politica dal Clausewitz a noi (M. Pieri, Turin).

Sub-section: Auxiliary Sciences of History

1. Paléographie et diplomatique (MM. Bartoloni, Rome; Bischoff, München; Gaines-Post, Wisconsin; Perrat, Paris).
2. Histoire des sources: les archives du Vatican (M. Battelli, Vatican).
3. Les formes modernes de l'outillage de l'historien (M. Cochrane, Pennsylvania).

Second Section

ANCIENT HISTORY

1. Le origini storiche dei popoli italici nell'ambito della protostoria mediterranea et la comunità sociale e politica romana primitiva (MM. Pallottino, Rome; De Francisci, Rome).
2. Recenti teorie sulla cronologia dell'antico Oriente (M. Moscati, Rome).
3. Das Problem der griechischen Nationalität (MM. Schachermeyer, Vienna; Schaefer, Heidelberg).
4. Les monarchies hellénistiques (MM. Aymard, Paris; Heuss, Kiel).
5. Lo sviluppo del latifondo in Italia dall'epoca graccana al principio dell'impero (M. Tibiletti, Pavia).
6. La question constantinienne (MM. Seston, Paris; Vogt, Tübingen).

Third Section

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

1. Rapports entre Orient et Occident pendant le haut moyen âge (MM. Bognetti, Milan; Dolger, München; Lopez, Yale; Spuler, Hamburg; Stender Petersen, Aarhus).
2. Le servage en France et en Allemagne au moyen âge (M. Perrin, Paris).
3. Imperium und Nationen (M. Heltzmann, Bonn).
4. Piété populaire et hérésies au moyen âge (MM. Betts, London; Delaruelle, Toulouse; Grundmann, Münster; Morghen et Salvatorelli, Rome; Obolensky, Oxford).
5. L'Idée de croisade (MM. Lemerle, Paris; Rousset, Genève; Runciman, Cambridge; Villey, Strasbourg).
6. L'économie européenne dans le bas moyen âge (MM. Johansen, Hamburg; Mollat, Lille; Postan, Cambridge; Saporì, Florence; Verlinden, Bruxelles).

Continued on page 139



## WORLD LIST OF HISTORICAL PERIODICALS

This systematic list is to include both purely historical periodicals and those with relatively few historical articles. It is hoped that a gap in historical bibliography will be filled within three years by the completion of this world list. Forthcoming numbers will complete the list of East European periodicals.

It should be noted with reference to East European journals that the date of first publication does not imply that these journals went unchanged after the Communist regimes took over. All of the journals have been adapted to a greater or lesser degree to the new ideology. Additions to the Czechoslovak and Polish listings given in this number will be made.

Periodicals are summarized according to the following pattern:

- (1) Title [Translation].
- (2) Sub-title [Translation].
- (3) Frequency of publication.
- (4) Volume number of a recent issue (usually the most recent available).
- (5) Publisher or sponsoring institution.
- (6) Editor or editorial board.
- (7) Date first published.
- (8) Description of contents.
- (9) Remarks (summaries in languages other than that of publication, indexes, and other relevant information).

Explanation of symbols:

H = predominantly historical in contents

P = predominantly non-historical

### Czechoslovakia

1. Česká Literatura [Czech Literature], Časopis pro literární vědu [Periodical for Literature]. Quarterly (1953: vol. 1). Pub. by Československá Akademie Věd, Praha II, Václavské nám. 34. Editor: Jan Mukařovský, Praha IV, Strahovské nádvorní 132. First pub. in 1953. Contents: Articles on literature, history of literature and cultural history; book reviews, documents, news and notes of the profession. Annual subject index. In Czech.
2. Československý časopis Historický [Czechoslovak Historical Journal]. Quarterly. Pub. by Československá Akademie Věd, Nakladatelství ČSAV, Praha II, Lazarská 8. Editor: František Graus, Praha IV-Hrad, Jiráskův 3. First pub. in 1953. Contents: Articles on predominantly Czech modern history; book reviews, news and notes of the profession. Summaries and titles in French and Russian. Annual author and title index. In Czech.
3. Historický časopis [Historical Journal]. Quarterly (1954: vol. 2). Pub. by Slovenská Akadémia Vied, Bratislava. Editor: Ľudovít Holotík, Vydavateľstvo Slovenskej akadémie vied, Bratislava, Klemensova 27/IV. First pub. in 1953. Contents: Articles on Slovak history (almost exclusively modern); book reviews, news and notes on the activities of the History Department of the Academy. In Czech.
4. Nová Mysl [New Thought], Revue marxismu a leninismu [Review of Marxism and Leninism]. Monthly (1953: vol. 7). Editor: Vladimír Pfikryl, Praha II, Na Poříčí 30. First pub. in 1947. Contents: Articles on Socialism, politics, party life in general in USSR and Soviet bloc countries, few historical articles; documents, reviews, bibliographies. Title translations in Russian. In Czech.
5. Praha Moskva [Prague Moscow], Měsíčník pro kulturní a hospodářskou spolupráci SSSR [A monthly for cultural and economic co-operation with the USSR]. Monthly (Started with vol. 1 again in 1951). Pub. by Československo-Sovětský institut v Praze, Praha II, Národní třída 14. Editor: Zdeněk Nejedlý. First pub. in 1946. Contents: Articles on Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship (few historical); book reviews. Annual author index. In Czech.
6. Slezský Sborník [Silesian Annals], Acta Silesiaca. Quarterly (1951: vol. 49). Pub. by Slezský studijní ústav v Opavě [Silesian Studies Centre, Opava], Opava, Nádražní okružní. Editorial Board: Bohumil Sobotík, Anđelín Grobelný. First pub. in 1898. Contents: Articles on Silesian culture, history (medieval and modern), language; critical essays, book reviews, archival records. Annual author index. In Czech.
7. Slovanský Přehled [Slavonic Review]. 10 times a year (1952: vol. 38). Pub. by Slovanský Výbor Československa. Editorial Board: Vladimír Třeštík, Zdeněk Nejedlý, Julius Dolanský, Praha IV, Loretańska 9. First pub. in 1899. Contents: Articles about the life of other Slav peoples, Slavonic problems, on all periods; book reviews, bibliography. In Czech.

Information on the following periodicals will be given in a forthcoming number:

- Archiv Orientální, Československý Orientální Ústav [Oriental Archive, Czechoslovak Oriental Institute].
- Časopis Matice Moravské [Journal of the Moravian "Matica"].
- Časopis Společnosti přátel Starožitností [Journal of the Society of the Friends of History].
- Historický Sborník [Historical Annals].
- Jihočeský Sborník Historický [Southern Bohemia Historical Annals].
- Listy Filologické [Philological News].
- Sborník Prací Filosofické Fakulty Brněnské University [Annals of the Proceedings of the Philosophy Faculty of Brno University].
- Sborník Ústavu Slovenského Národného Povstania [Annals of the Institute of the Slovak National Rising].
- Slovanská Bratislava [Slovak Bratislava].

### Poland

1. Archeion. Organ Naczelnej Dyrekcji Archiwów Państwowych--Czasopismo Naukowe Poświęcone Sprawom Archiwalnym [Publication of the Head Office of the State Archives--Learned Journal dedicated to Archival Matters]. Annual (1954: vol. 23). Pub. by Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych, Warszawa, Wilcza 92. Editor: Piotr Bonikowski. First pub. in 1927. Contents: Articles on archival matters; chronicles, reviews. Summaries in English, French or Russian.
2. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne [Journal for the History of Law]. Semi-annual (1953: vol. 5). Pub. by Polska Akademia Nauk, Komitet Nauk Prawnych [Polish Academy of Sciences, Legal Sciences Committee]. Editor: M. Sozaniecki, Poznań, ul. Gwardii Ludowej 11 m. 10a. First pub. in 1948. Contents: Articles on the history of law, mainly on Poland, of ancient to modern periods; reviews, review articles, chronicles, news and notes of the profession, obituaries. Summaries and list of contents in French.
3. Kwartalnik Historyczny [Historical Quarterly]. Quarterly (1953: vol. 60). Pub. by Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Historii [Polish Academy of Sciences, Historical Institute]. Editor: Bogusław Leśnodorski, Warszawa, Nowy Świat 72. First pub. in 1887. Contents: Articles, mainly on Polish history; documents, letters, book reviews and rejoinders, news and notes of the profession, archival information, obituaries. Annual subject and author index. Summaries in French.
4. Kwartalnik Instytutu Polsko-Radzieckiego [Quarterly of the Polish-Soviet Institute]. Quarterly (1953: vol. 1). Pub. for Polish-Soviet Institute by State Publishing House for Learned Literature, Warszawa, Krakowskie Przedmieście 79. Editorial Board: Samuel Fiszman, Marian Jakóbiec, Antonina Obrębska-Jabłońska. First pub. in 1952. Contents: Official part at the beginning of each issue, without special title; articles on Polish-Russian relations, mainly modern and recent history; documents, book reviews, reports. A supplement "Sovietica w Polsce" contains a bibliography of translations from Russian. Table of contents in Russian. A Russian version is published.
5. Nauka Polska [Polish Science], Czasopismo poświęcone zagadnieniom rozwoju nauki w Polsce [Journal dedicated to the problems of the development of learning in Poland]. Quarterly. Pub. by Polska Akademia Nauk [Polish Academy of Sciences]. Editorial Board: Józef Chałasiński, Jan Dembowski, Stanisław Mazur, Stefan Żółkiewski, Warszawa, Nowy Świat 72. First pub. in 1953. Contents: Articles on the development of learned subjects, mostly on Poland, also on other Soviet bloc countries; critiques and discussions; news on learned activities in Poland and other Soviet bloc countries, conferences and research.
6. Nowe Drogi [New Ways], Organ teoretyczny i polityczny Komitetu Centralnego Polskiej Zjednoczonej Partii Robotniczej [Theoretical and political organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party]. Monthly (1954: vol. 8). Editorial address: Warszawa, Al. Róż 2. First pub. in 1947. Contents: Official Party pronouncements; minutes of Party conferences; articles on all aspects of Polish social, political and economic life, mostly on current affairs, sometimes of historical interest; review articles.

7. Przegląd Historyczny [Historical Review]. Quarterly (1954: vol. 45). Pub. by Towarzystwo Miłośników Historii w Warszawie [Society of the Friends of History in Warsaw]. Editor: Stefan Kieniewicz, Warszawa, Instytut Historyczny Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28. First pub. in 1905. Contents: Articles on Polish history; documents, discussions, book reviews, letters. Annual subject index. Summaries in French and Russian.
8. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych [Review of Historical and Social Sciences]. Annual (1952: vol. 2). Pub. by Society of Science and Letters of Łódź, Łódź, Sienkiewicza 29. Editorial Board: Józef Chałasiński, Natalia Gąsiorowska, Marian H. Serejski, Łódź, Uniwersytecka 3, IV p. First pub. in 1950. Contents: Articles in the social sciences; reports on scholarly activities in Łódź, book reviews, news and notes of the profession, bibliographical notes. Title page, summaries and list of contents in English and Russian.
9. Przegląd Zachodni [The Western Review]. Monthly (actually a double issue published bi-monthly, 2 double issues per volume, 3 volumes per year) (1953: vol. 3). Pub. by Instytut Zachodni [The Western Institute], Poznań, ul. Chełmońskiego 1, m. 7/8. Editor: Zygmunt Wojciechowski. First pub. in 1945. Contents: Articles; documents, book reviews, letters to the editor covering the history of the Polish Western Territories and the history of Poland's relations with the Western states, each issue has a section on contemporary Czechoslovakia or Germany; chronicles, news on the publishing institute. Author index and title listing for each volume.
10. Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych. Annales d'Histoire Sociale et Economique [Yearbooks for Social and Economic History]. Annual. Pub. by Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk [Poznań Society of the Friends of Science and Letters]. Editor: Andrzej Grodek, Poznań, ul. Matejki 48/49, II p. First pub. in 1931. Contents: Articles on Polish social and economic history from the middle ages to the present; book reviews, news and notes of the profession, bibliography, chronicles. Summaries in French.
11. Zeszyty Teoretyczno-Polityczne; Przekłady. [Theoretical-Political Papers. Translations]. Monthly (1954: vol. 1). Pub. by Książka i Wiedza Warszawa, Smolna 13. First pub. in 1954. Contents: Translation of articles in the social sciences by prominent Communists; chronicles, book reviews, bibliography.
12. Życie Słowiańskie [Slavic Life], Miesięcznik poświęcony sprawom słowiańskim, życiu ZSSR i krajom demokracji ludowych oraz pokojowemu współ-życiu narodów [A monthly devoted to Slavic problems, life in the USSR and the countries of the People's democracies and the peaceful coexistence of nations]. Quarterly (Monthly till 1953. 1953: vol. 8). Editorial Board: M. Świętkowski, J. Woźnicki, K. Dębicki, Warszawa, Al. Stalina 12. First pub. in 1946. Contents: Articles on Slavic matters including recent history; review articles. Title translation in English and Russian.
13. Życie Szkoły Wyższej [University and College Life]. Monthly (Double issue for July-August. 1953: vol. 1). Pub. for Ministry of Higher Education and Teachers' Union by Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe [State Publishing House for Learned Literature], Warszawa, Krakowskie Przedmieście 79. Editor: Jan Zygmunt Jakubowski, Warszawa, Nowy Świat 49. First pub. in 1953. Contents: Articles on problems of university education, advanced education abroad, historical research; papers on pedagogy, chronicles, news and notes of the profession, book reviews, obituaries. Annual subject index.

Information on the following periodicals will be given in a forthcoming number:

- Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego [Bulletin of the Jewish Historical Institute].
- Bleter far Geszichte [Historical Papers] (in Yiddish).
- Fontes [Torun Scientific society].
- Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej [Quarterly of the History of Material Culture].
- Prace Instytutu Zachodniego [Proceedings of the Western Institute].
- Prace Komisji Historycznej Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk [Proceedings of the Historical Commission of the Poznań Society of the Friends of History].
- Prace Komisji Wojskowo-Historycznej Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej [Proceedings of the Military History Committee of the Ministry of National Defence].
- Roczniki historyczne [Annals of History].
- Rocznik Krakowski [Cracow Annals].
- Rocznik Zakładu Narodowego Im. Ossolińskich [Annals of the National Publisher in the name of the Ossoliński].
- Sobótka
- Teki Archiwalne [Archival Notes].
- Zapiski TNT [Proceedings of the Toruń Scientific Society].
- Zbiór Dokumentów [Documentary Collections].
- Polish language journals published outside of Poland
- Bellona (London).
- Teki Historyczne [Historical Notes] (London).
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## EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

Abstract numbers are given after each periodical.

C - Coverage for this periodical is arranged; abstracts have not yet been received for this number or the periodical had no relevant articles in issues examined so far. (The last number of each volume of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS will list the volume and numbers of each periodical examined.)

AJ - Available for assignment to an abstracter. Journal can be sent to him.

AU - Available for assignment to an abstracter. Journal is unavailable.

A - Available for assignment to an abstracter; as yet uncertain if journal can be sent.

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Prepared by JOHN ERICKSON with the assistance of C. RICHARD SPURGIN

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